



भारत का राजपत्र The Gazette of India

प्राधिकार से प्रकाशित
PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY

सं० 43]
No. 43]

नई दिल्ली, शनिवार, अक्टूबर 25, 1986/कार्तिक 3, 1908
NEW DELHI, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1986/KARTIKA 3, 1908

इस भाग में भिन्न पृष्ठ संख्या दी जाती है जिससे कि यह अलग संकलन के रूप में
रखा जा सके

Separate Paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as
separate compilation

भाग II—खण्ड 3—उप-खण्ड (II) PART II—Section 3—Sub-section (II)

(रक्षा मंत्रालय को छोड़ कर) भारत सरकार के मंत्रालयों द्वारा जारी किए गए सांविधिक आदेश और अधिसूचनाएं
Statutory Orders and Notifications issued by the Ministries of the Government of India (other than
the Ministry of Defence)

विधि और न्याय मंत्रालय

(विधि कार्य विभाग)

नई दिल्ली, 6 अक्टूबर, 1986

सूचना

का.आ. 3636—नोटरीज नियम, 1956 के नियम 6 के अनुसरण में
मक्षम प्राधिकारी द्वारा यह सूचना दी जाती है कि श्री गोबिन्द दाम
दहिआ, एडवोकेट ने उक्त प्राधिकारी को उक्त नियम के नियम 4 के
अधीन एक आवेदन इस बात के लिए दिया है कि उसे देहली व्यवसाय
करने के लिए नोटरी के रूप में नियुक्त किया जाए।

2. उक्त व्यक्ति की नोटरी के रूप में नियुक्ति पर किसी भी प्रकार
का आशेष इस सूचना के प्रकाशन के चौदह दिन के भीतर लिखित रूप
में मेरे पास भेजा जाए।

[सं. 5(67)/86-न्या.]

MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE

(Department of Legal Affairs)

New Delhi, the 6th October, 1986

NOTICE

S.O. 3636.—Notice is hereby given by the Competent
Authority in pursuance of rule 6 of the Notaries Rules,
1956, that application has been made to the said Authority,
under rule 4 of the said Rules, by Shri Gobinder Dass Dahiya
Advocate for appointment as a Notary to practise in Delhi.

945 GI/86—1.

2. Any objection to the appointment of the said person as
a Notary may be submitted in writing to the undersigned
within fourteen days of the publication of this Notice.

[No. F. 5(67)/86 Judl.]

नई दिल्ली, 13 अक्टूबर, 1986

सूचना

का.आ. 3637—नोटरीज नियम, 1956 के नियम 6 के अनुसरण में मक्षम
प्राधिकारी द्वारा यह सूचना दी जाती है कि श्री मैथिल राज शर्मा
नकवी एडवोकेट ने उक्त प्राधिकारी को उक्त नियम के नियम 4 के अधीन
एक आवेदन इस बात के लिए दिया है कि उसे राजस्थान व्यवसाय करने
के लिए नोटरी के रूप में नियुक्त किया जाए।

2. उक्त व्यक्ति की नोटरी के रूप में नियुक्ति पर किसी भी प्रकार
का आशेष इस सूचना के प्रकाशन के चौदह दिन के भीतर लिखित रूप
में मेरे पास भेजा जाए।

[सं 5(70)/86 न्या.]

इ.प्र.एन. पोद्दार, मक्षम प्राधिकारी

New Delhi, the 13th October, 1986

NOTICE

S.O. 3637.—Notice is hereby given by the Competent
Authority in pursuance of rule 6 of the Notaries Rules,
1956, that application has been made to the said Authority,

(4225)

under rule 4 of the said Rules, by Shri Syed Alijiz Ahmed Naqui, Advocate for appointment as a Notary to practise in Rajasthan.

2. Any objection to the appointment of the said person as a Notary may be submitted in writing to the undersigned within fourteen days of the publication of this Notice.

[No. F. 5(70)/86-Judl.]

R. N. PODDAR, Competent Authority

वित्त मंत्रालय

(राजस्व विभाग)

नई दिल्ली, 1 अगस्त, 1986

(आयकर)

का.आ. 3638—आयकर अधिनियम, 1961 (1961 का 43) की धारा 80-छ की उपधारा (2) के खंड (ख) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार एतद्वारा "श्री गिरिराज कन्निलम्बल समेथा" श्री जलनाथीस्वरर अलायम की समस्त तमिलनाडु राज्य में विख्यात सार्वजनिक पूजा-स्थल के रूप में अधिसूचित करती है।

[सं. 6833/का. सं. 176/43/86-आ.क. (नि-1)]

MINISTRY OF FINANCE

(Deptt. of Revenue)

New Delhi, the 1st August, 1986

(INCOME-TAX)

S.O. 3638.—In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (b) of sub-section (2) of Section 80-G of the Income-tax Act, 1961 (43 of 1961), the Central Government hereby notifies, "Sri Giriraja Kannigalambal Sametha" Srijalana-theswara Alayam to be a place of public worship of re-nown throughout the State of Tamil Nadu.

[No. 6833/F. No. 176/43/86-IT(AI)]

(आयकर)

का.आ. 3639—आयकर अधिनियम, 1961 (1961 का 43) की धारा 80-छ की उप धारा (2) के खंड (ख) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार एतद्वारा "अरुलमिधु सुन्दरेस्वर स्वामी मन्दिर, बालामारकोट्टई, तंजावुर" को सम्पूर्ण तमिलनाडु राज्य में प्रसिद्ध सार्वजनिक पूजास्थल के रूप में अधिसूचित करती है।

[सं. 6831/का. सं. 176/44/86-आ.क. (नि.-1)]

(INCOME-TAX)

S.O. 3639.—In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (b) of sub-section (2) of Section 80G of the Income-tax Act, 1961 (43 of 1961), the Central Government hereby notifies "Arulmighu Sundareswara Swamy Temple" Valamar-kottai Thanjavur to be a place of public worship of renown throughout the State of Tamil Nadu.

[No. 6831/F. No. 176/44/86-IT(AI)]

नई दिल्ली, 4 अगस्त, 1986

(आयकर)

का.आ. 3640—आयकर अधिनियम, 1961 (1961 का 43) की धारा 10 की उपधारा (23 ग) के खंड (V) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार एतद्वारा उक्त धारा के प्रयोजनार्थ, "द हायोमिज श्रॉक मंगलोर" को कर-निर्धारण-वर्ष 1985-86 से 1987-88 के लिए अधिसूचित करती है।

[सं. 6842/का. सं. 197/147/84-आ.क. (नि-1)]

New Delhi, the 4th August, 1986

(INCOME-TAX)

S.O. 3640.—In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (v) of sub-section (23C) of Section 10 of the Income-tax Act, 1961 (43 of 1961), the Central Government hereby notifies, "The Diocess of Mangalore" for the purpose of the said clause for the assessment years 1985-86 to 1987-88.

[No. 6842/F. No. 197/147/84-IT(AI)]

नई दिल्ली, 6 अगस्त, 1986

(आयकर)

का.आ. 3641—आयकर अधिनियम, 1961 (1961 का 43) की धारा 80-छ की उपधारा (1) के खंड (ii) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार एतद्वारा उक्त धारा के प्रयोजनार्थ निम्नलिखित शृण पत्रों को विनिर्दिष्ट करती है, अर्थात्:—

(i) इण्डियन टेलीफोन इण्डस्ट्रीज लिमिटेड बंगलूर द्वारा वर्ष 1986 में जारी किए गए 7 वर्षीय "14 प्रतिशत आरक्षित विमोच्य अमम्परिबर्तनीय बंध-पत्र (ए-श्रृंखला)

(ii) 7 वर्षीय "14 प्रतिशत आरक्षित विमोच्य नेशनल धर्मल पावर कारपोरेशन बंध-पत्र-1986 प्रथम श्रृंखला"।

[सं. 6846/का. सं. 178/281/85-आ.क. (नि.-1)]

New Delhi, the 6th August, 1986

INCOME-TAX

S.O. 3641.—In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (ii) of sub-section (1) of Section 80-L of the Income-tax Act, 1961 (43 of 1961), the Central Government hereby specifies the following debentures for the purposes of the said clause, namely:—

(i) 7-Year "14 per cent Secured Redeemable Non-convertible Bonds (A-Series)" issued by M/s. Indian Telephone Industries Limited, Bangalore in 1986;

(ii) 7-Year "14 per cent Secured Redeemable National Thermal Power Corporation Bonds—1986—1st series".

[No. 6846/F. No. 178/281/85-IT(AI)]

नई दिल्ली, 14 अगस्त, 1986

(आयकर)

का.आ. 3642—आयकर अधिनियम, 1961 (1961 का 43) की धारा 10 की उपधारा (23 ग) के खंड (5) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार एतद्वारा उक्त खंड के प्रयोजनार्थ, "श्री अरासुरी अम्बाजी माताजी देवस्थान ट्रस्ट, अम्बाजी" को कर-निर्धारण वर्ष 1985-86 से 1987-88 के लिए अधिसूचित करती है।

[सं. 6868/का. सं. 197-क/183/82-आ.क. (नि.-)]

New Delhi, the 14th August, 1986

INCOME-TAX

S.O. 3642.—In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (v) of sub-section (23C) of Section 10 of the Income-tax Act, 1961 (43 of 1961), the Central Government hereby notifies "Shri Arasuri Ambaji Mataji Devasthan Trust, Ambaji" for the purpose of the said clause for the assessment years 1985-86 to 1987-88.

[No. 6868/F. No. 197-A/183/82-IT(AI)]

केन्द्रीय प्रत्यक्ष कर बोर्ड

नई दिल्ली, 4 अगस्त, 1986

(आयकर)

का.आ. 3643-आयकर अधिनियम 1961 (1961 का 43) की धारा 121 के उप खण्ड 5 (i) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, तथा सभी पूर्व अधिसूचनाओं का अधिकरण करने हुए, केन्द्रीय प्रत्यक्ष कर बोर्ड निम्नलिखित आदेश देती है :-

अनुसूची

क्र.सं.	आयकर आयुक्त	मुख्यालय	क्षेत्राधिकार
1	2	3	4
1.	आयकर आयुक्त, दिल्ली (सी)-1, नई दिल्ली-1	नई दिल्ली	(i) निरीक्षण सहायक आयुक्त (क.नि.) सेंट्रल रेंज 1, नई दिल्ली

1 2 3 4

(ii) निरीक्षण सहायक

आयुक्त

(क.नि.)

सेंट्रल रेंज-II

नई दिल्ली।

2. आयकर आयुक्त, दिल्ली (सी)-II, नई दिल्ली

नई दिल्ली

निरीक्षण सहायक

आयुक्त

(क.नि.),

सेंट्रल रेंज-III,

नई दिल्ली।

यह अधिसूचना दिनांक 4-8-1986 से लागू होगी।

[सं. 6843 / फा.सं. 187/7/86-आ.क. (नि.-ii)]

के.के. त्रिपाठी, सचिव

CENTRAL BOARD OF DIRECT TAXES

New Delhi, the 4th August, 1986

(INCOME-TAX)

S.O. 3643:—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section(1) of Section 121 of the Income-tax Act, 1961 (43 of 1961), and in supersession of all previous notifications, the Central Board of Direct Taxes makes the following order:—

SCHEDULE

S. No.	Commissioner of Income-Tax	Headquarter	Jurisdiction
1	2	3	4
1.	Commissioner of Income-tax, Delhi(C)-I, New Delhi.	New Delhi	(i) Inspecting Asstt. Commissioner (Asstt) Central Range-I, N.D. (ii) Inspecting Asstt. Commissioner (Asstt.) Central Range-II, N.D.
2.	Commissioner of Income-tax, Delhi(C)-II, New Delhi	New Delhi	(i) Inspecting Asstt. Commissioner (Asstt.) Central Range-III, N. .

This notification shall take effect from 4-8-1986.

[No. 6843 / F. No. 187/7/86-IT (AI)]

K.K. TRIPATHI, Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 14 अक्टूबर, 1986

आदेश

New Delhi, the 14th October, 1986

ORDERS

का. आ. 3644-भारत सरकार के संयुक्त सचिव ने, जिसे विदेशी मुद्रा संरक्षण और तस्करी निवारण अधिनियम, 1974 (1974 का 52) की धारा 3 के उपधारा (1) के अधीन विशेष रूप से सशक्त किया गया है, उक्त उपधारा के अधीन आदेश का. सं. 673/106/86-सी.शु.-viii, तारीख 10-7-1986 यह निर्देश जारी किया था कि श्री अन्नाराज कान्भाई जैन, 12 कानबौग बिल्डिंग, तीसरी मंजिल सेकण्ड कार्पेंटर स्ट्रीट, सी. पी. टैंक, बम्बई-4 को केन्द्रीय कारागार, बम्बई में निरुद्ध कर लिया जाए और अभिरक्षा में रखा जाए ताकि उसे किसी भी प्रकार ऐसे काम करने से रोका जा सके विदेशी मुद्रा के संवर्धन में हानिकारक हो।

2. केन्द्रीय सरकार के पास यह विश्वास करने का कारण है कि पूर्वोक्त व्यक्ति फरार हो गया है या अपने को छिपा रहा है जिसने उक्त आदेश का निष्पादन नहीं हो सके।

3. अतः अब केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 7 की उपधारा (1) के खण्ड (ख) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, यह निर्देश देती है कि पूर्वोक्त व्यक्ति इस आदेश के राजपत्र में प्रकाशन के 7 दिन के भीतर पुलिस प्रायुक्त, बम्बई के समक्ष हजरि हो।

[का. सं. 673/106/86-सी. शु.-viii)]

S.O. 3644.—Where the Joint Secretary to the Government of India, specially empowered under sub-section (1) of section 3 of the Conservation of Foreign Exchange and Prevention of Smuggling Activities Act, 1974 (52 of 1974) issued Order F. No. 673/106/86-Cus. VIII dated 10-7-1986 under the said sub-section directing that Shri Annaraj Kanbhai Jain, 12, Kanboug Building, 3rd Floor, 2nd Carpenter Street, C.P. Tank, Bombay-4 be detained and kept in custody in the Central Prison, Bombay with a view to preventing him from acting in any manner prejudicial to the augmentation of foreign exchange.

2. Whereas the Central Government has reason to believe that the aforesaid person has absconded or is concealing himself so that the order cannot be executed;

3. Now, therefore, in exercise of power conferred by clause (b) of sub-section (1) of section 7 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby directs the aforesaid person to appear before the Commissioner of Police, Bombay within 7 days of the publication of this order in the Official Gazette.

[F. No. 673/106/86-Cus. VIII]

का.आ. 3645—भारत सरकार के संयुक्त सचिव ने, जिसे विदेशी मुद्रा संरक्षण और तस्करी निवारण अधिनियम, 1974 (1974 का 52) की धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) के अधीन विशेष रूप से सशक्त किया गया है, उक्त उपधारा के अधीन आदेश का. संख्या 673/112/86-सी. गु.—viii, तारीख 11-7-1986 यह निदेश देते हुए जारी किया था कि श्री चम्पालाल पन्नालाल जैन, पोस्ट रामा, देलवारा, उदयपुर, राजस्थान को केन्द्रीय कारागार, बम्बई में निरुद्ध कर लिया जाये और अभिरक्षा में रखा जाए ताकि उसे किसी भी प्रकार ऐसा काम करने से रोका जा सके जो विदेशी मुद्रा के संवर्द्धन में हानिकारक हो।

2. केन्द्रीय सरकार के पास यह विश्वास करने का कारण है कि पूर्वोक्त व्यक्ति फरार हो गया है या अपने को छिपा रहा है जिससे उक्त आदेश का निष्पादन नहीं हो सके ;

3. अब अब केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 7 की उक्त धारा (1) के खण्ड (ख) द्वारा प्रवृत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह निर्वेश देती है कि पूर्वोक्त व्यक्ति इस आदेश के राजपत्र में प्रकाशन के 7 दिन के भीतर पुलिस आयुक्त, बम्बई के समक्ष हजरि हो।

[का. सं. 673/112/86-सी. गु.—VIII]

एस के चौधरी, उप सचिव

S.O. 3645.—Whereas the Joint Secretary to the Government of India, specially empowered under sub-section (1) of section 3 of the Conservation of Foreign Exchange and Prevention of Smuggling Activities Act, 1974 (52 of 1974) issued Order F. No. 673/112/86-Cus. VIII, dated 11-7-1986 under the said sub-section directing that Shri Champalal Pannalal Jain, Post Rama, Delwara, Udaipur, Rajasthan be detained and kept in custody in the Central Prison, Bombay with a view to preventing him from acting in any manner prejudicial to the augmentation of foreign exchange.

2. Whereas the Central Government has reason to believe that the aforesaid person has absconded or is concealing himself so that the order cannot be executed;

3. Now, therefore, in exercise of power conferred by clause (b) of sub-section (1) of section 7 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby directs the aforesaid person to appear before the Commissioner of Police, Bombay within 7 days of the publication of this order in the Official Gazette.

[F. No. 673/112/86-Cus. VIII]

S. K. CHOWDHRY, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 18 सितम्बर, 1986

का.आ. 3646—प्रादेशिक ग्रामीण बैंक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 21) की धारा (3) की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रवृत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार एतद्वारा दिनांक 26 दिसम्बर, 1978 के आर्थिक कार्य विभाग (बैंकिंग प्रभाग) के का.आ. 736(ई)/सं.एफ 1-6/77-आर.आर.बी. (1) के अन्तर्गत भारत सरकार की अधिसूचना में निम्नलिखित संशोधन करती है, अर्थात्:—

उक्त अधिसूचना में "जामनगर जिला" के स्थान पर "जामनगर और राजकोट के जिले" रखे जाएं।

[सं. एफ 1-2/86-आर.आर.बी.]

New Delhi, the 18th September, 1986

S.O. 3646.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of Section (3) of the Regional Rural Banks Act, 1976 (21 of 1976), the Central Government hereby makes the following amendment in the notification of the Govt. of India in the Department of Economic Affairs (Banking Division) S.O. 736(E)/No. F. 1-6/77-RRB(1) dated the 26th December, 1978, namely :—

In the said notification for the words "district of Jamnagar" the words "districts of Jamnagar and Rajkot" shall be substituted.

[No. F. 1-2/86-RRB]

का.आ. 3647—प्रादेशिक ग्रामीण बैंक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 21) की धारा 11 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रवृत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार एतद्वारा श्री आर.एन. बोधकर को कोस क्षेत्रीय ग्रामीण बैंक, पूर्णिया (बिहार) का अध्यक्ष नियुक्त करती है तथा 2-7-1986 से प्रारम्भ होकर 30-6-1989 को समाप्त होने वाली अवधि को उस अवधि के रूप में निर्धारित करती है जिसके दौरान श्री आर.एन. बोधकर अध्यक्ष के रूप में कार्य करेंगे।

[सं एफ 2-27/85-आर.आर.बी.]

S.O. 3647.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of Section 11 of the Regional Rural Banks Act, 1976 (21 of 1976), the Central Government hereby appoints Shri R. N. Bodhankar, Chairman, Kosi Kshetriya Gramin Bank, Purnea (Bihar) and specifies the period commencing on the 2-7-86 and ending with the 30-6-1989 as the period for which the said Shri R. N. Bodhankar shall hold office as such Chairman.

[No. F. 2-27/85-RRB]

का.आ. 3648—प्रादेशिक ग्रामीण बैंक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 21) की धारा 11 की उपधारा 2 द्वारा प्रवृत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार श्री डी.वी.के. शर्मा को जिनकी धारा 11 की उपधारा (1) के तहत कोसी क्षेत्रीय ग्रामीण बैंक के अध्यक्ष के रूप में नियुक्ति की तीन वर्ष की पहली अवधि 4-10-1985 को समाप्त होगी है 5-10-85 से प्रारम्भ होकर 1-7-1986 को समाप्त होने वाली अवधि के लिए उक्त बैंक का पुनः अध्यक्ष नियुक्त करती है।

[सं. एफ. -2-27/85-आर.आर.बी.]

S.O. 3648.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of section 11 of the Regional Rural Banks Act, 1976 (21 of 1976) the Central Government hereby reappoints Shri D. V. K. Sharma whose earlier tenure of three years appointment under sub-section (1) of section 11 had expired on 4-10-1985 as the Chairman of Kosi Kshetriya Gramin Bank for a further period commencing from 5-10-85 and ending with 1-7-1986.

[No. F. 2-27/85-RRB]

नई दिल्ली, 29, सितम्बर 1986

का.आ. 3649—प्रादेशिक ग्रामीण बैंक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 21) की धारा 11 की उपधारा 2 द्वारा प्रवृत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार एतद्वारा श्री के.बी. शानबाहुगु को जिनकी धारा 11 की उपधारा (1) के तहत बीजापुर ग्रामीण बैंक, बीजापुर (कर्नाटक) के अध्यक्ष के रूप में नियुक्ति की तीन वर्ष की पहली अवधि 31-3-1986 को समाप्त हो गयी है, 1-4-1986 से प्रारम्भ होकर 31-3-1987 को समाप्त होने वाली अवधि के लिये उक्त बैंक का पुनः अध्यक्ष नियुक्त करती है।

[सं एफ 2-3/80-आर.आर.बी.]

New Delhi, the 29th September, 1986

S.O. 3649.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of section 11 of the Regional Rural Banks Act, 1976 (21 of 1976), the Central Government hereby reappoints Shri K. V. Shanbahogug whose earlier tenure of three years appointment under sub-section (1) of section 11 had expired on 31-3-1986 as the Chairman, Bijapur Gramina Bank, Bijapur (Karnataka) for a further period commencing from 1-4-1986 and ending with 31-3-87.

[No. F. 2-3/80-RRB]

नई दिल्ली, 7 अक्टूबर, 1986

का.आ. 3650 :—प्रादेशिक ग्रामीण बैंक अधिनियम 1976 (1976 का 21) की धारा 2 की उपधारा 2 द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार श्री बी.एस. एच. रामकृष्ण राव को जिनकी धारा 11 की उपधारा (1) के तहत नागार्जुन ग्रामीण बैंक, खम्मम के अध्यक्ष के रूप में नियुक्ति की तीन वर्ष की पहली अवधि 31-12-1985 को समाप्त हो गयी है, 1-1-1986 से प्रारम्भ होकर 7-7-1986 को समाप्त होने वाली अवधि के लिए उक्त बैंक का पुनः अध्यक्ष नियुक्त करती है।

[संख्या एक 2-44/85-आर.आर.बी.]

New Delhi, the 7th October, 1986

S.O. 3650.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of section 11 of the Regional Rural Banks Act, 1976 (21 of 1976), the Central Government hereby re-appoints Shri B. S. H. Ramakrishna Rao whose earlier tenure of three years appointment under sub-section (1) of section 11 had expired on 31-12-1985 as the Chairman of Nagarguna Grammeena Bank, Khammam for a further period commencing from 1-1-1986 and ending with 7-7-1986.

[No. F. 2-44/85-RRB]

का.आ. 3651 :—प्रादेशिक ग्रामीण बैंक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 21) की धारा 11 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार एन.व्ही.आर. श्री वी.एम.जी. कृष्णमूर्ति को नागार्जुन ग्रामीण बैंक, खम्मम (आंध्र प्रदेश) का अध्यक्ष नियुक्त करती है तथा 8-7-1986 से प्रारम्भ होकर 31-7-1989 को समाप्त होने वाली अवधि की उस अवधि के रूप में निर्धारित करती है जिसके दौरान श्री वी.एम.जी. कृष्णमूर्ति अध्यक्ष के रूप में कार्य करेंगे।

[संख्या एक 2-44/85-आर.आर.बी.]

च.वा. मारचन्दानी, निदेश

S.O. 3651.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 11 of the Regional Rural Banks Act, 1976 (21 of 1976), the Central Government hereby re-appoints Shri V. S. G. Krishna Murthy, Chairman, Nagarguna Grammeena Bank, Khammam (A. P.) and specifies the period commencing on the 8-7-1986 and ending with the 31-7-1989 as the period for which the said Shri V. S. G. Krishna Murthy shall hold office as such Chairman.

[No. F. 2-44/85-RRB]

C. W. MIRCHANDANI, Director

नई दिल्ली, 6 अक्टूबर, 1986

का.आ. 3652 :—बैंककारी विनियमन अधिनियम, 1949 (1949 का 10) की धारा 53 द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक की सिफारिश पर एतद्वारा घोषणा करती है कि उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 19 की उपधारा 2 के उपबंध गिरवीदार के रूप में मेसर्स हावड़ा फ्लोर मिल्स लि. की शेयर पुंजी में 30 प्रतिशत से अधिक की शेयर धारिता के संबंध में 1 जुलाई, 1988 तक की अवधि के लिए यूनाइटेड बैंक आफ इंडिया, कलकत्ता पर लागू नहीं होगा।

[संख्या 15/17/84-बी.ओ.-3]

New Delhi, the 6th October, 1986

S.O. 3652.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 53 of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949 (10 of 1949), the Central Government on the recommendation of the Reserve Bank of India, hereby declares that the provisions of sub-section 2 of section 19 of the said Act shall not apply to the United Bank of India, Calcutta for a period upto the

1st July 1988 in respect of its holding of shares in excess of 30 percent of the share capital of M/s. Howrah Flour Mills Ltd., Calcutta as pledgee.

[No. 15/17/84-B. O. III]

का.आ. 3653 :—बैंककारी विनियमन अधिनियम, 1949 (1949 का 10) की धारा 53 द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक की सिफारिश पर उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 11 की उपधारा (2) के उपबंधों के तहत नेशनल बैंक आफ पाकिस्तान, कलकत्ता और हबीब बैंक लि., बम्बई की दिनांक 19 दिसम्बर, 1970 के का.आ. 3949 में प्रदान की गई छूट को दिनांक 31 दिसम्बर, 1986 तक और एक वर्ष के लिए बढ़ाती है।

[सं. 15/36/83-बी.ओ. 3]

S.O. 3653.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 53 of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949 (10 of 1949), the Central Government, on the recommendation of the Reserve Bank of India, extends for a further period of one year till the 31st December, 1986 the exemption granted in S.O. 3949 dated the 19-12-1970 to the National Bank of Pakistan, Calcutta and Habib Bank Limited, Bombay from that provisions of sub-section (2) of section 11 of the said Act.

[No. 15/36/83-B. O. III]

नई दिल्ली, 8 अक्टूबर, 1986

का.आ. 3654 :—निक्षेप बीमा और प्रत्यय गारंटी निगम अधिनियम, 1961 (1961 का 47) की धारा 6 की उपधारा (1) के खण्ड (ड.) के उपबंधों के अनुसरण में केन्द्रीय सरकार, भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक के साथ परामर्श करने के पश्चात् एतद्वारा श्री सी.एस. कल्याणसुन्दरम, प्रबन्ध निदेशक, भारतीय स्टेट बैंक, बम्बई को श्री ए.एस. पुरी के स्थान पर तत्काल और 4 जनवरी, 1988 तक निक्षेप बीमा और प्रत्यय गारंटी निगम के निदेशक के रूप में नामित करती है।

[संख्या एक 6/3/86-बी.ओ. 1]

New Delhi, the 8th October, 1986

S.O. 3654.—In pursuance of the provisions of clause (e) of sub-section (1) of section 6 of the Deposit Insurance and Credit Guarantee Corporation Act, 1961 (47 of 1961), the Central Government, after consultation with the Reserve Bank of India, hereby nominates Shri C. S. Kalyanasundaram, Managing Director, State Bank of India, Bombay, as a Director of the Deposit Insurance and Credit Guarantee Corporation with immediate effect and upto 4-1-1988 vice Shri A. S. Puri.

[No. F. 6/3/86-B.O. I]

नई दिल्ली, 9 अक्टूबर, 1986

का.आ. 3655 :—भारतीय औद्योगिक विकास बैंक अधिनियम, 1964 (1964 का 18) की धारा 6 की उपधारा (4) के साथ पठित उपधारा (1) के खण्ड (ग) के उपखण्ड (4) के अनुसरण में केन्द्रीय सरकार एतद्वारा श्री के. जॉन मिश्रक, प्रबन्ध निदेशक, केरल वित्तीय निगम, त्रिवेन्द्रम को श्री के. मोहन दाम के स्थान पर 18 मई, 1987 तक भारतीय औद्योगिक विकास बैंक का निदेशक नामित करती है। यह आदेश तत्काल लागू हो जाएगा।

[सं. एक. 7/19/85-बी.ओ.-1]

एम.एम. सीतारामन, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 9th October, 1986

S.O. 3655.—In pursuance of sub-clause (iv) of clause (c) of sub-section (1) read with sub-section (4) of section 6 of the Industrial Development Bank of India Act, 1964 (18 of 1964), the Central Government hereby nominates Shri K. Joce Cyriac, Managing Director, Kerala Financial Corporation, Trivandrum as Director of the Industrial Development Bank of India with immediate effect upto 18-5-1987 vice Shri K. Mohandas.

[No. F. 7/19/85-BO. I]

M. S. SEETHARAMAN, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 6 अक्टूबर, 1986

का.आ.3655.—राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंक (प्रबंध और प्रकीर्ण उपबंध) स्कीम, 1970 के खण्ड 3 के उपखण्ड (ज) के अनुसरण में केन्द्रीय सरकार, एतद्वारा नीचे की सारणी के कालम (2) में उल्लिखित व्यक्ति को उनके सामने उसी सारणी के कालम (3) में उल्लिखित व्यक्तियों के स्थान पर सारणी के कालम (1) में दिए गए राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों के निदेशक के रूप में नियुक्त करती है :—

सारणी

1	2	3
1. यूको बैंक	श्री अजय कुमार अग्रवाल, संयुक्त सचिव, वित्त मंत्रालय, आर्थिक कार्य विभाग (बैंकिंग प्रभाग), नई दिल्ली।	श्री म. नी. बुच
2. बैंक आफ बड़ोदा	श्री अजय कुमार अग्रवाल, संयुक्त सचिव, वित्त मंत्रालय, आर्थिक कार्य विभाग (बैंकिंग प्रभाग), नई दिल्ली।	श्री मन्त्रेश्वर झा

[सं. एक 9/7/86-बी.ओ.-1]

ड. एस. एस. हसूरकर, निदेशक

New Delhi, the 6th October, 1986

S.O. 3656.—In pursuance of sub-clause (h) of clause 3 of the Nationalised Banks (Management and Miscellaneous Provisions) Scheme, 1970, the Central Government hereby appoints the person specified in column (2) of the Table below as Director of the nationalised bank specified in column (1) thereof in place of the persons specified in the corresponding entry in column (3) of the Table:—

TABLE

(1)	(2)	(3)
1. UCO Bank	Shri A.K. Agarwal, Joint Secretary, Ministry of Finance, Department of Economic Affairs (Banking Division), New Delhi.	Shri M. N. Buch
2. Bank of Baroda	Shri A.K. Agarwal, Joint Secretary, Ministry of Finance, Department of Economic Affairs, (Banking Division), New Delhi.	Shri Mantrashwar Jha

[No. F. 9/7/86—BO. I]

S.S. HASURKAR, Director

नई दिल्ली, 14 अक्टूबर, 1986

New Delhi, the 14th October, 1986

का.आ.3657 बैंककारी विनियमन अधिनियम, 1949 (1949 का 10) की धारा 56 के साथ पठित धारा 53 द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार, भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक की विभागों पर एतद्वारा घोषणा करती है कि उस अधिनियम की धारा 11 की उपधारा 1 के उपबंध माधेपुरा सुपौल मेन्ट्रस को-ऑपरेटिव बैंक लि. माधेपुरा (बिहार राज्य) पर इस अधिनियम के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित शेषों की लागू से 31 मार्च 1988 तक लागू नहीं होंगे।

[का संख्या 8-3/86-ए सी.]

S.O. 3657.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 53 read with section 56 of Banking Regulation Act, 1949 (10 of 1949) the Central Government on the recommendations of the Reserve Bank of India declares that the provisions of sub-section (1) of Section 11 of the said Act shall not apply to the Madhepura-Supaul Central Co-operative Bank Ltd Madhepura (Bihar State) from the date of publication of this notification in the Official Gazette to 31 March, 1988.

[F. No. 8-3/86-AC]

का.प्र. 3658 :—बैंककारी विनियमन अधिनियम, 1949 (1949 का 10) को प्रा. 36 के साथ पठित धारा 53 द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक की सिफारिश पर, एन.ए. द्वारा घोषणा करता है कि उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 11 की उपधारा (1) के उपबंध बारानगर को-ऑपरेटिव बैंक लि., बारानगर पर इस अधिसूचना के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित होने की तारीख से 31 जून, 1987 तक लागू नहीं होंगे।

[फा.सं. 8-8/85-ए.सी.]

के.पी. पान्थियन, अवर सचिव

S.O. 3658.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 53 read with section 56 of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949 (10 of 1949), the Central Government on the recommendation of the Reserve Bank of India, hereby declares that the provisions of Sub-section (1) of Section 11 of the said Act shall not apply to the Baranagar Co-operative Bank Ltd., Baranagar for the period from the date of publication of this notification in the Gazette of India to 30 June, 1987.

[F. No. 8-3/86-AC]

K. P. PANDIAN, Under Secy.

बाणिज्य मंत्रालय

नई दिल्ली, 18 अक्टूबर, 1986

शुद्धिपत्र

का.प्र. 3659.—भारत के राजपत्र, भाग-2, खंड-3, उपखंड (ii) तारीख 1 मार्च, 1986 के पृष्ठों 804 से 809 पर प्रकाशित भारत सरकार के बाणिज्य मंत्रालय की अधिसूचना सं. का.प्र. 782 तारीख 1 मार्च, 1986 की अनुसूची में—

- (1) श्रेणी अधिधान एस डब्ल्यू 180, एस डब्ल्यू 210, एस डब्ल्यू 240, एस डब्ल्यू 280, एस डब्ल्यू 320, एस डब्ल्यू 400 तथा एस डब्ल्यू 450 के सामने स्तम्भ 7 के अधीन "(एन एल एस जी तथा एस एस डब्ल्यू के साथ)" या "(एन एल एस जी तथा एस डब्ल्यू के साथ 'या' एल एस एस जी तथा एस एस एस डब्ल्यू के साथ)" पदों के स्थान पर "(एन एल एस जी तथा एस एस डब्ल्यू के साथ)" पढ़ें;
- (2) श्रेणी अधिधान एस डब्ल्यू 500 के सामने स्तम्भ 7 के अधीन "(एस एल एस जी तथा एस एस डब्ल्यू के साथ)" पद के स्थान पर "(एस एस डब्ल्यू)" पढ़ें;
- (3) श्रेणी अधिधान "एस एस पी" के सामने 4 के अधीन "कुने टुकड़े के छोटे" के शब्दों के स्थान पर "एस पी से छोटे टुकड़े" पढ़ें।

[फाइल सं. 6(9)/83-ई आई एंड ई पी]

MINISTRY OF COMMERCE

New Delhi, the 18th October, 1986

CORRIGENDA

S.O. 3659.—In the notification of the Government of India, in the Ministry of Commerce S.O. 782 dated the 1st March, 1986 published at pages 809 to 814 of the Gazette of India, Part-II, Section 3, sub-section (ii) dated the 1st March, 1986, in the schedule—

SW.240, SW.280, SW.320, SW.400 and SW.450,
SW.240, SW.280, SW.320, SW.400 and SW.450,

under column 7, for "(NLG and SSW together)", read "(NLSG and SSW together)";

- (2) against Grade Designation, SW.500 under column 7, for "(NLG and SSW together)", read "(SSW)";
- (3) against Grade Designation 'S', under column 7, for "(S)" read "(SS)";
- (4) against Grade Designation 'LWP', under column 4, for "Kernels broken than two pieces", read "Kernels broken into more than two pieces";
- (5) against Grade Designation 'SWP', under column 7, for "(SP and SEWP together)", read "(SSP and BB together)";
- (6) against Grade Designation 'SSP' under column 4, for "Pieces smaller than SSP", read "Pieces smaller than SP".

[F. No. 6(9)/83-EI&EP]

शुद्धिपत्र

का.प्र. 3660—भारत के राजपत्र भाग 2, खंड-3, उपखंड (ii) तारीख 1 मार्च, 1986 के पृष्ठ 814 से 832 तक पर प्रकाशित भारत सरकार के बाणिज्य मंत्रालय की अधिसूचना सं. का.प्र. 783 तारीख 1 मार्च 1986 की अनुसूची में—

- (1) श्रेणी अधिधान एस डब्ल्यू 500 के सामने स्तम्भ 7 के अधीन "(एन एल एस जी तथा एस एस डब्ल्यू के साथ)" पद के स्थान पर "(एस एस डब्ल्यू)" पढ़ें;
- (2) श्रेणी अधिधान "एस एस पी" के सामने स्तम्भ 4 के अधीन "कुने टुकड़े से छोटे टुकड़े" के स्थान पर "एस पी से छोटे टुकड़े" पढ़ें।

[फाइल सं. 6(9)/83-ई आई एंड ई पी]

S.O. 3660.—In the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Commerce S.O. 783 dated the 1st March, 1986 published at pages 814 to 832 of the Gazette of India, Part-II, Section 3, sub-section (ii) dated the 1st March, 1986, in the schedule,—

- (1) against Grade Designation 'SW', under column 7, for "NLSG & SSW together", read "NLG and SSW together";
- (2) against Grade Designation SW.500, under column 7, for "(NLG & SSW together)", read "(SSW)";
- (3) against Grade Designation 'LWP' under column 4 for "Kernels broken than two pieces", read "Kernels broken into more than two pieces";
- (4) against Grade Designation "SWP", under column 7, for "(SSP & BB together)", read "(SSP and BB together)";
- (5) against Grade Designation 'SSP', under column 4, for "Pieces smaller than SSP", read "Pieces smaller than SP".

[F. No. 6(9)/83-EI&EP]

N. S. HARIHARAN, Director

नई दिल्ली, 25 अक्टूबर, 1986

का.प्र. 3661.—केन्द्रीय सरकार, निर्यात (कामिटी नियंत्रण और निरीक्षण) अधिनियम, 1963 (1963 का 22) की धारा 17 द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, कवर सैटिंग का निर्यात (निरीक्षण)

नियम 1985* का संशोधन करने के लिए निम्नलिखित नियम बनती है, अर्थात्—

1. (1) इन नियमों का सक्षिप्त नाम कयर मैटिंग का निर्यात (निरीक्षण) संशोधन नियम, 1986 है।

(2) ये राजपत्र में प्रकाशन की तारीख को प्रवृत्त होंगे।

2. कयर मैटिंग का निर्यात (निरीक्षण) नियम, 1985 में, नियम 7 के स्थान पर निम्नलिखित नियम रखा जाएगा, अर्थात्—

“7. निरीक्षण फीस.—निर्यातकर्ता द्वारा अभिकरण को निम्नानुसार निरीक्षण फीस दी जाएगी—

(i) (क) पर्यवेक्षण के दौरान क्वालिटी नियंत्रण प्रणाली के अधीन निर्यात के लिए प्रति परेपण न्यूनतम 25 रुपए के प्रयोजन रहते हुए पोत-पर्यन्त निःशुल्क मूल्य के 0.2 प्रतिशत की दर से;

(ख) परेपणानुसार निरीक्षण के अधीन निर्यात के लिए प्रति परेपण न्यूनतम 25 रुपए के अधीन रहते हुए पोत-पर्यन्त निःशुल्क मूल्य के 0.4 प्रतिशत की दर से.

(ii) उन निर्यातकर्ताओं के लिए जो राज्यों या संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों की संबंधित सरकारों के साथ लघु उद्योग विनिर्माण एककों के रूप में रजिस्ट्रीकृत हैं, प्रति परेपण न्यूनतम 25 रुपए के अधीन रहते हुए उप-नियम (i) के खंड (क) और (ख) के अधीन देय मूल्य के लिए क्रमशः 0.18 प्रतिशत और 0.36 प्रतिशत (पोत-पर्यन्त निःशुल्क मूल्य के) की दर से।

[फाइन सं. 6(7)/86 ई आई एण्ड ई-पी]

*मूल नियम का.आ. 7 तारीख 28-12-1985 द्वारा प्रकाशित किए गए थे।

New Delhi, the 25th October, 1986

S.O. 3661.—In exercise of powers conferred by section 17 of the Export (Quality Control and Inspection) Act, 1963 (22 of 1963), the Central Government hereby makes the following rules to amend the Export of Coir Mattings (Inspection) Rules, 1985*, namely:—

1. (1) These rules may be called the Export of Coir Mattings (Inspection) Amendment Rules, 1986.

(2) They shall come into force on the date of their publication in the Official Gazette.

2. In the Export of Coir Mattings (Inspection) Rules, 1985, for rule 7, the following rule shall be substituted, namely:—

“7. Inspection fee.—Inspection fee shall be paid by the exporter to the Agency as under:—

(i) (a) for exports under inprocess quality control scheme at the rate of 0.2 percent, of the F.O.B. value subject to a minimum of Rs. 25 per consignment.

(b) for exports under consignmentwise inspection at the rate of 0.4 percent of the F.O.B. value subject to a minimum of Rs. 25 per consignment.

(ii) subjected to the minimum of Rs. 25 per consignment, the rate payable under clause (a) and (b) of sub-rule (i) shall be 0.18 per cent and 0.36 per cent (of the F.O.B. value) respectively for exporters who are registered as Small Scale

Manufacturing Units with the concerned Government of States or Union territories”.

[F. No. 6(7)/86-EI&EP]

*Principal rules were published vide S.O. 7 on 28-12-1985.

का.आ. 3661.—केन्द्रीय सरकार, निर्यात (क्वालिटी नियंत्रण और निरीक्षण) अधिनियम, 1963 (1963 का 22) की धारा 17 द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए कयर सूत का निर्यात (निरीक्षण) नियम 1985* का और संशोधन करने के लिए निम्नलिखित नियम बनती है, अर्थात्,—

1. (1) इन नियमों का संक्षिप्त नाम कयर सूत का निर्यात (निरीक्षण) संशोधन नियम, 1986 है।

(2) ये राजपत्र में प्रकाशन की तारीख को प्रवृत्त होंगे।

2. कयर सूत का निर्यात (निरीक्षण) नियम, 1985 में, नियम 7क के स्थान पर निम्नलिखित नियम रखा जाएगा, अर्थात्—

“7क. निरीक्षण फीस.—निर्यातकर्ता द्वारा अभिकरण को निम्नानुसार निरीक्षण फीस दी जाएगी—

(i) (क) उत्पादन के दौरान क्वालिटी नियंत्रण प्रणाली के अधीन निर्यात के लिए प्रति परेपण न्यूनतम 25 रुपए के अधीन रहते हुए पोत-पर्यन्त निःशुल्क मूल्य के 0.2 प्रतिशत की दर से;

(ख) परेपणानुसार निरीक्षण के अधीन निर्यात के लिए प्रति परेपण न्यूनतम 25 रुपए के अधीन रहते हुए, पोत-पर्यन्त निःशुल्क मूल्य के 0.4 प्रतिशत की दर से।

(ii) उन निर्यातकर्ताओं के लिए जो राज्यों या राज्य क्षेत्रों की संबंधित सरकारों के साथ लघु उद्योग विनिर्माण एककों के रूप में रजिस्ट्रीकृत हैं, प्रति परेपण न्यूनतम 25 रुपए के अधीन रहते हुए उप नियम (i) के खंड (क) और (ख) के अधीन देय मूल्य के लिए क्रमशः 0.18 प्रतिशत और 0.36 प्रतिशत (पोत-पर्यन्त निःशुल्क मूल्य के) की दर से।”

[फाइन सं. 6(7)/86 ई आई एण्ड ई-पी]

*मूल नियम का.आ./3134 तारीख 23-9-86 द्वारा प्रकाशित किए गए और उनका 1973 के का.आ. 626, 1978 के का.आ. 2209 तथा 1985 के का.आ. 758 (ई) द्वारा संशोधन किया गया।

S.O. 3662.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 17 of the Export (Quality Control and Inspection) Act, 1963 (22 of 1963) the Central Government hereby makes the following rules further to amend the Export of Coir Yarn (Inspection) Rules, 1966*, namely:—

1 (1) These rules may be called the Export of Coir Yarn (Inspection) Amendment Rules, 1986;

(2) They shall come into force on the date of their publication in the Official Gazette.

2. In the Export of Coir (Inspection) Rules, 1966, for rule 7A, the following rules shall be substituted, namely:—

“7A. Inspection Fees.—Inspection fee shall be paid by the exporter to the Agency as under:—

(i) (a) for exports under in-process quality control scheme at the rate of 0.2 percent of the FOB

value subject to a minimum of Rs. 25 per consignment;

(b) for exports under consignmentwise inspection at the rate of 0.4 percent of the FOB value subject to a minimum of Rs. 25 per consignment;

(ii) subjected to the minimum of Rs. 25 per consignment, the rate payable under clauses (a) and (b) of sub-rule (i) shall be 0.18 percent and 0.36 percent (of the FOB value) respectively for exporters who are registered as Small Scale Manufacturing Units with the concerned Governments of States or union territories.

[F. No. 6(7)/86-EI&EP]

*Principal rules were published vide S.O. 3134 on 23-9-1966, and amended by S.O. 626 of 1973, S.O. 2309 of 1978 and S.O. 758(E) of 1985.

का.प्रा. 3663—केन्द्रीय सरकार, निर्यात (क्वालिटी नियंत्रण और निरीक्षण) अधिनियम, 1963 (1963 का 22) की धारा 17 द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, बिना गठ बंधा कयर सूत का निर्यात (निरीक्षण) नियम 1972* का और संशोधन करने के लिये निम्नलिखित नियम बनाती है, अर्थात्:—

1. (1) इन नियमों का संक्षिप्त नाम बिना गठ बंधा कयर सूत का निर्यात (निरीक्षण) संशोधन नियम, 1986 है।

(2) ये राजपत्र में प्रकाशन की तारीख को प्रवृत्त होंगे।

2. बिना गठ बंधा कयर सूत का निर्यात (निरीक्षण) नियम 1972 में, नियम 7 के स्थान पर निम्नलिखित नियम रखा जायेगा, अर्थात्:—

“7 निरीक्षण फीस:—निर्यातकर्ता द्वारा अभिकरण को निम्नानुसार निरीक्षण फीस दी जायेगी:—

(i) (क) उत्पादन के दौरान क्वालिटी नियंत्रण प्रणाली के अधीन निर्यात के लिये प्रति परेक्षण न्यूनतम 25 रुपये के अधीन रहते हुए पोत-पर्यन्त निःशुल्क मूल्य के 0.2 प्रतिशत की दर से;

(ख) परेक्षणानुसार निरीक्षण के अधीन निर्यात के लिये प्रति परेक्षण न्यूनतम 25 रु. के अधीन रहते हुए, पोत-पर्यन्त निःशुल्क मूल्य के 0.4 प्रतिशत की दर से;

(ii) उन निर्यातकर्ताओं के लिये जो राज्यों या संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों की संबंधित सरकारों के साथ लघु उद्योग विनिर्माण एककों के रूप में रजिस्ट्रीकृत हैं, प्रति परेक्षण न्यूनतम 25 रुपये के अधीन रहते हुए, उप-नियम (1) के खण्ड (क) और (ख) के अधीन देय मूल्य के लिये क्रमशः 0.18 प्रतिशत और 0.36 प्रतिशत (पोत-पर्यन्त निःशुल्क मूल्य के) की दर से”।

[काइल सं: 6(7)/86-ई आई एण्ड ई पी]

*मूल नियम का प्रा. 1131 तारीख 13-5-1972 द्वारा प्रकाशित किये गये थे और उनका 1973 के का.प्रा. 1927, 1976 के का.प्रा. 3431, 1978 के का.प्रा. 2312 तथा 1985 के का.प्रा. 756(ई.) के द्वारा संशोधन किया गया।

S.O. 3663.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 17 of the Export (Quality Control and Inspection) Act, 1963 (22 of 1963), the Central Government hereby makes the following rules further to amend the Export of Non-baled Coir Yarn (Inspection) Rules, 1972*, namely:—

1. (1) These rules may be called the Export of Non-baled Coir Yarn (Inspection) Amendment Rules, 1986;

(2) They shall come into force on the date of their publication in the Official Gazette.

2. In the Export of Non-baled Coir Yarn (Inspection) Rules, 1972, for rule 7, the following rule shall be substituted, namely:—

“7. Inspection Fees.—Inspection fee shall be paid by the exporter to the Agency as under:—

(i) (a) for exports under in-process quality control scheme at the rate of 0.2 percent of the FOB value subject to a minimum of Rs. 25 per consignment;

(b) for exports under consignmentwise inspection at the rate of 0.4 percent of the FOB value subject to a minimum of Rs. 25 per consignment.

(ii) Subject to the minimum of Rs. 25 per consignment, the rate payable under clause (a) and (b) sub-rule (i) shall be 0.18 percent and 0.36 percent (of the FOB value) respectively for exporters who are registered as Small Scale Manufacturing Units with the concerned Governments of States or union territories.”

[F. No. 6(7)/86-EI&EP]

*Principal rules were published vide S.O. 1131 on 13-5-72 and amended by S.O. 1972 of 1973, S.O. 3431 of 1976, S.O. 2312 of 1978 and S.O. 756 (E) of 1985.

का.प्रा. 3664—केन्द्रीय सरकार, निर्यात (क्वालिटी नियंत्रण और निरीक्षण) अधिनियम, 1963 (1963 का 22) की धारा 17 द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, कयर उत्पादों का निर्यात (निरीक्षण) नियम, 1965* का और संशोधन करने के लिये निम्नलिखित नियम बनाती है, अर्थात्:—

1. (1) इन नियमों का संक्षिप्त नाम कयर उत्पादों का निर्यात (निरीक्षण) संशोधन नियम, 1986 है।

(2) ये राजपत्र में प्रकाशन की तारीख को प्रवृत्त होंगे।

2. कयर उत्पादों का निर्यात (निरीक्षण) नियम, 1965 में, नियम 5क, के स्थान पर निम्नलिखित नियम रखा जायेगा, अर्थात्:—

“5क निरीक्षण फीस:—निर्यातकर्ता द्वारा अभिकरण को निम्नानुसार निरीक्षण फीस दी जायेगी:—

(i) (क) उत्पादन के दौरान क्वालिटी नियंत्रण प्रणाली के अधीन निर्यात के लिये प्रति परेक्षण न्यूनतम 25 रुपये के अधीन रहते हुए पोत-पर्यन्त निःशुल्क मूल्य के 0.2 प्रतिशत की दर से;

(ख) परेक्षणानुसार निरीक्षण के अधीन निर्यात के लिये प्रति परेक्षण न्यूनतम 25 रुपये के अधीन रहते हुए, पोत-पर्यन्त निःशुल्क मूल्य के 0.4 प्रतिशत की दर से;

(ii) उन निर्यातकर्ताओं के लिये जो राज्यों या संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों की संबंधित सरकारों के साथ लघु उद्योग विनिर्माण एककों के रूप में रजिस्ट्रीकृत हैं, प्रति परेक्षण न्यूनतम 25 रुपये के अधीन रहते हुए, उप-नियम (1) के खण्ड (क) और (ख) के अधीन देय मूल्य के लिये क्रमशः 0.18 प्रतिशत और 0.36 प्रतिशत (पोत-पर्यन्त निःशुल्क मूल्य के) की दर से”।

[काइल सं. 6(7)/86-ई आई एण्ड ई पी]

*मूल नियम का.प्रा. 1892 तारीख 15-6-1965 द्वारा प्रकाशित किये गये थे तथा उनका 1965 के का.प्रा. 3920, 1967 के का.प्रा. 1780, 1970 के का.प्रा. 1595, 1973 के का.प्रा. 625, 1976 के का.प्रा. 3428, 1978 के का.प्रा. 2311 तथा 1985 के का.प्रा. 757 (ई.) द्वारा संशोधन किया गया।

S.O. 3664.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 17 of the Export (Quality Control and Inspection) Act, 1963 (22 of 1963) the Central Government hereby makes the following rules further to amend the Export of Coir Products (Inspection) Rules, 1965* namely :—

1. (1) These rules may be called the Export of Coir Products (Inspection) Amendment Rules, 1986;
- (2) They shall come into force on the date of their publication in the Official Gazette.
2. In the Export of Coir Products (Inspection) Rules, 1965, for rule 5A, the following rule shall be substituted, namely :—

“5A Inspection fee.—Inspection fee shall be paid by the exporter to the Agency an under :—

- (i) (a) for exports under inprocess quality control scheme at the rate of 0.2 percent of the FOB value subject to a minimum of Rs. 25 per consignment,
- (b) for exports under consignmentswise inspection at the rate of 0.4 percent of the FOB value subject to a minimum of Rs. 25 per consignment.”
- (ii) subjected to the minimum of Rs. 25 per consignment, the rate payable under clause (a) and (b) of sub-rule (i) shall be 0.18 percent and 0.36 percent (of the FOB value) respectively for exporters who are registered as Small Scale Manufacturing Units with the concerned Governments of States or Union-territories”.

[F. No. 6(7)/86-EI&EP]

*Principal rules were published vide S.O. 1892 on 15-6-65 and amended by S.O. 3920 of 1965, S.O. 1780 of 1967, S.O. 2595 of 1970, S.O. 625 of 1973, S.O. 3428 of 1976, S.O. 2311 of 1978 and S.O. 3665 757(E) of 1985.

आदेश

का.घा.3665—केन्द्रीय सरकार की निर्यात (स्वालिटी नियंत्रण और निरीक्षण) अधिनियम, 1963 (1963 का 22) की धारा 6 द्वारा प्रवृत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, यह राय है कि भारत सरकार के वाणिज्य मंत्रालय के आदेश सं. का.घा. 1487 तारीख 26 मई, 1973 में भारत के निर्यात व्यापार के विकास के लिये नीचे विनिर्दिष्ट रीति से संशोधन करना आवश्यक और समीचीन है :—

और केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उक्त प्रयोजन के लिये प्रस्ताव बनाये हैं और उन्हें निर्यात (स्वालिटी नियंत्रण और निरीक्षण) नियम 1964 के नियम 11 के उप नियम (2) की अपेक्षानुसार निर्यात निरीक्षण परिषद् को भेज दिया है ;

धनः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त उप नियम के अनुसरण में उक्त प्रस्ताव को उन ध्यक्षियों की जानकारी के लिए प्रकाशित करती है, जिनके उनसे प्रभावित होने की संभावना है।

2. इसके द्वारा सूचना दी जाती है कि कोई ऐसा व्यक्ति, जो उक्त प्रस्ताव की बाबत कोई आक्षेप या सुझाव देना चाहता है, उक्त आदेश के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित होने की तारीख से पैंतालिस दिन के भीतर भारतीय निर्यात-निरीक्षण परिषद् 11 वीं मंजिल, प्रगति टावर, 26, राजेन्द्र प्लेस, नई दिल्ली-110008 को भेज सकता है।

प्रस्ताव

भारत सरकार के वाणिज्य मंत्रालय के आदेश सं. का.घा. 1487 तारीख 26 मई, 1973 में निम्नलिखित रूप में संशोधन किया जाएगा, अर्थात् :—

उक्त आदेश के उपाखण्ड में

- (क) लम्बाई और चौड़ाई में, शीर्षक के अंतर्गत, पैरा 2 के उप पैरा (1) के स्थान पर रखा जाएगा, अर्थात् :—

“1. कालीन की लम्बाई और चौड़ाई सविदात्मक विनिर्देशों के अनुसार होगी, कालीन की लम्बाई पर -5 प्रतिशत और $+2.5$ प्रतिशत तथा चौड़ाई पर ± 2.5 प्रतिशत का सहन, लम्बाई में अधिकतम 15 सें. मी. और चौड़ाई में 7.5 सें. मी. के अधीन रहते हुए अनुज्ञात होगा” ;

- (ख) “रोप्री की संरचना”, शीर्षक के अंतर्गत पैरा 5 के स्थान पर निम्नलिखित रखा जाएगा, अर्थात् :—
“रोपेंडार सूत अधिकतम सहन -5 प्रतिशत के अधीन रहते हुए 100 प्रतिशत ऊनी होगा” ;

- (ग) पैरा 6 के उप पैरा 3 के पश्चात् निम्नलिखित जोड़ा जाएगा, अर्थात् :—

“टिप्पण—क्रम सं. (1) और क्रम सं. (2) की अपेक्षाएं केवल मिल में कते सूत को लागू होंगी।”

काइल सं. 6(6)/85—ई आई एण्ड ई पी]
एन. एस. हरिहरन, निदेशक

ORDER

S.O. 3665.—Whereas in exercise of the powers conferred by Section 6 of the Export (Quality Control and Inspection) Act, 1963 (22 of 1963), the Central Government is of opinion that it is necessary and expedient so to do for the development of export trade of India to amend the order of Government of India in the Ministry of Commerce S.O. 1487 dated the 26th May, 1973 in the manner specified below:—

And where the Central Government has formulated the proposal for the said purpose and has forwarded the same to the Export Inspection Council as required by sub-rule (2) of rule 11 of the Export (Quality Control and Inspection) Rules, 1964;

Now, therefore, in pursuance of the said sub-rule, the Central Government hereby publishes the said proposal for the information of the public likely to be affected thereby.

2. Notice is hereby given that any person who desires to make any objection or suggestion with respect to the said proposal may forward the same within forty-five days of the date of publication of the said order in the Official Gazette to the Export Inspection Council of India, 11th floor, Pragati Tower, 26, Rajendra Place, New Delhi-110008.

PROPOSAL

The order of the Government of India in the Ministry of Commerce No. S.O. 1487, dated the 26th May, 1973 shall be amended as follows, namely :—

- (a) for the sub-paragraph (1) of paragraph 2, under the heading ‘length and width’, the following shall be substituted, namely :—

“(1) The length and width of the carpet shall be in accordance with the contractual specifications. A tolerance of $+5$ per cent and $+2.5$ per cent on the length and $+2.5$ per cent on the width of the carpet shall be permitted subject to a maximum of 15 cms in length and 7.5 cms in width.”;

- (b) for paragraph 5, under the heading 'composition of piles', the following shall be substituted, namely :—

"The pile yarn shall be 100 percent, wool subject to a maximum tolerance of —5 per cent;

- (c) after sub-paragraph (3) of paragraph 6, the following shall be added, namely :—

"Note.—The requirements at serial no. (1) and serial no. (2) are applicable to mill spun yarn only."

[F. No. 6(6)]85-EI&EP]

CORRIGENDUM

S.O. 3666.—In the Order of the Govt. of India in the Ministry of Commerce No. S.O. 2621, dated the 26th July, 1986 published in the Gazette of India, Part II, Section 3, Sub Section (ii) dated the 26th July, 1986, at pages 2963 to 2966 :—

- (a) at page 2963 (Appendix), under specification 5 (Accelerated ageing).

(i) In line 2, for "+10 percent" read " $\pm 10/15$ percent"

(ii) In line 3, for " $-15\ 70^{\circ}\text{C}+1^{\circ}\text{C}$ " read " $70^{\circ}\text{C}\pm 1^{\circ}\text{C}$ "

(iii) under specification on 6 (other requirements) in the entry against item 3, for "rubel" read "rubber"

(b) at page 2964, in rule 4 (Procedure of inspection) in sub-rule (2), in line 4, for "Council or for this purpose" read "Council or Agency for this purpose".

(c) at page 2965 (Schedule-I), against clause II (Process control), in line 3 of Sub-clause (b), for "proces" read "process".

(d) at page 2966 (Schedule-III), in the Table in the heading of column 3, for "permiss" read "permissible".

[F. No. 6(11)]82-EI&EP]

S. N. HARIHARAN, Director

(मुख्य नियंत्रक, आयात-निर्यात का कार्यालय)

नई दिल्ली, 19 अक्टूबर, 1986

आदेश

का.आ. 3667:—मैसर्स एम. एस. इन्टरप्राइजिस, ए/6, कनाट प्लेस, नई दिल्ली-1 को मुक्त विदेशी मुद्रा के अन्तर्गत जी सी ए से स्टॉक और सैल के लिए अतिरिक्त पुर्जों के आयात करने के लिए 1,18,03,885/रु. (एक करोड़ अठारह लाख तीन हजार अठ्ठासी पच्चासी रु. मात्र) मूल्य का एक आयात लाइसेंस सं. पी. /एफ/2031125, दिनांक 24-11-84 जारी किया गया था।

2. पार्टी ने उपर्युक्त लाइसेंस की अनुलिपि प्रति जारी किए जाने का इस आधार पर आवेदन किया है कि मूल सीमा शुल्क प्रयोजन के लिए लाइसेंस की प्रति अस्थानस्थ/खो गई है। आगे यह भी बताया गया है कि लाइसेंस बम्बई कस्टम हाउस के पास पंजीकृत करवाया गया था तथा उसका आंशिक रूप से उपयोग किया गया था। क्र. 68, 73, 637/-रु. की शेष राशि के लिए अनुलिपि प्रति की आवश्यकता है। एम. एस. एस. इन्टरप्राइजिस, नई दिल्ली इस बात से सहमत है और वचन देते हैं कि यदि

मूल सीमा शुल्क प्रयोजन प्रति बाक में मिल जाती है तो वह रिकार्ड के लिए इस कार्यालय को लौटा देंगे।

3. अपने तर्क के समर्थन में आवेदक ने 1985-88 की आयात-निर्यात प्रक्रिया पुस्तक के अध्याय-2 के पैरे 86 में यथा अपेक्षित एक शपथ-पत्र बांखिल किया है। मैं तदनुसार, संशुद्ध हूँ कि पार्टी द्वारा मूल आयात लाइसेंस सं. पी. /एफ/2031125, दिनांक 24-11-84 की (मूल सीमा शुल्क प्रयोजन प्रति) अस्थानस्थ/खो गई है। यथासंगोहित आयात-नियंत्रण आदेश, 1955, दिनांक 7-12-1955 की उप-धारा 9(गग) के अन्तर्गत प्रदत्त अधिकारों का प्रयोग करते हुए, मैसर्स एम. एस. एस. इन्टरप्राइजिस, नई दिल्ली को जारी किया गया आयात लाइसेंस सं. पी. /एफ/2031125, दिनांक 24-11-84 की मूल सीमा शुल्क प्रयोजन प्रति को तदनुसार रद्द किया जाता है।

4. पार्टी को उक्त लाइसेंस की अनुलिपि (सीमा शुल्क प्रयोजन प्रति) को अलग से जारी किया जा रहा है।

[का. सं. 7-एस/स्पेयरस/ए. एम-85/जीएसएस]

पाल बैक, उप मुख्य नियंत्रक, आयात एवं निर्यात

हते मुख्य नियंत्रक, आयात एवं निर्यात

(Office of the Chief Controller of Imports & Exports)

New Delhi, the 14th October, 1986

ORDER

S.O. 3667.—M/s. S.M.S. Enterprises, A/6, Connaught Place, New Delhi-1 was granted an import licence No. P/F/2031125 dated 24-11-84 for Rs. 1,18,03,885 (Rupees one crores eighteen lacs three thousand eight hundred and eighty five only) for the import of spares for stock & sale from G.C.A. under free foreign exchange.

2. The party has applied for issue of Duplicate copy of above mentioned licence on the ground that the original Customs purposes copy of licence has been lost/misplaced after having been registered with Customs House Bombay and party utilised. The balance amount for which the duplicate now required is Rs. 68,73,637. M/s. SMS Enterprises, New Delhi agrees and undertakings to return the original Customs purposes copy if traced later on to this office for record.

3. In support of their contention, the licensee has filed an affidavit as required in para 86 of chapter II of Hand Book of Import-Export Procedures 1985-88. I am accordingly satisfied that the original import licence No. P/F/2931125 dt. 24-11-84 (Custom purposes copy only) has been misplaced by the party. In exercise of the power conferred under sub-clause 9(cc) of the Import Control Order, 1955 dated 7-12-1955 as amended the said original customs purposes copy of import licence No. P/F/2031125 dt. 24-11-84 issue to M/s. SMS Enterprises, New Delhi is hereby cancelled.

4. A duplicate import licence (Custom purposes copy only) is being issued to the party in lieu of original said above.

[F. No. 7-S[Spares]AM-85[GLS]

PAUL BECK, Dy. Chief Controller of Imports & Exports

for Chief Controller of Imports & Exports

साध और नागरिक प्रति मंत्रालय

(नागरिक प्रति विभाग)

भारतीय मानक संस्था

नई दिल्ली, 24 सितम्बर, 1986

का. भा. 3668. — भारतीय मानक संस्था (प्रमाणन चिह्न) नियम और विनियम, 1955 के नियम 3 के उपनियम (2) और विनियम 3 के उपविनियम (2) एवं (3) के अनुसार, भारतीय मानक संस्था द्वारा अधिसूचित किया जाता है कि नीचे अनुसूची में जिन भारतीय मानकों के बारे में दिये गये हैं, वे 1983-10-31 को निर्धारित किये गये हैं

अनुसूची

क्र. सं.	निर्धारित भारतीय मानकों की पदसंख्या और शीर्षक	नये भारतीय मानक द्वारा रद्द हुए भारतीय मानक की पद संख्या और शीर्षक	अन्य विवरण
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1.	IS: 904-1983 अग्नि शमन कार्यों के लिए बो तरफा तथा 3 तरफा चूषण के लिए कलेक्टिंग भागों की विशिष्टि (दूसरा पुनरीक्षण)	IS: 904-1965 अग्नि शमन कार्यों के लिए बो तरफा तथा 3 तरफा चूषण के लिए कलेक्टिंग भागों की विशिष्टि (पुनरीक्षित)	1983-04-30 को स्थापित
2.	*IS: 1554 (भाग 2)-1981 3.3 कि. बो. से 11 कि. बो. तक की कार्यकारी बोल्टता के लिए पी बी सी रोधित (भारी कार्य) विद्युत केबल की विशिष्टि (पहला पुनरीक्षण)	IS: 1554 (भाग 2)-1970 पी बी सी रोधित (भारी कार्य) विद्युत केबलों की विशिष्टि भाग 2-3.3 कि. बो. से 11 कि. बो. तक की कार्यकारी बोल्टता के लिए	1982-08-31 को स्थापित *भामा संस्था प्रमाणन चिह्न योजना के प्रयोजनों के लिए IS 1554 (भाग 2)-1981 1983-08-01 से लागू होगा
3.	IS: 2088-1983 आर्सेनिक की मात्रा ज्ञात करने की पद्धतियां (दूसरा पुनरीक्षण)	IS: 2088-1971 आर्सेनिक की मात्रा ज्ञात करने की पद्धतियां (पहला पुनरीक्षण)	—
4.	IS: 2851-1983 श्रृंगार प्रसाधन उद्योग के लिए टिटै-नियम डाइप्रोक्साईड की विशिष्टि (दूसरा पुनरीक्षण)	IS: 2851-1978 श्रृंगार प्रसाधन उद्योग के लिए टिटैनियम डाइप्रोक्साईड की विशिष्टि (पहला पुनरीक्षण)	—
5.	IS: 2890-1983 मशीन औजारों के लिए हैंडलों की विशिष्टि (पहला पुनरीक्षण)	IS: 2890-1964 औजारों के लिए टेपर हैंडलों के माप	—
6.	IS: 3824 (भाग 2)-1983 रोलिंग बियरिंगों की गतिक भार रेटिंग के मूल्यांकन की पद्धतियां भाग 2 रेडियल रोलर बियरिंग (पहला पुनरीक्षण)	IS: 3824 (भाग 2)-1966 रोलिंग बियरिंगों की गतिक भार रेटिंग के मूल्यांकन की पद्धतियां भाग 2 रेडियल बियरिंग	—
7.	IS: 4146-1983 बोल्टता ट्रांसफार्मरों की प्रयोग गाइड (पहला पुनरीक्षण)	IS: 4146-1967 बोल्टता ट्रांसफार्मरों की प्रयोग गाइड	—
8.	IS: 4295-1983 स्प्रिंगदार तालाबंदी (कैब) की विशिष्टि (पहला पुनरीक्षण)	IS: 4295-1967 तालाबंदी प्रक्रियाओं (कैब) के माप	—
9.	IS: 4772-1983 चीनी गोदामों के निर्माण की रीति संहिता (पहला पुनरीक्षण)	IS: 4772-1968 चीनी गोदामों के निर्माण की रीति संहिता	—
10.	IS: 4914-1983 समायोज्य टोटी रेंचों, की विशिष्टि (पहला पुनरीक्षण)	IS: 4914-1968 समायोज्य टोटी रेंचों, की विशिष्टि	—
11.	IS: 4990-1981 कंक्रीट सर्टीफिकेट कार्यों के लिए लाईबुड की विशिष्टि (पहला पुनरीक्षण)	IS: 4990-1969 कंक्रीट सर्टीफिकेट कार्यों के लिए प्लाईबुड की विशिष्टि	1982-02-28 को स्थापित भामा संस्था प्रमाणन चिह्न प्रयोजनों के लिए IS: 4990-1981 1983-12-15 को लागू होगा
12.	IS: 5547-1983 संघारित्र बोल्टता ट्रांसफार्मरों की प्रयोग गाइड (पहला पुनरीक्षण)	IS: 5547-1969 संघारित्र बोल्टता ट्रांसफार्मरों की प्रयोग गाइड	—
13.	IS: 5594-1983 हस्त प्रोस्पेसिस के लिए भूमने वाली कलाईपूनिट की विशिष्टि (पहला पुनरीक्षण)	IS: 5594-1970 हस्त प्रोस्पेसिस के लिए भूमने वाली रोटर की विशिष्टि	1983-09-30 को स्थापित
14.	IS: 5603-1983 मॉलिकु कुहनी-जोड़ की विशिष्टि	IS: 5603-1970 पूर्णतः स्वचालित कुहनी-जोड़ की विशिष्टि	—
15.	IS: 5608 (भाग 6)-1983 पी बी सी रोधन तथा पी बी सी खोल वाले निम्न आवृत्ति तार और केबल की विशिष्टि भाग 6 जम्पर तार	—	—

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
16. IS : 5786 (भाग 5)—1982 सामान्य कार्यों के लिए अल्प शक्ति के स्थिर प्रतिरोधकों की विशिष्टि भाग 5 प्रतिरोधक टाइप एक एम्पायसपो 4 (पहला पुनरीक्षण)	IS : 5786 (भाग 5)—1976 सामान्य कार्यों के लिए, 1983-01-31 को स्थापित अल्प शक्ति के स्थिर प्रतिरोधकों की विशिष्टि : भाग 5 प्रतिरोधक टाइप एक धार 4		
17. IS : 6070-1983 टैंकर अग्नि पंपों, सुबाह्य पंपों, पानी टैंकरों तथा मोटर अग्नि इंजनों के चयन, चालन और अनुरक्षण की रीति संहिता (पहला पुनरीक्षण)	IS : 6070-1971 टैंकर अग्नि पंपों सुबाह्य पंपों, पानी टैंकरों तथा मोटर अग्नि इंजनों के चयन, चालन और अनुरक्षण की रीति संहिता		
18. IS : 6873 (भाग 6)—1983 विद्युत चुम्बकीय अवरोध की मापन पद्धतियाँ : भाग 6 उच्च वोल्टता संचारण तंत्रों से			
19. IS : 8014-1983 रंजन तथा फिनिशिंग मशीनरी का वर्गीकरण तथा नामावली	IS : 8014-1976 रंजन तथा फिनिशिंग मशीनरी का वर्गीकरण तथा नामावली		
20. IS : 8271 (भाग 4/खंड 1) 1983 आयुति नियंत्रण एवं चमन के लिए प्रयुक्त क्वाटर्ज क्रिस्टल इकाइयों की विशिष्टि भाग 4 वोल्टों के लिए श्रेणी ए, बी, खंड ए क्वाटर्ज क्रिस्टल इकाई टाइप एबी-01			
21. IS : 9385 (भाग 4)—1983 उच्च वोल्टता फ्यूजों की विशिष्टि भाग 4 उच्च वोल्टता फ्यूजों के परीक्षण के लिए लघु पथ पावर फैक्टर ज्ञात करना			
22. IS : 10037 (भाग 2)—1983 कीचड़ का पानी निकालने के उपस्कर की प्रपेक्षाएं : भाग 2 निर्वात छानन उपस्कर			
23. IS : 10394—1982 रेलवे ट्रैक के लिए लकड़ी के स्पी-परी की विशिष्टि			
24. IS : 10464—1983 बैंगन पुष्प/पुष्प के चयन के लिए धौकड़ा पत्र			
25. IS : 10488 (भाग 1)—1983 टेलीविजन पिक्चर ट्यूबों में प्रयुक्त फ्रैम ग्राउण्डपुट ट्रांसफार्मरों की विशिष्टि : भाग सामान्य प्रपेक्षाएं तथा परीक्षण			
26. IS : 10500—1983 पेय जल की विशिष्टि			
27. IS : 10524—1982 भनाज तथा भनाज उत्पादों में अलका-एमीलेस गतिविधि ज्ञात करने की वर्णनिति पद्धति			
28. IS : 10525—1983 सामान्य कार्यों के लिए पेय जल ट्रांसी की विशिष्टि			
29. IS : 10537—1983 सैक फूट के ऐंजल वोल्ट की विशिष्टि			83-08-31
30. IS : 10553 (भाग 4)—1983 क्लोरीनीकरण उपस्कर की प्रपेक्षा, भाग 4 गुरुत्व भरण टाइप के गैसीय क्लोरी-नेटर			
31. IS : 10560—1983 जोटर बाल पेन के रीफियों की विशिष्टि			
32. IS : 10571—1983 सामानांतर शोक, झाड़विंग स्क्वेयर और झाड़विंग टेनन वाले औजारों के लि लिफ्ट टेपर माफेटों की विशिष्टि			
33. IS : 10585—1983 तेल चालित तंत्रों सिलंडरों की परीक्षण पद्धति			
34. IS : 1586 1983 स्कूटरों तथा मोटर साइकिलों के हैंडल की मूठ की विशिष्टि			
35. IS : 10590—1983 सूती बुने वस्त्रों के हस्त-विरंजन तथा प्रक्रमण की रीति संहिता			
36. IS : 10595—1983 सीबेर माफ करने की बाल्टी टाइप की शक्ति आवित मशीन की प्रपेक्षाएं			
37. IS : 10596 (भाग 1)—1983 औद्योगिक प्रयोग के लिए पंपों के चयन, संस्थापन, चालन और अनुरक्षण की रीति संहिता भाग 1 चयन			

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
38. IS : 10596 (भाग 2)—1983 औद्योगिक प्रयोग के लिए पंपों के चयन, संस्थापन, चालन और अनुरक्षण की रीति तथा भाग 2 संस्थापन		—	—
39. IS : 10596 (भाग 3)—1983 औद्योगिक प्रयोग के लिए पंपों के चयन, संस्थापन, कार्यान्वयन तथा अनुरक्षण की रीति सहित भाग 3 चालन		—	—
40. IS : 10610—1983 वायुयान के प्रेशर केबिन के भूमि पर परीक्षण सम्बन्धी कनेक्शन		—	—
41. IS : 10617 (भाग 1)—1983 हवाबन्द संपीड़कों की विशिष्टि, भाग 1 उच्च ताप प्रयोग ग्रुप		—	—
42. IS : 10626—1983 ताना-बाही छद्मों और हस्तात के सम-तल तानों के "सी" आकार के सिरा-कन्धों के माप		—	—
43. IS : 10627—1983 कीटनाशी निमित्तियों के नमूने लेने की पद्धतियाँ		—	—

इन भारतीय मानकों की प्रतियाँ भारतीय मानक संस्था, 9 बहादुर शाह जफर मार्ग, नई दिल्ली-110002 और इसके शाखा कार्यालयों ग्रहमबाबाद, बंगलौर, भोपाल, भुवनेश्वर, बम्बई, कलकत्ता, हैदराबाद, जयपुर, कानपुर, मद्रास, मोहाली, पटना और त्रिवेन्द्रम में बिक्री के लिए उपलब्ध हैं।

[सं. सी एम डी/13:2]

MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES

(Department of Civil Supplies)

INDIAN STANDARDS INSTITUTION

New Delhi, the 24th September, 1986

S.O. 3668. —In pursuance of sub-rule (2) of Rule 3 and Sub-regulations (2) and (3) of regulation 3 of Indian Standards Institution (Certification Marks) Rules and Regulations, 1955, the Indian Standards Institution hereby notifies that the Indian Standard(s), particulars of which are given in the Schedule hereto annexed, have been established in 1983-10-31:

SCHEDULE

Sl. No.	No. and Title of the Indian Standards Established	No. and Title of the Indian Standard or Standards, if any, superseded by the new Indian Standard	Remarks, if any
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1.	IS : 904—1983 Specification for 2-way and 3-way suction collecting heads for fire fighting purposes (Second Revision)	IS : 904—1965 Specification for 2-way and 3-way suction collecting heads for fire fighting purposes (Revised)	Established on 1983-04-20
2.	*IS : 1554 (Part II)—1981 Specification for PVC insulated (heavy duty) electric cables; For working voltages from 3.3 KV up to and including 11 KV (First Revision)	IS : 1554 (Part II)—1970 Specification for PVC insulated (heavy duty) electric cables: Part II For working voltages from 3.3 KV up to and including 11 KV	Established on 1982-08-31 *For purposes of ISI Certification Marks Scheme; IS: 1554 (Part II)—1981 came into force with effect from 1983-08-07
3.	IS: 2088—1983 Methods for determination of arsenic (Second Revision)	IS: 2088—1971 Methods for determination of arsenic (First Revision)	—
4.	IS: 2851—1983 Specification for titanium dioxide for cosmetic industry (Second Revision)	IS: 2851—1978 Specification for titanium dioxide for cosmetic industry (First Revision)	—
5.	IS: 2890—1983 Specification for taper handles for machine tools (First Revision)	IS: 2890—1964 Dimensions for taper handles for machine tools	—
6.	IS: 3824 (Part 2)—1983 Methods of evaluating dynamic load ratings of rolling bearings; Part 2 Radial roller bearings (First Revision)	IS: 3824 (Part II)—1966 Methods of evaluating dynamic load ratings of rolling bearings; Part II Radial roller bearings	—
7.	IS: 4146—1983 Application guide for Voltage Transformers (First Revision)	IS: 4146—1967 Application guide for voltage transformers	—

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
8. IS: 4295—1983 Specification for locking dogs (catches) with springs (First Revision)	IS: 4295—1967 Dimensions for locking dogs (catches)	—	—
9. IS: 4772—1983 Code of practice for construction of sugar godowns (First Revision)	IS: 4772—1968 Code of practice for construction of sugar godowns	—	—
10. IS: 4914—1983 Specification for tap wrenches, adjustable (First Revision)	IS: 4914—1968 Specification for tap wrenches, adjustable	—	—
11. *IS: 4990—1981 Specification for plywood for concrete shuttering work (First Revision)	IS: 4990—1969 Specification for plywood for concrete shuttering work	Established on 1982-02-28 *For purposes of ISI Certification Marks Scheme IS: 4990—1981 came into force with effect from 1983-12-15	—
12. IS: 5547—1983 Application guide for capacitor voltage transformers (First Revision)	IS: 5547—1969 Application guide for capacitor voltage transformers	—	—
13. IS: 5594—1983 Specification for wrist unit, rotary, for hand prosthesis (First Revision)	IS: 5594—1970 Specification for rotary for hand prostheses	Established on 1983-09-30	—
14. IS: 5603—1983 Specification for mechanical elbow joint (First Revision)	IS: 5603—1970 Specification for fully-automatic elbow joint	—	—
15. IS: 5608 (Part 6)—1983 Specification for low frequency wires and cables with PVC insulating and PVC sheath Part 6 Jumper wires	—	—	—
16. IS: 5786 (Part V)—1982 Specification for fixed resistors general purpose, low power: Part V Resistors type FRLP 4 (First Revision)	IS: 5786 (Part V)—1976 Specification for fixed resistors general purpose, low power; Part V Resistors type FR 4	Established on 1983-01-31	—
17. IS: 6070—1983 Code of practice for selection, operation and maintenance of trailer fire pumps, portable pumps, water tenders and motor fire engines (First Revision)	IS: 6070—1971 Code of practice for selection, operation and maintenance of trailer fire pumps, portable pumps, water tenders and motor fire engines	—	—
18. IS: 6873 (Part 6)—1983 Methods of measurement of electromagnetic interference; part 6 From high voltage transmission systems	—	—	—
19. IS: 8014—1983 Classification and nomenclature of dyeing and finishing machinery (First Revision)	IS: 8014—1976 Classification and nomenclature of dyeing and finishing machinery	—	—
20. IS: 8271 (Part 4/Sec 1)—1983 Specification for quartz crystal units used for frequency control and selection; Part 4 series AB for oscillators; Section 1 Quartz crystal unit type AB-01	—	—	—
21. IS: 9385 (Part 4)—1983 Specification for high voltage fuses; Part 4 Determination of short-circuit power factor for testing high voltage fuses	—	—	—
22. IS: 10037 (Part 2)—1983 Requirements for sludge dewatering equipment; Part 2 vacuum filtration equipment	—	—	—
23. IS: 10394—1982 Specification for wooden sleepers for railway track	—	—	—
24. IS: 10464—1983 Data sheet for selection of wagon puller/pusher	—	—	—
25 ⁴ IS: 10488 (Part I)—1983 Specification for frame output transformers used with television picture tubes; Part 1 General requirements and tests	—	—	—

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
26.	IS: 10500—1983 Specification for drinking water	---	---
27.	IS: 10524—1982 Colorimetric determination of alpha-amylase activity in cereals and cereal products;	---	---
28.	IS: 10525—1983 Specification for general purpose drinking water trolley	---	---
29.	IS: 10537—1983 Specification for ankle bolt for sach foot	---	Established on 1983-08-31
30.	IS: 10533 (Part 4)—1983 Requirements for chlorination equipment; Part 4 Gravity feed type gaseous chlorinators	---	---
31.	IS: 10560—1983 Specification for jotter ball pen refills	---	---
32.	IS: 10571—1983 Specification for split taper sockets for tools with parallel shank, driving square and driving tenon	---	---
33.	IS: 10585—1983 Method of test for cylinders for oil hydraulic systems	---	---
34.	IS: 10586—1983 Specification for handle grips for scooters and motorcycles	---	---
35.	IS: 10590—1983 Code of practice for manual bleaching and processing of cotton knitted fabric	---	---
36.	IS: 10595—1983 Requirements for power driven bucket type sewer cleaning machine	---	---
37.	IS: 10596 (Part 1)—1983 Code of practice for selection, installation, operation and maintenance of pumps for industrial applications; Part 1 Selection	---	---
38.	IS: 10596 (Part 2)—1983 Code of practice for selection, installation, operation and maintenance of pumps for industrial applications; Part 2 Installation	---	---
39.	IS: 10596 (Part 3)—1983 Code of practice for selection installation, operation and maintenance of pumps for industrial applications; Part 3 Operation	---	---
40.	IS: 10610—1983 Aircraft pressure cabin ground test connections	---	---
41.	IS: 10617 (Part I)—1983 Specification for hermetic compressors; part 1 High temperature application group	---	---
42.	IS: 10626—1983 Dimensions of heald carrying rods and 'C' shaped end loops of flat steel healds	---	---
43.	IS: 10627—1983 Methods for sampling of pesticidal formulations	---	---

Copies of these Indian Standards are available for sale with the Indian Standards Institution, Manak Bhavan, 9 Bhadur Shah Zafar Marg, New Delhi-110 002 and also from its Regional Offices, Bombay-400 007, Calcutta-700 072, Madras-600 113 & Mohali-160 1051 and Branch Offices at Ahmadabad, Bangalore, Bhopal, Bhubaneshwar, Hyderabad, Jaipur, Kanpur, Patna & Trivandrum.

का.आ. 3669.—भारतीय मानक संस्था (प्रमाणन विज्ञान) विनियम 1955 के नियम 3 के उपविनियम 2 तथा विनियम 3 के उपविनियम (2) के अनुसार भारतीय संस्था एतद् द्वारा अधिसूचित किया जाता है कि जिन भारतीय मानकों के व्योरे नीचे अनुसूची में दिए गए हैं वे 1983-11-30 को निर्धारित किए गए हैं :

अनुसूची

क्रम संख्या	निर्धारित भारतीय मानक की पद संख्या एवं शीर्षक	नए भारतीय मानक द्वारा अतिक्रमित भारतीय मानक या मानकों, यदि कोई है, की पद संख्या एवं शीर्षक	अन्य विवरण
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1.	IS : 110-1983 प्राइमर पर प्रयुक्त एनैमलों के लिए बुरुश से करने के तैयार मिश्रित ग्रे-फिलर रोगन की विशिष्टि (दूसरा पुनरीक्षण)	IS : 110-1968 प्राइमर पर प्रयुक्त इनैमलों के लिए बुरुश से करने के तैयार मिश्रित ग्रे-फिलर रोगन की विशिष्टि (पहला पुनरीक्षण)	—
2.	IS : 486-1983 रोगन और बामिश के लिए कूची-बुरुश यंत्र की विशिष्टि (दूसरा पुनरीक्षण)	IS : 486-1973 रोगन और बामिश के लिए कूची-बुरुश यंत्र की विशिष्टि (दूसरा पुनरीक्षण)	--
3.	IS : 548 (भाग 2/खंड 20)---1983 तेलों और वसाओं के नमूने लेने की और परीक्षण पद्धतियां भाग 2 शुद्धता परीक्षण खंड 20 सरसों/तोरिया तेल में तारामिरा सेल पता लगाने के लिए परीक्षण	---	---
4.	IS : 733-1983 पिटवा एलुमिनियम और एलुमिनियम मिश्रधातु के सरियों छड़ों और सेक्शन की विशिष्टि (सामान्य इंजीनियरी कार्यों के लिए) (दूसरा पुनरीक्षण) ;	IS : 733-1975 पिटवा एलुमिनियम और एलुमिनियम मिश्रधातु के सरियों छड़ों और सेक्शन की विशिष्टि (सामान्य इंजीनियरी कार्यों के लिए) (दूसरा पुनरीक्षण)	---
5.	IS : 1500-1983 धात्विक सामग्रियों के परीक्षण की ब्रिनेल कठोरता पद्धति (दूसरा पुनरीक्षण)	IS : 1500-1968 इस्पात की ब्रिनेल कठोरता पद्धति (पहला पुनरीक्षण)	---
6.	IS : 2133-1983 शमियानों के लिए लकड़ी के पिन की विशिष्टि (दूसरा पुनरीक्षण)	IS : 2133-1978 शमियानों के लकड़ी पिन की विशिष्टि (पहला पुनरीक्षण)	--
7.	IS : 2281-1983 ब्रिनेल कठोरता परीक्षण मशीनों की जांच की पद्धति (दूसरा पुनरीक्षण)	IS : 2281-1968 ब्रिनेल कठोरता परीक्षण मशीनों की जांच की पद्धति (पहला पुनरीक्षण)	---
8.	IS : 2328-1983 धात्विक द्यूबों पर समतलीकरण परीक्षण की पद्धति (पहला पुनरीक्षण)	(1) IS : 2328-1963 इस्पात द्यूबों पर समतलीकरण परीक्षण (2) IS : 4177-1967 एलुमिनियम और एलुमिनियम मिश्रधातु द्यूबों के समतलीकरण परीक्षण पद्धति, और (3) IS : 5071-1969 वृत्ताकार सेक्शन की तांबा और तांबा मिश्रधातु द्यूबों के लिए समतलीकरण परीक्षण पद्धति	--
9.	IS : 2474-1982 इमों के लिए धातु के ढक्कनों की विशिष्टि (पहला पुनरीक्षण)	IS : 2474-1968 इमों के ढक्कनों की विशिष्टि	---
10.	IS : 2480 (भाग 1)---1973 सामान्य कार्य के लिए कांच के थर्मामीटरों की विशिष्टि भाग 1 टॉस नली थर्मामीटरों के लिए (दूसरा पुनरीक्षण)	IS : 2480-1973 सामान्य कार्य के लिए कांच के टॉस-नली थर्मामीटरों की विशिष्टि	---

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
11. IS : 2603—1983 विद्युत सेपन के लिए तांबा एनोडों की विशिष्टि (पहला पुनरीक्षण)	IS : 2603—1964 विद्युत सेपन के लिए तांबा एनोडों की विशिष्टि	—	
12. IS : 2791—1983 ब्रिलेय कॉफी पाउडर की विशिष्टि (दूसरा पुनरीक्षण)	IS : 2791—1972 ब्रिलेय कॉफी पाउडर की विशिष्टि (पहला पुनरीक्षण)	भा. मा. संस्था प्रमाणन चिह्न भोगना के प्रयोजनों के लिए 2791—1983 1984-06-01 से लागू होगा।	
13. IS : 2973—1983 साइकिल के चालन हैंड का समुच्चय की विशिष्टि (पी. एच. प्रकार) की विशिष्टि (पहला पुनरीक्षण)	IS : 2973—1964 साइकिल चालन हैंड के समुच्चय की विशिष्टि	—	
14. IS : 3148—1983 सामान्य कार्य के लिए धातु के स्लाइड फास्टरों की विशिष्टि (तीसरा पुनरीक्षण)	IS : 3148—1978 सामान्य कार्य के लिए धातु के स्लाइड फास्टरों की विशिष्टि (दूसरा पुनरीक्षण)	—	
15. IS : 3239—1983 वृत्ताकार चूड़ी बनाने वाली आई के लिए आई होल्डरों की विशिष्टि (पहला पुनरीक्षण)	IS : 3239—1965 वृत्ताकार चूड़ी काटने वाली आई के लिए आई होल्डरों की विशिष्टि	—	
16. IS : 3347 (भाग 6/खण्ड 2)—1982 सामान्य और कम दूषित वातावरणों में प्रयुक्त पार्सिलिन के ट्रांसफार्मर बुशिंगों के माप भाग 6, 72.6 कि.बी. बुशिंग खंड 2 धातु के भाग	—	—	
17. IS : 3347 (भाग 7/खंड 2)—1982 सामान्य और कम दूषित वातावरण में प्रयुक्त पार्सिलिन के ट्रांसफार्मर बुशिंगों के माप भाग 7 123 कि.बी. बुशिंग खंड 2 धातु के भाग	—	—	
18. IS : 3549—1983 भारी कार्य के लिए रबड़ के जल-चूषण और निकास होजों की विशिष्टि (पहला पुनरीक्षण)	IS : 3549—1965 भारी कार्य के लिए रबड़ के जल-चूषण और निकास होजों की विशिष्टि	भा. मा. संस्था प्रमाणन चिह्न योजना के प्रयोजनों के लिए IS : 3549—1983 1984-03-01 को लागू होगा	
19. IS : 3786—1983 औद्योगिक आघातों की आनुति तथा दुस्साहता दर जानने की पद्धति और औद्योगिक दुर्घटनाओं का वर्गीकरण (पहला पुनरीक्षण)	IS : 3786—1968 औद्योगिक आघातों की आनुति तथा दुस्साहता दर जानने की पद्धति और औद्योगिक दुर्घटनाओं का वर्गीकरण	—	
20. IS : 5290—1983 लैडिंग बाल्वों की विशिष्टि (दूसरा पुनरीक्षण)	IS : 5290—1977 लैडिंग बाल्वों (आंतरिक तल) की विशिष्टि (पहला पुनरीक्षण)	—	
21. IS : 5681—1983 सामान्य मौसम विज्ञान कार्य के लिए कांच के द्रव थर्मामीटरों की विशिष्टि (पहला पुनरीक्षण)	IS : 5681—1970 सामान्य मौसम विज्ञान कार्य के लिए कांच के द्रव थर्मामीटरों की विशिष्टि	—	
22. IS : 5921 (भाग 1)—1983 इलेक्ट्रानी तथा दूरसंचार उपकरणों में प्रयुक्त मुद्रित सर्किटों के लिए धातु चढ़ी आधार सामग्रियों की विशिष्टि : भाग 1 सामान्य अपेक्षाएं और परीक्षण (पहला पुनरीक्षण)	IS : 5921 (भाग 1)—1970 इलेक्ट्रानी तथा दूरसंचार उपकरणों में प्रयुक्त मुद्रित सर्किटों के लिए धातु चढ़ी आधार सामग्रियों की विशिष्टि भाग 1 सामान्य अपेक्षाएं और परीक्षण	—	
23. IS : 6477—1983 पिटवां एलुमिनियम और एलुमिनियम मिश्रधातु के बहुवर्धित होलों सेक्शन के माप (पहला पुनरीक्षण)	IS : 6477—1972 पिटवां एलुमिनियम और एलुमिनियम मिश्रधातु के बहुवर्धित होलों सेक्शन के माप	—	
24. IS : 6523—1983 दरवाजों और खिड़कियों के लिए प्रबलित कंजीट के पूर्वनिर्मित फ्रेमों की विशिष्टि (पहला पुनरीक्षण)	SI : 6523—1972 दरवाजों और खिड़कियों के लिए प्रबलित कंजीट के पूर्वनिर्मित फ्रेमों की विशिष्टि	—	
25. IS : 7784 (भाग 2/खंड 1)—1983 फास जल निकास कार्य की रीति संहिता : भाग 2 विशिष्टि अपेक्षाएं खंड 1 मीरी	—	—	

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
26.	IS : 8270 (भाग 6)—1983 विद्युत प्रौद्योगिकी के लिए धारेख, चर्ट तथा सारणियां तैयार करने की मार्गवर्शिका : भाग 6 यूनिट धारित्र धारेख तथा सारणियां	—	—
27.	IS : 8271 (भाग 6/खंड 2)—1983 प्राप्ति नियंत्रण और चयन में प्रयुक्त नवार्टेज क्रिस्टल इकाइयों की विशिष्टि : भाग 4 डोलकों के लिए 'स्ट्रुबला ए बी खंड 2 नवार्टेज क्रिस्टल इकाई टाइप ए. बी.-02	—	—
28.	IS : 9281 (भाग 4)—1983 हलेक्ट्रानी भारोसोलन तंत्रों की विशिष्टि : भाग 4 प्रयोग और संस्थापन की रीति संहिता	—	—
29.	IS : 10052 (भाग 3)—1983 विद्युत चुम्बकीय व्यतिकरण मापन उपकरण की विशिष्टि और मापन पद्धतियों भाग 3 विद्युत चुम्बकीय व्यतिकरण का विकिरण मापन	—	—
30.	IS : 10124 (भाग 7)—1983 पेय जल पूर्ति के लिए निर्मित पीबीसी फिटिंगों की विशिष्टि : भाग 7 बुरीदार अनुकूलितों की विशिष्टि धपेक्षाएं	—	—
31.	IS : 10236 (भाग 8)—1983 प्रकाशीय उपकरणों के आधारभूत जलवायु और टिकाऊपन सम्बन्धी परीक्षण की प्रक्रिया : भाग 8 ताप घाघात (शीघ्र ताप परिवर्तन) परीक्षण	—	—
32.	IS : 10236 (भाग 9)—1983 प्रकाशीय उपकरणों के आधारभूत जलवायु और टिकाऊपन सम्बन्धी परीक्षण की प्रक्रिया : भाग 9 अल्प वायु दाब (ऊँचाई) परीक्षण	—	—
33.	IS : 10446—1983 जलपूर्ति और स्वच्छता सम्बन्धी शब्दावली	—	—
34.	IS : 10550—1983 चिकित्सीय उपचार लैम्पों की विशिष्टि	—	—
35.	IS : 10559—1983 ओटर बाल प्वाइंट पेन्स की विशिष्टि	—	—
36.	IS : 10565—1983 रोगनिवारण श्वस्यतामापी की विशिष्टि	—	—
37.	IS : 10566—1983 कंक्रीट खंभों और संरचनात्मक निर्माण में प्रयुक्त बिस्तार-ओहों के लिए पूर्वनिर्मित फिल्टरों की परीक्षण पद्धतियां	—	—
38.	IS : 10592—1982 औद्योगिक घाघात कुहारों, घाघ और मृह कुहारों तथा संयोजी इकाइयों की विशिष्टि	—	—
39.	IS : 10594—1983 उष्मास्थैतिक बिस्तार वाल्वों की विशिष्टि	—	—
40.	IS : 10598—1983 रज्ज और फिनिशिंग मशीनरी के लिए गाइड रोलरों की विशिष्टि	—	—
41.	IS : 10602—1983 कर्ज प्लेटों की विशिष्टि	—	—
42.	IS : 10609—1983 प्रणीतक-संख्या पदनाम	—	—
43.	IS : 10612—1983 साईकिलों की विशिष्टि	—	—
44.	IS : 10616—1983 साईकिलों और उप-सम्पुञ्ज्यों की परीक्षण पद्धतियां	—	—
45.	IS : 10717 (भाग 2)—1983 इवायन्द संपीडकों की विशिष्टि : भाग मध्यम ताप प्रयोग गुप	—	—
46.	IS : 10817 (भाग 3)—1983 इवायन्द संपीडकों की विशिष्टि : भाग 3 निम्न ताप प्रयोग गुप	—	—

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
47. IS : 11063—1983 बेल्डिंग इलेक्ट्रोड के कोड तार के लिए स्टेनलेस इस्पात की विशिष्टि	—	—	
48. IS : 10632 (भाग 1)—1983 विद्युत प्रयोगों के लिए अभ्युच्चकीय स्टेनलेस इस्पात की विशिष्टि भाग 1 सामान्य अपेक्षाएं	—	—	
49. IS : 10632 (भाग 2)—1983 विद्युतीय प्रयोग के लिए अभ्युच्चकीय स्टेनलेस इस्पात की विशिष्टि :भाग 2 बाइंडिंग तारों की विशिष्टि अपेक्षाएं	—	—	
50. IS : 10632 (भाग 3)—1983 विद्युत प्रयोग के लिए अभ्युच्चकीय स्टेनलेस इस्पात की विशिष्टि : भाग 3 बहुरों, पतियों और प्लेटों की विशिष्टि अपेक्षाएं	—	—	
51. IS : 10641—1983 सुगन्ध तथा स्वाद सीमाएं ज्ञात करने की अनुशंसित पद्धतियां	—	—	
52. IS : 10642—1983 उपभोक्ता बाद्य और पैय वस्तुओं के ऐम्ब्रिय मूल्यांकन के लिए सामान्य मार्गदर्शन	—	—	
53. IS : 10643—1983 प्रक्रमित बाद्य उत्पादों की आपत-वेडिंग के लिए मार्गदर्शी सिद्धान्त निर्धारण करने के लिए ऐम्ब्रिय मूल्यांकन प्रक्रिया	—	—	

इन भारतीय मानकों की प्रतियां भारतीय मानक संस्था, 9 बहादुर शाह जफर मार्ग, नई दिल्ली-110 002 और इसके शाखा कार्यालयों अहमदाबाद, बंगलोर, भोपाल भुवनेश्वर, बम्बई, कलकत्ता, हैदराबाद जयपुर, कानपुर, मद्रास, मोहाली, पटना और त्रिवेन्द्रम में बिक्री के लिए उपलब्ध हैं।

[संख्या सी एम डी / 13 : 2]

S.O. 3669:—In pursuance of sub-rule (2) of Rule 3 and Sub-regulations (2) and (3) of regulation 3 of Indian Standards Institution (Certification Marks) Rules and Regulations, 1955, the Indian Standards Institution hereby notifies that the Indian Standard(s), particulars of which are given in the Schedule hereto annexed, have been established on 1983-11-30

SCHEDULE

Sl. No. and Title of the Indian Standards Established	No. and Title of the Indian Standard or Standards, if any, superseded by the new Indian Standard	Remarks, if any.
(1)	(2)	(3)
1. IS : 110—1983 Specification for ready mixed paint, brushing grey filler, for enamels for use over primers (second revision)	IS : 110—1968 Specification for ready mixed paint, brushing, grey filler, for enamels for use over primers (first revision).	—
2. IS : 486—1983 Specification for brushes, Bash tool, for paints and varnishes (third revision).	IS : 486—1973 Specification for brushes, sash tool, for paints and varnishes (second revision).	—
3. IS : 548 (Part 2/Sec. 20)—1983 Methods of sampling and tests for oils and fats Part 2 Purity tests Section 20 Test for Detection of TARA-MIRA Oil in Mustard/Rapeseed Oil.	—	—
4. IS : 733—1983 Specification for wrought aluminium and aluminium alloy bars, rods and sections (for general engineering purposes (third revision).	IS : 733—1975 Specification for wrought aluminium and aluminium alloy bars, rods, and sections (for general engineering purposes) (second revision).	—
5. IS : 1500—1983 Method for Brinell hardness test for metallic materials (second revision).	IS : 1500—1968 Method for Brinell hardness test for steel (first revision).	—
6. IS : 2133—1983 Specification for wooden tent pins (second revision).	IS : 2133—1978 Specification for wooden tent pins (first revision).	—
7. IS : 2281—1983 Method for verification of brinell hardness testing machines (second revision).	IS : 2281—1968 Method for verification of brinell hardness testing machines (first revision).	—

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
8. IS : 2328—1983 Method for flattening test on metallic tubes (first revision).	(i) IS : 2328—1963 Method for flattening — test on steel tubes; (ii) IS : 4177—1967 Method for flattening — test of aluminium and aluminium alloy tubes; and (iii) IS : 5071—1969 Method for flattening — test for copper and copper alloy tubes of circular section.		
9. IS : 2474—1982 Specification for metal closures for drums (first revision).	IS : 2474—1968 Specification for closures for — drums.		
10. IS : 2480 (Pt I)—1983 Specification for general purpose glass thermometers: Part I Solid-stem thermometers (second revision).	IS : 2480—1973 Specification for solid—stem — general Purpose glass thermometers (first revision).		
11. IS : 2603—1983 Specification for copper anodes for electroplating (first revision).	IS : 2603—1964 Specification for copper anodes — for electroplating.		
12. *IS : 2791—1983 Specification for soluble coffee powder (second revision).	IS : 2791—1972 Specification for soluble coffee powder (first revision).		*For purposes of ISI Certification Marks Scheme; IS : 2791—1983 came into force with effect from 1984-06-01
13. IS : 2973—1983 Specification for bicycle steering head assembly (PH type) (first revision).	IS : 2973—1964 Specification for bicycle — steering head assembly.		
14. IS : 3148—1983 Specification for metallic slide fasteners, general purposes (third revision).	IS : 3148—1978 Specification for metallic slide — fasteners, general purposes (second revision).		
15. IS : 3239—1983 Specification for die holders for circular screwing dies (first revision).	IS : 3239—1965 Specification for die holder for — circular thread cutting dies.		
16. IS : 3347—(Pt VI/Sec. 2)—1982 Dimensions for porcelain transformers bushings for use in normal and lightly polluted atmospheres Part VI 72.5 K.V bushings Section 2 Metal Parts.	—		
17. IS : 3347 (Pt VII/Sec 2)—1982 Dimensions for porcelain transformer bushings for use in normal and lightly polluted atmospheres Part VII) 123 kV bushings Section 2 Metal Parts	—		
18. *IS : 3549—1983 Specification for water suction and discharge hose of rubber, heavy duty (first revision)	IS : 3549—1965 Specification for water suction and discharge hose of rubber, heavy duty.		*For purposes of ISI Certification Marks Scheme; IS : 3549—1983 came into force with effect from 1984-03-01
19. IS : 3786—1983 Method for computation of frequency and severity rates for industrial injuries and classification of industrial accidents (first revision).	IS : 3786—1966 Methods for computation of — frequency and severity rates for industrial injuries and classification of industrial accidents.		
20. IS : 5290—1983 Specification for landing valves (second revision).	IS : 5290—1977 Specification for landing valves — (internal hydrants. (first revision).		
21. IS : 5681—1983 Specification for general meteorological thermometers liquid-in-glass (first revision).	IS : 5681—1970 Specification for general mete- — orological thermometers liquid-in-glass.		
22. IS : 5921 (Pt I)—1983 Specification metal-clad base materials for printed circuits for use in electronic and telecommunication equipments: Part I General requirements and tests (first revision).	IS : 5921 (Pt I)—1970 Specification for metal- — clad base materials for printed circuits for use in electronic and telecommunication equipment; Part I General requirements and tests.		
23. IS : 6477—1983 Dimensions for wrought aluminium and aluminium alloys, extruded hollow sections (first revision)	IS : 6477—1972 Dimensions for wrought alu- — minium and aluminium alloys, extruded hollow sections.		
24. IS : 6523—1983 Specification for precast reinforced concrete door and window frames (first revision).	IS : 6523—1972 Specification for precast rein- — forced concrete door and window frames.		

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
25.	IS : 7784 (Pt II—Sec. 1)—1983 Code of practice for design of cross drainage works : Part 2 Specific requirements Section 1 Aqueducts.	..	..
26.	IS : 8270 (Pt VI)—1983 Guide for preparation of diagrams, charts and tables for electrotechnology : Part VI Unit wiring diagrams and tablet.	..	..
27.	IS : 8271 (Pt IV—Sec 2)—1983 Specification for quartz crystal units used for frequency control and selection : Part IV Series AB for oscillator Section 2 Quartz crystal unit type AB-02.	..	..
28.	IS : 9281 (Pt IV)—1983 Specification for electronic weighing systems : Part IV Code of practice for use and installation	..	..
29.	IS : 10052 (Pt III)—1983 Specification for electromagnetic interference measuring apparatus and measurement methods : Part III Radiation measurements of electromagnetic interference.	..	..
30.	IS : 10124 (Pt VII)—1983 Specification for fabricated PVC fittings for potable water supplies : Part VII Specific requirements for threaded adaptors.	..	..
31.	IS : 10236 (Pt VIII)—1983 Procedure for basic climatic and durability tests for optical instruments : Part VIII Thermal shock (rapid change of temperature) test.	..	..
32.	IS : 10236 (Pt IX)—1983 Procedure for basic climatic and durability tests for optical instruments : Part IX Low air pressure (Altitude) test	..	..
33.	IS : 10446—1983 Glossary of terms relating to water supply and sanitation.	..	..
34.	IS : 10550—1983 Specification for medical treatment lamps	..	..
35.	IS : 10559—1983 Specification for jitter ball point pens.	..	..
36.	IS : 10565—1983 Specification for diagnostic audiometers.	..	..
37.	IS : 10656—1983 Methods of tests for preformed fillers for expansion joints in concrete paving and structural construction.	..	..
38.	IS : 10592—1982 Specification for industrial emergency showers, eye and face fountains and combination units.	..	..
39.	IS : 10594—1983 Specification for thermostatic expansion valves.	..	..
40.	IS : 10598—1983 Specification for guide rollers for dyeing and finishing machinery.	..	..
41.	IS : 10602—1983 Specification for floor plates	..	..
42.	IS : 10609—1983 Refrigerants—number designation.	..	..
43.	IS : 10613—1983 Specification for bicycles.	..	..
44.	IS : 10616—1983 Methods of tests for bicycles and sub-assemblies.	..	..
45.	IS : 10617 (Pt II)—1983 Specification for hermetic compressors : Part II Medium temperature application group.	..	..
46.	IS : 10617 (Pt III)—1983 Specification for hermetic compressors : Part III Low temperature application group.	..	..
47.	IS : 10631—1983 Specification for stainless steel for welding electrode core wire.	..	..

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
48.	IS : 10632 (Pt I)—1983 Specification for Non-magnetic stainless steels for electrical applications : Part I General requirements.	..	..
49.	IS : 10632 (Pt II)—1983 Specification for Non-magnetic stainless steels for electrical applications : Part II Specific requirements for binding wires.	..	..
50.	IS : 10632 (Pt III)—1983 Specification for non-magnetic stainless steels for electrical applications : Part III Specific requirements for sheet, strips and plates.	..	..
51.	IS : 10641—1983 Recommended methods for determination of aroma and taste thresholds.	..	..
52.	IS : 10642—1983 General guidelines for consumer sensory evaluation of foods and beverages.	..	..
53.	IS : 10643—1983 Sensory evaluation procedure to establish guidelines for open dating processed food products.	..	..

Copies of these Indian Standards are available for sale with the Indian Standards Institution, Manak Bhavan, Bahadur Shah Zafar Marg, New Delhi-110 002 and also from its Regional Offices Bombay-400 007, Calcutta-700 072, Madras-600 113, Mohali-160 051 and Branch Offices at Ahmedabad, Bangalore, Bhopal, Bhubaneswar, Hyderabad, Jaipur, Kanpur, Patna and Trivandrum.

[No. CMD/13 : 2]

का. आ. 3670.—भारतीय मानक संस्था (प्रमाणन बिज्ञान) विनियम, 1955 के विनियम 4 के अनुसार भा मा संस्था द्वारा यह अधिसूचित किया जाता है कि नीचे अनुसूची में जिन भारतीय मानकों के संशोधन वर्णित किए गए हैं उक्त विनियमों के विनियम 3 के उपविनियम (1) के अधीन प्रस्तुत शक्तियों के अनुसार जारी किए गए हैं :

अनुसूची

क्रम संख्या	संशोधित भारतीय मानक की संख्या और पदनाम	गजट अधिसूचना की संख्या और तिथि जिसमें भा मा संस्था का निर्धारण अधिसूचित किया हुआ था	संशोधन की संख्या और तिथि	संशोधन का संक्षिप्त विवरण	संशोधन लागू होने की तिथि
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1.	IS : 269-1976 सामान्य ब कप ताप वाली पोर्टलैंड सीमेंट की विशिष्टि (तीसरा पुनरीक्षण)	एस ओ 3820 दिनांक 24 नवम्बर 1979	संख्या 1 मार्च 1983	(1) धारा 9.1 में संशोधन किया गया है। (2) धारा 9.3 के बाद नई पाद टिप्पणी जोड़ी गई है।	1983-03-31
2.	IS : 398 (भाग 3)-1976 शिरो-परि प्रेषण कार्यों के लिए एलुमिनियम चालकों की विशिष्टि: भाग 3 एलुमिनियम चालक, एलुमिनिकृत इस्पात प्रबलित (दूसरा पुनरीक्षण)	एस ओ 3820 दिनांक 24 नवम्बर 1979	संख्या 2 मई 1983	(1) धारा 12.3 ब 13 के स्थान पर नई धारा रखी गई है। (2) धारा 12.3.2 के अन्तर्गत नोट के स्थान पर नया नोट रखा गया है। (3) धारा 5.1 ब 6.1 के बाद क्रमशः नोट व पाद टिप्पणी जोड़ी गई है।	1983-05-31
3.	IS : 550-1979 सेफ की विशिष्टि (दूसरा पुनरीक्षण)	एस ओ 3274 दिनांक 20 अगस्त 1983	संख्या 1 अप्रैल 1983	(1) (पेज 6, कॉलम 4, 5 पंक्ति 6)--- '11 मिमी' के स्थान पर '12 मिमी' रखे। (2) पृष्ठ 2, सारणी 2, नोट 1, पंक्ति 1---'प्रेकर' शब्द को हटाइए।	1983-04-30
4.	IS : 588-1978 मच्छरमार तेल की विशिष्टि (दूसरा पुनरीक्षण)	एस ओ 3408 दिनांक 13 दिस. 1980	संख्या 1 अप्रैल 1983	(1) धारा क 6.3 में संशोधन किया गया है। (2) धारा क 7.2 के स्थान पर नई धारा रखी गई है।	1983-04-30

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
5. IS : 774-1971 शीशुकांड और पेना-ब्रवालों के लिए फ्लाश टैंक की विशिष्ट (बाल्य रहित साइफन नुमा) (तीसरा पुनरीक्षण)	एस प्रो 231 दिनांक 26 जन. 1974	संख्या 6 मार्च 1983	धारा 4.3.1 में संशोधन किया गया है। 1983-03-31
6. IS : 808 (भाग 5) 1976 गर्म बेस्लित इस्पात सेलेक्नों के भावाम : भाग 5 समरूप लग एगल (दूसरा पुनरीक्षण)	एस प्रो 99 दिनांक 12 जन. 1980	संख्या 1 मई 1983	सारणी 1 के कालम 1 के वर्तमान पर संख्या में परिवर्तन किया गया है। 1983-05-31
7. IS : 848-1974 प्लाईवुड (फिनोसोय व एमिनोप्लास्टिक) के लिए संश्लेषित रेजिन जेप सामग्रियों की विशिष्ट (पहला पुनरीक्षण)	एस प्रो 1597 दिनांक 8 मई 1976	संख्या 1 मई 1983	(1) धारा क-1.1 के स्थान पर नई धारा रखी गई है। (2) धारा क-3.1 में संशोधन किया गया है। 1983-05-31
8. IS : 906-1972 ग्रनि जमान कायों के लिए परिकामी शीस वाली भाखा की विशिष्ट (दूसरा पुनरीक्षण)	एस प्रो 423 दिनांक 15 फर. 1975	संख्या जन. 1983	(1) धारा 5.2 में संशोधन किया गया है। (2) धारा 7.1 के स्थान पर नई धारा रखी गई है। (3) पृष्ठ 6 पर 'K' चिह्न के सहित पाठ टिप्पणी के बाद 'K' चिह्न सहित नई पाठ टिप्पणी रखी गई है। 1983-01-31
9. IS : 920-1972 पशुओं के सामान्य नमक घाटने के पिंडों की विशिष्ट (पहला पुनरीक्षण)	एस प्रो 1290 दिनांक 26 अप्रैल 1975	संख्या 1 मार्च 1982	सारणी 2 में संशोधन किया गया है। 1982-03-31
10. IS : 1370-1976 रबर के बर्षण सतही पट्टों की विशिष्ट	एस प्रो 98 12 जन. 1980	संख्या 3 मई 1983	(पृष्ठ 3, सारणी 2, कालम 3 प्रथम व तीसरी प्रविष्टियाँ)—63.8 के स्थान पर 61.3 रखें। 1983-05-31
11. IS : 1489-1976 पोटैलैंड पोजोलाना सीमेंट की विशिष्ट (दूसरा पुनरीक्षण)	एस प्रो 3822 दिनांक 24 नव. 1979	संख्या 1 फर. 1983	(1) पृष्ठ 6 व 7, धारा 3.1.1 (बीबी पंक्ति) 'के लकाहंड कलई पोजोलाना' के स्थान पर 'बंट कलई पोजोलाना' रखें। (2) धारा 3.1.1 के बाद एक नोट जोड़ा गया है। 1983-02-28
12. IS : 1537-1976 पानी गैस व मल-जल के लिए उर्ध्व पीटबां लोहे के बाब पाइपों की विशिष्ट (पहला पुनरीक्षण)	एस प्रो 1596 दिनांक 19 मई 1979	संख्या 4 अप्रैल 1983	(पृष्ठ 16, धारा 11.1(ई))—हटाएँ। 1983-04-30
13. IS : 1554 (भाग 1)-1976 पी वी सी रोहित (भारी कार्य) विद्युत केबलों की विशिष्ट भाग 1 1100 वां मक कार्यकारी बोन्टता के लिए (दूसरा पुनरीक्षण)	एस प्रो 415 दिनांक 23 फ. 1980	संख्या 4 दिस. 1982	(1) धारा 14.2 के स्थान पर नई धारा रखी गई है। (2) (पृष्ठ 10, धारा 15.2(ब) वर्तमान सामग्री के स्थान पर निम्नलिखित सामग्री रखिए (जी) उच्च बोल्डना परीक्षण (16.1) (3) धारा 16.1 व 16.2 के वर्तमान शीर्षकों के स्थान पर नए शीर्षक रखें गए हैं। (4) सारणी 1 के स्थान पर नई सारणी रखी गई है। (5) धारा 7.2 के बाद नई धारा 7.2.1 जोड़ी गई है। 1982-12-31
14. IS : 1889 (भाग 4)-1979 पुन उत्पावित सेलुलोज रेशों व सूत के द्विचंगी मिश्रण के मात्रात्मक रसायनिक विश्लेषण की पद्धतियाँ : भाग 4 गंधक अम्ल पद्धति (पहला पुनरीक्षण)	एस प्रो 2322 दिनांक 3 जुलाई 1982	संख्या 1 अप्रैल 1983	(यह संशोधन हम मात्रक में दी गई प्रक्रिया को मुख्यतः IS : 6504-1979 बिसकोज रेशमी सूती और प्रोटोन जे के द्विचंगी मिश्रण के मात्रात्मक रसायनिक विश्लेषण में दी गई प्रक्रिया के समान बनाने के लिए किया गया है। को पद्धतियाँ (पहला पुनरीक्षण) 1983-04-30

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
15. IS : 2039-1981 साइकिल और संबंधित कार्यों के लिए इस्पात नलियों की विशिष्टि (पहला पुनरीक्षण)	—	संख्या 1 दिस. 1982	धारा 6.5 के स्थान पर नहीं धारा रखी गई है।	1982-12-31	
16. IS : 2453-1978 केवल डले हुए सूती एस ओ 2271 रस्सों की विशिष्टि (पहला पुनरीक्षण)	दिनांक 29 अप्रैल 1981	नं. 2 मई 1983	(1) पृष्ठ 85, सारणी 1, कालम 4 पहली प्रविष्टि-‘5.8’ के स्थान पर 4.5 रखे। (2) धारा 2.2 के फाई नई धारा 2.3 जोड़ी गई है।	1983-05-31	
17. IS : 2535-1978 सामान्य इंजीनियरी और भारी इंजीनियरी के लिए बेलना-कार गियरों के आधारभूत रेक व माइलों की विशिष्टि (दूसरा पुनरीक्षण)	दिनांक 15 नव. 1980	संख्या 2 जून 1983	/पृष्ठ 4, आकृति 1, शीर्षक (संशोधन संख्या 1 भी देखें/वर्तमान शीर्षक के स्थान पर निम्नलिखित शीर्षक रखे ‘आकृति 1 यूनिट-माइलूम के लिए आधारभूत रेक टूथ प्रोफाइल’	1983-01-31	
18. IS : 2754-1964 प्रकाश उपकरणों की सामान्य प्रपेक्षाएं	एस ओ 4120 दिनांक 5 दिस. 1964	संख्या 2 अप्रैल 1983	(पृष्ठ 20, परिशिष्ट शीर्षक)—वर्तमान शीर्षक के स्थान पर निम्नलिखित शीर्षकों रखें। “सूक्ष्म दृशीय वस्तु के आवर्धन मापन की पद्धति”	1983-04-30	
19. IS : 3074-1979 स्क्वेल कार्यों के लिए इस्पात नलियों की विशिष्टि (पहला पुनरीक्षण)	एस ओ 3428 दिनांक 3 सितम्बर 1983	संख्या 1 दिस. 1982	(1) पृष्ठ 3, धारा 0.3 पंक्ति 8 व 10 दोनों स्थानों पर डीन 2391:1967 के स्थान पर डीन 2391:1957 रखें। (2) सारणी 2 में संशोधन किया गया है।	1982-12-31	
20. IS : 3319-1980 शाल्य चिकित्सा की अलग होने योग्य ब्लेडों (बाई वकिर टाइप) और हथ्यों की विशिष्टि (दूसरा पुनरीक्षण)	—	संख्या 1 अप्रैल 1983	(1) धारा 8 के स्थान पर नहीं धारा रखी गई है। (2) पृष्ठ 8, धारा 9.2—धारा 9.3 की संख्या पुनः लिखिए। (3) धारा 7.2 के बाद नई धारा 7.3 जोड़ी गई है।	1983-04-30	
21. IS : 3749-1978 शीत कार्यों के लिए भोजार और डाइ इस्पातों की विशिष्टि (पहला पुनरीक्षण)	एस ओ 2322 दिनांक 3 जुलाई 1982	संख्या 1 अप्रैल 1983	धारा 6.1 के स्थान पर नहीं धारा रखी है।	1983-04-30	
22. IS : 3930-1979 अमला और प्रेरण दूदीकरण इस्पातों की विशिष्टि (पहला पुनरीक्षण)	एस ओ 1341 दिनांक 3 अप्रैल 1982	संख्या 2 अप्रैल 1983	(1) धारा 6.1 के स्थान पर नहीं धारा रखी गई है। (2) पृष्ठ 7, सारणी 1, कालम 1, (पृष्ठ 9 सारणी 3, कालम 1), पृष्ठ 11, सारणी 4, (पृष्ठ 14, परिशिष्ट क कालम 1)—और पृष्ठ 15, परिशिष्ट ग कालम 1)---जहाँ कहीं इन सारणियों व परिशिष्टों में 37 सी 5, 47 सी 5 और 40 सी 5 एस 12 आए है, उनके स्थान पर 37 एम एम 6 47 एम एम 6 और 40 एम एम 15 एस 12 रखें।	1983-05-31	
23. IS : 4633-1968 अस्पताली फर्निचर की सामान्य प्रपेक्षाएं	एस ओ 2578 दिनांक 20 जुलाई 1968	संख्या 1 मई 1983	(1) (पृष्ठ 4, धारा 2.1 पंक्ति 2) IS : 2039-1981 के स्थान पर IS : 2039-1964 रखें (2) धारा 2.2 (ख) (ग) (घ) में वर्तमान सामग्री के स्थान पर नई सामग्री रखी गई है। (3) (पृष्ठ 4, धारा 4.2 पंक्ति 2)---	1983-05-31	

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
				IS : 4034—1968 के स्थान पर IS : 4034—1979 रखें	
				(4) पृष्ठ 4 पर 'x' 't' 't' 't' व 'n' चिह्नों सहित पाद टिप्पणियों के स्थान नई पाद टिप्पणियाँ रखी गई हैं।	
				(5) पृष्ठ 5, धारा 5.1 पंक्ति 2) — IS : 5—1961 के स्थान पर IS : 5—1978 रखें	
				(6) पृष्ठ 5* चिह्न सहित पाद टिप्पणी— वर्तमान पाद टिप्पणी के स्थान पर निम्नलिखित पाद टिप्पणी रखें : 'तैयार मिश्रित रोगन और इनमेंलों के लिए रंगों की विशिष्टि (तीसरा पुनरी- क्षण)' ?	
24. IS : 4142—1967 चकतियों की विशिष्टि	एस ओ 3336 दिनांक 23 सितम्बर 1967	संख्या 2 अप्रैल 1983	सारणी 1 में संशोधन किया गया है।		1983-04-30
25. IS : 4229—1978 वायुघातकारीय कार्यों एस ओ 2271 के लिए नायलोन के सिलार्ड धागों की विशिष्टि (पहला पुनरीक्षण)	विनांक 29 अगस्त 1981	संख्या 1 अप्रैल 1983	सारणी 1 में परिवर्तन किया गया है।		1983-04-30
26. IS : 4239—1970 यांत्रिक मोनिया एस ओ 1555 चावा की विशिष्टि (पहला पुनरी- क्षण)	विनांक 24 जून 1972	संख्या 2 मई 1983	धारा 4 व 5 के स्थान पर नई धाराएं रखी गई हैं।		1983-05-31
27. IS : 4318—1967 गिरोपरि कर्षण एस ओ 1720 लाइनों के लिए ठोस कोर वाले पोर्सलेन के विद्युत रोधकों की विशिष्टि	विनांक 18 मई 1968	संख्या 3 मई 1983	(1) धारा 9, 10, 2 व 9, 15, 3 में संशोधन किया गया है। (2) (पृष्ठ 19, धारा 9, 12, 2, शीर्षक) 'ऐच्छिक' को हटाए।		1983-05-31
28. IS : 4398—1972 गोलियाँ रोलर व एस ओ 2015 बेयरिंग छस्ले बनाने के लिए कार्बन कोमियम इस्पात की विशिष्टि (पहला पुनरीक्षण)	विनांक 28 जून 1975	संख्या 4 मार्च 1983	धारा 4, 1 के स्थान पर नई धारा रखी गई है।		1983-03-31
29. IS : 4654—1974 पैराफीन मोम की एस ओ 3494 विशिष्टि (पहला पुनरीक्षण)	विनांक 10 अक्टूबर 1976	संख्या 3 अप्रैल 1983	(1) धारा 4.1 के स्थान पर नई धारा रखी गई है। (2) धारा 4.2 (ग) के बाद नई सामग्री (घ) जोड़ी गई है।		1983-04-30
30. IS : 4882—1979 बेयरिंग उद्योगों में एस ओ 358 प्रयुक्त पिछेटों के लिए अल्प कार्बन इस्पात तार की विशिष्टि (पहला पुनरीक्षण)	विनांक 15 जून 1983	संख्या 2 अप्रैल 1983	धारा 5.1 के बाद नई धारा जोड़ी गई है।		1983-04-30
31. IS : 4947—1977 धनिशामकों में प्रयुक्त गैस कारतूसों की विशिष्टि (पहला पुनरीक्षण)	—	संख्या 1 मई 1983	(1) धारा 0.2 में संशोधन किया गया है। (2) पृष्ठ ऊपर 'x' चिह्न वाली पाद टिप्पणी के स्थान पर नई पाद टिप्पणी रखी गई है। (3) वर्तमान धारा 2.1 व सारणी 1 के स्थान पर नई धारा व सारणी रखी गई है। (4) धारा 6.3 के बाद धारा 6.3.1 जोड़ी गई है।		1983-05-31
32. IS : 4955—1982 बरेलू कपड़ों की धुलाई के पाउडरों की विशिष्टि (दूसरा पुनरीक्षण)	—	संख्या 1 जून 1983	धारा 04 के स्थान पर नई धारा रखी गई है।		1983-06-30

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
33. IS : 5037-1969 सामान्य इंजीनियरी और भारी इंजीनियरी के लिए सीधे बीबल-गियरों के घ्राधारभूत रैकों और माडलों की विशिष्टि	एस ओ 3728 दिनांक 13 सितम्बर 1969	संख्या 1 मई 1983	(पृष्ठ 3, आकृति 1, शीर्षक) वर्तमान शीर्षक के स्थान पर निम्नलिखित शीर्षक रखें : आकृति 1 यूनिट माडल प्रोफाइल के लिए घ्राधारभूत रैक टूथ	1983-05-31	
34. IS : 5129-1979 घूमने वाली शाफ़्तेल सीधे इकाइयों की विशिष्टि (पहला पुनरीक्षण)	एस ओ 2862 दिनांक 17 अक्टूबर 1981	संख्या 1 मई 1983	(पृष्ठ 16, धारा क-2.3 पंक्ति 2) 'व्यास' के स्थान पर 'व्यास और मोटाई' रखें।	1983-05-31	
35. IS : 5151-1969 रेशमीकरण के लिए नम करने के तत्वों की पारस्परिक क्षमता का मूल्यांकन करने की पद्धतियाँ	एस ओ 4311 दिनांक 25 अक्टूबर 1969	संख्या 1 मई 1983	(यह संशोधन नम करने के तत्वों व फास्टिक सोडा घोल तैयार करने के विवरण देने के लिए किया गया है।)	1983-05-31	
36. IS : 5204-1969 अनुसंधान सूक्ष्मदर्शी की विशिष्टि	एस ओ 4848 दिनांक 6 दिसम्बर 1969	संख्या 3 मई 1983	धारा 6.2.4 में संशोधन किया गया है।	1993-05-31	
37. IS : 5456-1969 सकारात्मक विस्थापन टाइप के वायु संपीड़कों और एक्जस्टर्स के परीक्षण की रीतिसंहिता	एस ओ 1387 दिनांक 3 मई 1975	संख्या 2 अप्रैल 1983	(1) सारणी 1 में वर्तमान नोट के स्थान पर नया नोट रखा गया है। (2) धारा 7.2 के बाव नया नोट जोड़ा गया है।	1983-04-30	
38. IS : 5518-1979 पात गड़न के लिए डाइप्लोमों के इस्तेमाल की विशिष्टि (पहला पुनरीक्षण)	एस ओ 2584 दिनांक 3 अप्रैल 1981	संख्या 2 मई 1983	(1) धारा 6.1 के स्थान पर नई धारा रखी गई है। (2) (पृष्ठ 5, सारणी 1)-सारणी 1 के बाद निम्नलिखित नई पाठ टिप्पणी जोड़े 'इस्तेमाल के रासायनिक विश्लेषण की पद्धतियाँ'।	1983-05-31	
39. IS : 5726-1970 इंजीनियरी ब्राइंग उपकरणों की विशिष्टि-बोर्डिंग पैल	एस ओ 1277 दिनांक 27 मई 1972	संख्या 1 अप्रैल 1983	धारा 5.1 व 7.3 में संशोधन किया गया है।	1983-04-30	
40. IS : 5861-1970 जैम, जेलिया और-मार्मेलैडों की विशिष्टि	एस ओ 3305 दिनांक 21 अक्टूबर 1972	संख्या 1 अप्रैल 1983	(पृष्ठ 11, सारणी 3, उपशीर्षक) "19° से. तक शुष्क पदार्थ से बटाएं और 20° से. से अधिक पर शुष्क पदार्थ में जमा करें" रखें।	1983-04-30	
41. IS : 6014-1978 पाइरेकम से बने पायसनीय साखानाशी तेल की विशिष्टि (पहला पुनरीक्षण)	एस ओ 3416 दिनांक 13 दिसम्बर 1980	संख्या 2 मई 1983	(1) धारा ख-6.3 में संशोधन किया गया है। (2) धारा ख-7.2 के स्थान पर नई धारा रखी गई है।	1983-05-31	
42. IS : 6234-1971 पानी टाइप सुखाइय अग्निग्रामोको की विशिष्टि (मगत वायु वाक वाले)	एस ओ 1549 दिनांक 3 जून 1973	संख्या 5 मई 1983	(1) धारा 4.1 के अन्तर्गत नोट के स्थान पर नया नोट रखा गया है। (2) धारा 7.2.4.1 में संशोधन किया गया है। (3) धारा 9.3, 9.3.1, व 9.3.1.1 के स्थान पर नई धारा रखी गई है। (4) पृष्ठ 13, धारा 10.3 अंतिम वाक्य) हटाए।	1983-05-31	
43. IS : 6302-1971 विह्लंपूल बाथ की विशिष्टि	एस ओ 510 दिनांक 23 फरवरी 1974	संख्या 1 मई 1983	(1) (पृष्ठ 1, विषय समिति का नाम) "artificial" के स्थान पर "artificial" रखें। (2) धारा 5.8 के स्थान पर नई धारा रखी गई है। (3) आकृति 2 की प्रतीपचारिक सारणी में संशोधन किया गया है। (4) धारा 5.9 के बाव नई धारा 5.10 जोड़ी गई है।	1983-05-31	
44. IS : 6385-1978 सेकेरीन, खाद्य ग्रेड की विशिष्टि (पहला पुनरीक्षण)		संख्या 1 मई 1983	धारा 2.2.1 के स्थान पर नई धारा रखी गई है।	1983-05-31	

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
45. IS : 6529-1972 बलाइयों के लिए स्टेनलेस इस्पात के ब्रूमों बिल्टों और स्लैबों की विशिष्टि	एस ओ 2241 दिनांक 31 अगस्त 1975	संख्या 1 अप्रैल 1983	(1) धारा 6.1 के स्थान पर नई धारा रखी गई है। (2) पृष्ठ 4, '†' चिह्न सहित पाद टिप्पणी —'†' वाली पाद टिप्पणी के बाद निम्नलिखित नई पाद टिप्पणी जोड़े "इस्पात के रासायनिक विश्लेषण की पद्धतियाँ"	1983-04-30	
46. IS : 6630-1972 उच्च ताप कार्यों के लिए जोड़ रहित लोचमय मिश्र इस्पात पाइपों की विशिष्टि	एस ओ 1750 दिनांक 7 जून 1975	संख्या 1 जून 1983	(1) धारा 4.1 के स्थान पर नई धारा रखी गई है। (2) पृष्ठ 4, '†' चिह्न पंक्ति पाद टिप्पणी) — हटाए।	1983-06-30	
47. IS : 6689-1972 कठोरीकृत बेलनाकार पिनों की विशिष्टि	एस ओ 950 दिनांक 29 मार्च 1975	संख्या 1 अप्रैल 1983	धारा 5 के स्थान पर नई धारा रखी गई है।	1983-04-30	
48. IS : 6911-1972 स्टेनलेस इस्पात की प्लेट चढ़ और पट्टी की विशिष्टि	एस ओ 2557 दिनांक 9 अगस्त 1975	संख्या 3* मई 1983	(1) नोट सहित धारा 6.1 के स्थान पर नई धारा रखी गई है। || (2) धारा 10.1 में संशोधन किया गया है। (3) '†' चिह्न वाली पाद टिप्पणी के बाद '†' चिह्न सहित नयी पाद टिप्पणी (पृष्ठ 4) जोड़ी गई है। (4) सारणी 6 के बाद नई सारणी 6क जोड़ी गई है। (5) सारणी 8 में संशोधन किया गया है। सारणी 1 में संशोधन किया गया है।	1983-05-31	
49. IS : 7148-1980 बेल्डिंग उद्योगों के लिए सोल्ड मिश्र धातु की, विशिष्टि (पहला पुनरीक्षण)		संख्या 1 मई 1983			
50. IS : 7231-1974 पीचकुंडों और पेशाब-घावों के लिए प्लास्टिक के फ्लशटैकों (वाल्बरहित साइफलनुमा) की विशिष्टि	एस ओ 1596 दिनांक 8 मई 1976	संख्या 1 जून 1983	(1) धारा 3.1 के स्थान पर नई धारा रखी गई है। (2) धारा 4.3.1 में संशोधन किया गया है। (3) (पृष्ठ 5, चिह्न वाली पाद टिप्पणी) — हटाए।	1983-06-30	
51. IS : 8481-1977 ब्राक्सीकरण तरल बाल रंगों की विशिष्टि	एस ओ 1606 दिनांक 14 जून 1980	संख्या 1 अप्रैल 1983	धारा क-3 से क-3.3 तक तथा क-4 से क-4.3 तक के स्थान पर नई धाराएं रखी गई हैं।	1983-04-30	
52. IS : 8503-1977 आन्तरिक दहन इंजनों के लिए एलुमिनियम मिश्र धातु के पिस्टनों की तकनीकी प्राप्ति शर्तें	एस ओ 2793 दिनांक 18 अक्टूबर 1980	संख्या 1 मई 1983	(1) धारा 2.3 के स्थान पर नई धारा रखी गई है। (2) धारा 6.2 में संशोधन किया गया है। ||	1983-05-31	
53. IS : 8533-1977 पर्यटारोहण के लिए सामान्य कार्यों के कैराबाइजर की विशिष्टि	एस ओ 2116 दिनांक 9 अगस्त 1980	संख्या 1 मई 1983	(1) धारा 4 के स्थान पर नई धारा रखी गई है। (2) धारा 8.2 के अंत में नई सामग्री जोड़ी गई है।	1983-05-30	
54. IS : 8713-1978 आम एस की विशिष्टि	एस ओ 3408 दिनांक 13 दिसम्बर 1980	संख्या 1 अप्रैल 1983	(1) धारा 3.3.1 से 3.3.3 तक के स्थान पर नई धाराएं रखी गई हैं। (2) (पृष्ठ 4, धारा 3.6, पंक्ति 1) — '45' के स्थान पर '50' रखें। (3) धारा 4.1 के बाद नई सामग्री जोड़ी गई है।	1983-04-30	
55. IS : 8720-1978 रिपों से लकड़ी के तख्तों के नमूने लेने और परीक्षण के लिए उनके परिवर्तन की पद्धतियाँ।	एस ओ 3408 दिनांक 13 दिसम्बर 1980	संख्या 1 मई 1983	धारा 3.3 के स्थान पर नई धारा रखी गई है।	1983-05-31	

*आ मा संस्था प्रमाणन मूखर योजना के उद्देश्य के लिए यह संशोधन दिनांक 1983-09-30 से लागू होगा।

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
56. IS : 8777-1978 कृषि मशीनरी के लिए सिरा रहित परिवर्ती गति के पट्टों और तदनु रूप पुल्लियों के छांदा वाले भागों की विशिष्टि	एस ओ 1728 13 जून 1981	संख्या 1 मई 1983	(पृष्ठ 1, आकृति 1)—आयामी घनीपचारिक सारणी के नीचे निम्नलिखित टिप्पणी जोड़ें "टिप्पणी—विभिन्न निर्माण सम्बन्धी कारणों के कारण अलग-अलग निर्माता की बेल्टें इन आयामों से कुछ भिन्न हो सकती है। यदि बेल्टों में कोई अभार हो तो मोटाई माप के लिए इस पर ध्यान न दिया जाए।"	1983-05-31	
57. IS : 8829-1978 वायु प्रदूषण अध्ययन के लिए सूक्ष्म मौसम विज्ञान तकनीकों की संवर्धिका	एस ओ 2178 दिनांक 15 अगस्त 1981	संख्या 2 जून 1983	(1) धारा 3.1.2.1, 3.2.2, 3.3.1.1 3.3.4 व 4.5.4.1 में संशोधन किया गया है। (2) सारणी 1 व परिशिष्ट 'क' में संशोधन गया है।	1983-06-30	
58. IS : 8908-1978 पर्वतारोहण के लिए बर्फ नुटों की विशिष्टि	एस ओ 2064 दिनांक 1 अगस्त 1981	संख्या 1 मई 1983	धारा 3 के स्थान पर नई धारा रखी गई है।	1983-05-31	
59. IS : 9280-1979 गैर स्वचालित करणों के लिए लकड़ी के शटल नलाकों की विशिष्टि	एस ओ 2325 दिनांक 3 जुलाई 1982	संख्या 2 मई 1983	परिशिष्ट क (पृष्ठ 8) में संशोधन किया गया है।	1983-05-31	
60. IS : 9360-1980 कैप्सूलबंद काबोफुरान सेम्यूलों की विशिष्टि	एस ओ 3611 दिनांक 24 सितम्बर 1983	संख्या 1 मई 1983	(1) धारा 2.2.1 व 2.2.2.1 के स्थान पर नई धाराएं रखी गई हैं। (2) धारा 2.1.2 व 2.2.5.1 में संशोधन किया गया है। (3) (पृष्ठ 4 व 5, धारा 2.2.2, 2.2.3 2.2.6 व 2.3.2)— IS : 6940—1973 जहां कहीं हैं उसके स्थान पर— IS : 6940—1982 रखें। (4) वर्तमान चिह्न वाली पाद टिप्पणी (पृष्ठ 4 व 5) के स्थान पर नई पाद टिप्पणियां रखी गई हैं। (5) (पृष्ठ 4 धारा 2.2.3.1)—हटाइए (6) धारा 2.2.3 के अंत में नई सामग्री जोड़ी गई है।	1983-05-31	
61. IS : 9363-1980 कैप्सियाम सेम्यूलों की विशिष्टि	एस ओ 358 दिनांक 15 जून 1983	संख्या 1 मई 1983	(1) 2.2.1, 2.2.2.1 व 2.3.1 के स्थान पर नई धाराएं रखी गई हैं। (2) धारा 2.2.2 व 2.2.4.1 में संशोधन किया गया है। (3) (पृष्ठ 4 व 5, धारा 2.2.2, 2.2.3, 2.2.5 व 2.3.2)—जहां कहीं— IS : 6940—1973 आया है वहां IS : 6940—1982 रखें (4) वर्तमान* चिह्न वाली पाद टिप्पणी के स्थान पर नई पाद टिप्पणियां रखी गई हैं। (5) पृष्ठ 4, धारा 2.2.3.1)—हटाइए (6) धारा 2.2.3 के अंत में नई सामग्री जोड़ी गई है।	1983-05-31	
62. IS : 9608-1980 आई एस ओ सीटीपी वेंच की धूरियों (साइज रेंज एम 40 से एम 120 तक) के लिए 'गो' और 'नो गो' वेंच प्लग मानकों और वेंच जेक प्लग मापकों के मापन अंगों की विशिष्टि	—	संख्या 1 मई 1983	आकृति 3 (पृष्ठ 2) का संशोधन किया गया है।	1983-05-31	

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
63	IS : 9612-1980 प्रशीतन कार्यों के लिए एल्युमिनियम नलियों की विशिष्टि	—	संख्या 1 मई 1983	सारणी 2 (पृष्ठ 6) में संशोधन किया गया है।	1983-05-31
64	IS : 9731-1980 सामान्य इंजीनियरी कार्यों के लिए इस्पात डलाइयों की विशिष्टि	—	संख्या 1 अप्रैल 1983	<p>(1) (पृष्ठ 8, IS : 276—1978 उष्मा उपचार के अन्तर्गत, पांचवीं पंक्ति) —</p> <p>(2) ग्रेड 4 के स्थान पर ग्रेड 3 रखें (पृष्ठ 23, सारणी 2 नोट) — हटा दें</p> <p>(3) पृष्ठ 23 कठोरता परीक्षण) — कठोरता परीक्षण के अन्तर्गत वर्तमान सामग्री के स्थान पर निम्नलिखित सामग्री रखें।</p> <p>कठोरता परीक्षण — जब ताप उपचारित अवस्था में पूर्ति की जाए और IS : 1500—1968 § के अनुसार परीक्षा होती तब त्रिपेल कठोरता सारणी 2 के अनुसार होगी। अन्य परीक्षणों के लिए चुनी गई परीक्षण छड़ों पर सामान्यतः बिनिदिष्ट कठोरता लागू है।</p> <p>टिप्पणी — यदि श्रेता यह चाहता है तो पूछ ताछ व आदेश के समय यह मान कर सकता है कि मानक में बिनिदिष्ट कठोरता डलाइयों पर प्राप्त की जाए न कि परीक्षण छड़ों पर या वह डलाई की विशेष अवस्था में कठोरता संबंधी अपनी निश्चित अपेक्षा बता सकता है।</p> <p>(4) धारा 1.4 के बाद नई धारा 1.5 जोड़ी गई है।</p> <p>(5) धारा क-1, 10 के बाद नया परिशिष्ट ख जोड़ा गया है।</p>	1983-05-31

इन संशोधित भारतीय मानकों की प्रतियां भारतीय मानक संस्था, 9 बहादुरशाह जफर मार्ग, नई दिल्ली 110002 तथा इसके क्षेत्रीय कार्यालय : बम्बई-400093, कलकत्ता-700054, मद्रास-600113 और मोहाली-160051 तथा शाखा कार्यालय अहमदाबाद-380001, बंगलौर-560002, भोपाल-462003, भुवनेश्वर-751014, हैदराबाद-500001, जयपुर-302005, कोनपुर-208005, पटना-800013 और त्रिवेन्द्रम-695001 में उपलब्ध हैं।

[सं. सी एम बी/13 :5]

S.O. 3670 :—In pursuance of regulation 4 of the Indian Standards Institution (Certification Marks) Regulations 1955, the Indian Standards Institution, hereby, notifies that amendment(s) to the Indian Standard(s) given in the schedule hereto annexed have been issued under the powers conferred by the sub-regulation (1) of Regulation 3 of the said Regulations.

THE SCHEDULE

Sl. No.	No. and title of the Indian Standard amended	No. and Date of Gazette Notification in which the establishment of the Indian Standard was notified	No. and Date of the amendment	Brief Particulars of the Amendment	Date from which the amendment shall have effect
1.	IS : 269-1976 Specification for ordinary and low heat portland cement (third revision)		No. 1 Mar 1983	(i) Clause 9.1 has been amended (ii) New foot-note has been added after clause 9.3	1983-03-31
2.	IS : 398 (Pt III)-1976 Specification for aluminium conductors for overhead transmission purposes : Part III Aluminium conductors, aluminized steel reinforced (second revision)	S.O. 3280 dt 24 Nov 1979	No. 2 May 1983	(i) Clause 12.3 and 13 have been substituted by new one (ii) Note under clause 12.3.2 has been substituted by a new one (iii) A note and a foot-note have been added after clause 5.1 and 6.1 respectively	1983-05-31

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
3. IS : 550-1979 Specification for safes (second revision)	S.O. 3274 dt 20 Aug 1983	No. 1 April 1983	(i) (Page 6, clause 4.5, line 6) Substitute 1983-03-31 '11 mm' for '12 mm'		
			(ii) (Page 9, Table 2, Note 1, line 1) Delete the word 'preferably'		
			(iii) Clauses 5.1 and 6.1 have been substituted by new ones		
4. IS : 588-1978 Specification for mosquito larvicidal oil (second revision)	S.O. 3408 dt 13 Dec 1980	No. 1 April 1983	(i) Clause A-6.3 has been amended (ii) Clause A-7.2 has been substituted by a new one		1983-04-30
5. IS : 774-1971 Specification for flushing cisterns for water closets and urinals (valveless siphonic type) (third revision)	S.O. 231 dt 26 Jan 1974	No. 6 Mar 1983	Clause 4.3.1 has been amended		1983-03-31
6. IS : 808 (Pt V)-1976 Dimensions for hot-rolled steel sections : Part V Equal leg angles (second revision)	S.O. 99 dt 12 Jan 1980	No. 1 May 1983	Designation under the existing Col. 1 of Table 1 has been substituted		1983-05-31
7. IS : 848-1974 Specification for synthetic resin adhesives for plywood (phenolic and aminoplastic) (first revision)	S.O. 1597 dt 8 May 1976	No. 1 May 1983	(i) Clause A-1.1 has been substituted by a new one (ii) Clause A-3.1 has been amended		1983-05-31
8. IS : 906-1972 Specification for branch with revolving head for fire fighting purposes (second revision)	S.O. 423 dt 15 Feb 1975	No. 2 Jan 1983	(i) Clause 5.2 has been amended (ii) Clause 7.1 has been substituted by a new one (iii) A new foot-note with '+' mark has been added at page 6 after the foot-note with '*' mark		1983-01-31
9. IS : 920-1972 Specification for common salt and cattle licks for animal consumption (first revision)	S.O. 1290 dt 26 Apr 1975	No. 1 Mar 1982	Table 2 has been amended		1982-03-31
10. IS : 1370-1976 Specification for friction surface rubber transmission belting (second revision)	S.O. 98 dt 12 Jan 1980	No. 3 May 1983	(Page 3, Table 2, Col 3, first and third entries) Substitute '63.8' for '61.3'		1983-05-31
11. IS : 1489-1976 Specification for portland-pozzolana cement (second revision)	S.O. 3822 dt 24 Nov 1979	No. 1 Feb 1983	(i) (Pages 6 and 7, Clause 3.1.1, fourth line) Substitute 'calcined clay pozzolana' for 'burnt clay pozzolana' (ii) A note has been added after clause 3.1.1		1983-02-28
12. IS : 1537-1976 Specification for vertically cast iron pressure pipes for water, gas and sewage (first revision)	S.O. 1596 dt 19 May 1979	No. 4 Apr 1983	[Page 16, clause 11.1 (e)] Deleted		1983-04-30
13. IS : 1554 (Pt D)-1976 Specification for PVC insulated (heavy duty) electric cables : Part I for working voltages upto and including 1100 V (second revision)	S.O. 415 dt 23 Feb 1980	*No. 4 Dec 1982	(i) Clause 14.2 has been substituted by a new one (ii) [Page 10, clause 15.2(g)] Substitute the following matter for the existing matter : '(g) High voltage test (16.1)'. (iii) Existing headings of clauses 16.1 and 16.2 have been substituted by new ones (iv) Table 1 has been substituted by a new one (v) New clause 17.2.1 has been added after clause 17.2		1982-12-31

*For purposes of ISI Certification Marks Scheme; this amendment shall come into force with effect from 1984-02-29.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
14. IS : 1889 (Pt IV) 1979 Method for quantitative chemical analysis of binary mixtures of regenerated cellulose fibres and cotton : Part IV Sulphuric acid method (first revision)	S.O. 2322 dt 3 July 1982	No. 1 April 1983	[This amendment is being carried out mainly to align the procedure given in this standard with the procedure given in IS : 6504-1979 Method for quantitative chemical analysis of ternary mixtures of viscose rayon, cotton and protein fibre (first revision)]		
15. IS : 2039-1981 Specification for steel tubes for bicycle and allied purposes (first revision)	..	No. 1 Dec 1982	Clause 6.5 has been substituted by a new one		
16. IS : 2453-1978 Specification for cable-laid cotton rope (first revision)	S.O. 2271 dt 29 Aug 1981	No. 2 May 1983	(i) (Page 5, Table 1, col 4, first entry) Substitute '5.8' for '4.5'. (ii) New clause 2.3 has been added after clause 2.2		
17. IS : 2535-1978 Specification for basic rack and modules of cylindrical gears for general engineering and heavy engineering (second revision)	S.O. 3170 dt 15 Nov 1980	No. 2 Jan 1983	[Page 4, Fig 1, Caption (see also Amendment No. 1)] Substitute the following for the existing caption: 'Fig 1 Basic Rack Tooth Profile for Unit Module'		
18. IS : 2754-1964 General requirements for optical instruments	S.O. 4120 dt 5 Dec 1964	No. 2 Apr 1983	(Page 20, Appendix J, title) Substitute the following for the existing title: 'METHOD OF MEASURING MAGNIFICATION OF A MICROSCOPE OBJECTIVE'		
19. IS : 3074-1979 Specification for steel tubes for automotive purposes (first revision)	S.O. 3428 dt 3 Sept 1983	No. 1 Dec 1982	(i) (Page 3, clause 0.3, lines 8 and 10) Substitute DIN 2391 : 1967* for 'DIN 2391 : 1957' at both the places (ii) Table 2 has been amended		
20. IS : 3319-1980 Specification for blades, surgical, detachable (Bard Parker type) and handles (second revision)	..	*No. 1 April 1983	(i) Clause 8 has been substituted by a new one (ii) (Page 8, clause 9.2) Renumber the clause 9.3 (iii) Clause 7.3 has been added after clause 7.2		
21. IS : 3749-1978 Specification for tool and die steels for cold work (first revision)	S.O. 2322 dt 3 July 1982	No. 1 April 1983	Clause 6.1 has been substituted by a new one		
22. IS : 3930-1979 Specification for flame and induction hardening steels (first revision)	S.O. 1341 dt 3 Apr 1982	No. 2 April 1983	(i) Clause 6.1 has been substituted by a new one (ii) [(Page 7, Table 1, col 1), (Page 9, Table 3, col 1), (Page 11, Table 4), (Page 14, Appendix A, col 1) and (Page 15, Appendix C, col 1)]—Substitute '37C15, 47C15 and 40C15S12' for '37Mn6, 47 Mn6 and 40Mn15S12' respectively wherever these occur in these tables and appendices		
23. IS : 4033-1968 General requirements for hospital furniture	S.O. 2578 dt 20 July 1968	No. 1 May 1983	(i) (Page 4, clause 2.1 line 2)—Substitute 'IS : 2039-1981*' for 'IS : 2039-1964*' (ii) Existing matter of clauses 2.2(b), (c) and (d), have been substituted by new ones (iii) (Page 4, clause 4.2, line 2)—Substitute 'IS : 4034-1979§' for 'IS : 4034-1968§' (iv) Existing foot-notes at page 4 with *, '+', '§' and 'II' marks have been substituted by new ones		

*For purposes of ISI Certification Marks Scheme; this amendment shall come into force with effect from 1983-08-01.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
				(v) (Page 5, clause 5.1, line 2)—Substitute 'IS : 5-1978' for 'IS : 5-1961*' (vi) (Page 5, foot-note with '**' mark)—Substitute the following for the existing foot-note : '*Specification for colours for ready mixed paints and enamels, (third revision)'.	
24. IS : 4142-1967 Specification for discus	S.O. 3336 dt 23 Sept 1967	No. 2 April 1983	Table 1 has been amended		1983-04-30
25. IS : 4229-1978 Specification for nylon sewing threads for aerospace purposes (first revision)	S.O. 2271 dt 29 Aug 1981	No. 1 April 1983	Table 1 has been amended		1983-04-30
26. IS : 4239-1970 Specification for mechanical bevel protractors (first revision)	S.O. 1555 dt 24 June 1972	No. 2 May 1983	Clause 4 and 5 have been substituted by new ones		1983-05-31
27. IS : 4318-1967 Specification for solid core porcelain insulators for overhead traction lines	S.O. 1720 dt 18 May 1968	No. 3 May 1983	(i) Clauses 9.10.2 and 9.15.3 have been amended (ii) (Page 19, clause 9.12.2, title)—Delete '(optional)'		1983-05-31
28. IS : 4398-1972 Specification for carbon-chromium steel for the manufacture of balls, rollers and bearing races (first revision)	S.O. 2015 dt 28 June 1975	No. 4 Mar 1983	Clause 4.1 has been substituted by a new one		1983-03-31
29. IS : 4654-1974 Specification for paraffin wax (first revision)	S.O. 3494 dt 20 Oct 1976	*No. 3 April 1983	(i) Clause 4.1 has been substituted by a new one (ii) New matter (d) has been added after clause 4.2(c)		1983-04-30
30. IS : 4882-1979 Specification for low carbon steel wire for rivets for use in bearing industry (first revision)	S.O. 358 dt 15 Jan 1983	**No. 2 April 1983	Clause 5.1 has been substituted by a new one		1983-04-30
31. IS : 4947-1977 Specification for gas cartridge for use in fire extinguishers (first revision)	---	No. 1 May 1983	(i) Clause 0.2 has been amended (ii) Existing foot-note with '**' mark at page 3 has been substituted by a new one (iii) Existing clause 2.1 and Table have been substituted by new ones (iv) Clause 6.3.1 has been added after clause 6.3		1983-05-31
32. IS : 4955-1982 Specification for household laundry detergent powders (second revision)	---	No. 1 June 1983	Clause 0.4 has been substituted by a new one		1983-06-30
33. IS : 5037-1969 Specification for basic rack and modules of straight level gears for general engineering and heavy engineering	S.O. 3728 dt 13 Sept 1969	No. 1 May 1983	(Page 3, Fig 1, Caption)—Substitute the following for the existing caption: 'FIG. 1 BASIC RACK TOOTH PROFILE FOR UNIT MODULE'		1983-05-31
34. IS : 5129-1979 Specification for rotary shaft oil seal units (first revision)	S.O. 2862 dt 17 Oct 1981	No. 1 May 1983	(Page 16, clause A-2.3' line 2)—Substitute diameter and depth' for 'diameter'		1983-05-31
35. IS : 5151-1969 Method for evaluating the relative efficiency of wetting agents for mercerization	S.O. 4311 dt 25 Oct 1969	No. 1 May 1983	(This amendment has been carried out for giving the details of preparation of wetting agent and caustic soda solution)		1983-05-31
36. IS : 5204-1969 Specification for research microscope	S.O. 4848 dt 6 Dec 1969	No. 3 May 1983	Clause 6.2.4. has been amended		1983-05-31

*For purposes of ISI Certification Marks Scheme; this amendment shall come into force with effect from 1983-09-16.

**For purposes of ISI Certification Marks Scheme; this amendment shall come into force with effect from 1983-11-30.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
37. IS : 5456-1969 Code of practice for testing of positive displacement type air compressors and exhausters	S.O. 1387 dt 3 May 1975	No. 2 April 1983	(i) Existing Note under Table 1 has been substituted by a new one (ii) A new note has been added after clause 7.2	1983-04-30	
38. IS : 5518-1979 Specification for steels for die blocks for drop forging (first revision)	S.O. 2584 dt 3 Oct 1981	No. 2 May 1983	(i) Clause 6.1 has been substituted by a new one (ii) (Page 5, Table 1)—Add the following new foot-note after Table 1 : *Methods of chemical analysis of steels'	1983-05-31	
39. IS : 5726-1970 Specification for engineers' drawing instruments, bordering pens	S.O. 1277 dt, 27 May 1972	No. 1 April 1983	Clauses 5.1 and 7.3 have been amended	1983-04-30	
40. IS : 5861-1970 Specification for jams, jellies and marmalades	S.O. 3305 dt 21 Oct 1972	No. 1 April 1983	(Page 11, Table 3, Sub-heading)—Substitute 'Up to 19°C subtract from and above 20°C add to the dry Substance' for 'Subtract from dry substance'	1983-04-30	
41. IS : 6014-1978 Specification for emulsifiable larvicidal oil, pyrethrum based (first revision)	S.O. 3416 dt 13 Dec 1980	No. 2 May 1983	(i) Clause B-6.3 has been amended (ii) Clause B-7.2 has been substituted by a new one	1983-05-31	
42. IS : 6234-1971 Specification for portable fire extinguishers, water type (constant air pressure)	S.O. 1549 dt 3 June 1973	No. 5 May 1983	(i) Existing note under clause 4.1 has been substituted by a new one (ii) Clause 7.2.4.1 has been amended (iii) Clauses 9.3, 9.3.1 and 9.3.1.1 have been substituted by new ones (iv) (Page 13, clause 10.3, last sentence)—Delete.	1983-05-31	
43. IS : 6302-1971 Specification for whirlpool bath	S.O. 510 dt 23 Feb 1974	No. 1 May 1983	(i) (Page 1, name of the Sectional Committee)—Substitute 'Artificial' for 'Artificial'. (ii) Clause 5.8 has been substituted by a new one (iii) Informal table of Fig 2 has been amended (iv) New clause 5.10 has been added after clause 5.9	1983-05-31	
44. IS : 6385-1978 Specification for saccharin, food grade (first revision)	—	No. 1 May 1983	Clause 2.2.1 has been substituted by a new one	1983-05-31	
45. IS : 6529-1972 Specification for stainless steel blooms, billets and slabs for forgings	S.O. 2241 dt 31 Aug 1975	No. 1 April 1983	(i) Clause 6.1 has been substituted by a new one (ii) (Page 4, foot-note with '+' mark)—Add the following new foot-note after the foot-note with '+' mark: '†Methods of chemical analysis of steels'.	1983-04-30	
46. IS : 6630-1972 : ferritic alloy steel perature service	—	No. 1 June 1983	(i) Clause 4.1 has been substituted by a new one (ii) (Page 4, foot note with '†' mark)—Delete	1983-06-30	
47. IS : 6687-1972 Specification for hardened cylindrical pins	S.O. 950 dt 29 Mar 1975	No. 1 April 1983	Clause 5 has been substituted by a new one	1983-04-30	
48. IS : 6911-1972 Specification for stainless steel plate, sheet and strip	S.O. 2557 dt 9 Aug 1975	*No. 3 May 1983	(i) Clause 6.1, alongwith its note, has been substituted by a new one (ii) Clause 10.1 has been amended (iii) New foot note with '†' mark (page 4) has been added after the foot note with '+' mark (iv) New Table 6A has been added after Table 6 (v) Table 8 has been amended	1983-05-31	

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
49. IS : 7148-1980 Specification for ferro-alloys for welding industry (first revision)	—	No. 1 May 1983	Table 1 has been amended	1983-05-31	
50. IS : 7231-1974 Specification for plastic flushing cisterns (valveless siphonic type) for water closets and urinals	O.S. 1596 dt 8 May 1976	No. 1 June 1983	(i) Clause 3.1 has been substituted by a new one (ii) Clause 4.3.1 has been amended (iii) (Page 5, foot note with '**' mark)—Delete	1983-06-30	
51. IS : 8481-1977 Specification for oxidation hair dyes, liquid	S.O. 1606 dt 14 June 1980	No. 1 April 1983	Clauses A 3 to A 3.3 and A 4 to A 4.3 have been substituted by new ones	1983-04-30	
52. IS : 8503-1977 Technical supply conditions for aluminium alloy pistons for internal combustion engines	S.O. 2793 dt 18 Oct 1980	No. 1 May 1983	(i) Clause 2.3 has been substituted by a new one (ii) Clause 6.2 has been amended	1983-05-31	
53. IS : 8533-1977 Specification for general purpose carabiners for mountaineering	S.O. 2116 dt 9 Aug 1980	No. 1 May 1983	(i) Clause 4 has been substituted by a new one (ii) New matter has been added at the end of clause 8.2	1983-05-30	
54. IS : 8713-1978 Specification for mango juice	S.O. 3408 dt 13 Dec 1980	No. 1 April 1983	(i) Clauses 3.3.1 to 3.3.3 have been substituted by new ones (ii) (Page 4, clause, 3.6, line 1)—Substitute '50' for '45' (iii) New matter has been added at the end of clause 4.1	1983-04-30	
55. IS : 8720-1978 Methods of sampling of timber scantlings from depots and their conversion for testing	S.O. 3408 dt 13 Dec 1980	No. 1 May 1983	Clause 3.3 has been substituted by a new one	1983-05-31	
56. IS : 8777-1978 Specification for end less variable-speed V-belts and groove sections of corresponding pulleys for agricultural machinery	S.O. 1728 dt 23 Jan 1981	No. 1 May 1983	(Page 1, Fig 1)—Add the following note under the informal dimensions table : "Note—Individual manufacturer's belts may deviate slightly from these dimensions for various constructional reasons. Crowning, if any, in belts should be disregarded for the measurement of thickness."	1983-05-31	
57. IS : 8829-1978 Guidelines for micro meteorological techniques in air pollution studies	S.O. 2178 dt 15 Aug 1981	No. 2 June 1983	(i) Clauses 3.1.2.1, 3.2.2, 3.3.1.1, 3.3.4 and 4.5.4.1 have been amended (ii) Table 1 and Appendix 'A' have been amended	1983-06-30	
58. IS : 8908-1978 Specification for snow stakes for mountaineering	S.O. 2064 dt 1 Aug 1981	No. 1 May 1983	Clause 3 has been substituted by a new one	1983-05-31	
59. IS : 9280-1979 Specification for wooden shuttle blocks for non automatic looms	S.O. 2325 dt 3 July 1982	No. 2 May 1983	Appendix A (Page 8) has been amended	1983-05-31	
60. IS : 9360-1980 Specification for carbon furan granules, encapsulated	S.O. 3611 dt 24 Sep 1983	No. 1 May 1983	(i) Clauses 2.2.1 and 2.2.2-1 have been substituted by new ones (ii) Clauses 2.2.2 and 2.2.5-1 have been amended (iii) (Pages 4 and 5, clauses 2.2.2, 2.2.3, 2.2.6 and 2.3.2)—Substitute 'IS : 6940-1982' for 'IS : 6940-1973' wherever it occurs (iv) Existing foot notes with '**' mark (page 4 and 5) have been substituted by new ones (v) (Page 4 clause 2.2.3.1)—Delete (vi) New matter has been added at the end of clause 2.2.3	1983-05-31	
61. IS : 9363-1980 Specification for fenthion granules	S.O. 358 dt 15 Jan 1983	No. 1 May 1983	(i) Clauses 2.2.1, 2.2.2.1 and 2.3.1 have been substituted by new ones (ii) Clauses 2.2.2 and 2.2.4.1 have been amended	1983-05-31	

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
				(iii) (Pages 4 and 5, clauses 2.2.2, 2.2.3, 2.2.5 and 2.3.2) Substitute 'IS : 6940-1982' for 'IS : 6940-1973' wherever it occurs	
				(iv) Existing foot-notes with '*' mark (Pages 4 and 5) have been substituted by new ones	
				(v) (Page 4, clause 2.2.3.1)—Delete	
				(vi) New matter has been added at the end of clause 2.2.3	
62. IS : 9608-1980 Specification for gauging members for GO and no GO screw plug gauges and screw check plug gauges for ISO metric screw threads (size range above M40 upto and including M120)	—	No. 1 May 1983	Fig 3 (Page 2) has been amended		1983-05-31
63. IS : 8612-1980 Specification for aluminium tubes for refrigeration purposes	—	No. 1 May 1983	Table 2 (Page 6) has been amended		1983-05-31
64. IS : 8731-1980 Specification for steel castings for general engineering purposes	—	No. 1 April 1983	(i) (Page 8, IS : 276-1978, under 'Heat Treatment', 5th line)—Substitute 'Grade 4' for 'Grade 3'. (ii) (Page 23, Table 2, Note—Delete (iii) (Page 23, 'Hardness Test') Substitute the following for the existing matter under 'Hardness Test' : 'Hardness Test—When supplied in heat treated condition and tested in accordance with IS : 1500-1968—the Brinell hardness shall be as given in Table 2. The hardness specified is normally applicable to the test bars selected for other tests. Note—If the purchaser so requires, he may stipulate at the time of enquiry and order that the hardness specified in the standard is to be attained on the castings and not on the test bars, or he may specify a definite hardness requirement at a particular location of the casting'. (iv) New clause 1.5 has been added after clause 1.4 (v) New Appendix B has been added after clause A-1.10	1983-05-31	

Copies of these amendments are available with the Indian Standards Institution, 9 Bahadur Shah Zafar Marg, New Delhi-110002 and also from its Regional Offices Bombay-400093, Calcutta-700054, Madras-600013 and Mohali-160051 and Branch Offices at Ahmedabad-380001, Bangalore-560002, Bhopal, 462003, Bhubneshwar-751014, Hyderabad-500001, Jaipur-302005, Kanpur-208005, Patna-800013 and Trivandrum-695001.

[No. CMD/13 : 5]

का. मा. 3871:—समय समय पर संशोधित भारतीय मानक संस्था (प्रमाणन मूहुर) विनियम, 1955 के विनियम 8 के उप-विनियम (1) के अनुसार भारतीय मानक संस्था एतद्वारा अधिसूचित करती है कि नीचे अनुसूची में जिन लाइसेंसों के विवरण दिए गए हैं, वे मास दिसम्बर, 1983 के दौरान प्रदान किए गए हैं और उन द्वारा लाइसेंसधारियों को मानक मूहुर का उपयोग करने को अधिकार दिया गया है :

अनुसूची

क्रम सं.	लाइसेंस सं. (सीएम/एल)	वैधता अवधि	लाइसेंसधारी का नाम और पता	भारतीय मानक सं.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1.	सीएम/एल 1254238 1983-12-02	83-12-16	84-12-15	कस्ता एक्सट्रुजंस प्रा. लि., इंडस्ट्रियल एरिया नं. 3, वेबास-455001 (कार्यालय : मेहता चैम्बरस, 34, सियागंज, इंदौर-452007	IS : 4995-1981

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
2. सीएम/एल 1254339 1983-12-02	83-12-16	84-12-15	नागन स्वन पार्किंग कं., 29, इंडस्ट्रियल एरिया, बंबोरा-160002	IS : 4985—1981	
3. सीएम/एल 1254440 1983-12-08	83-12-16	84-12-15	शंकर बास एण्ड सन्स, जी. टी. रोड, गोवाया-144409, जिला जलंधर	IS : 9020—1979	
4. सीएम/एल 1254541 1983-12-08	83-12-16	84-12-15	इनवैलुआ कार्पो., ए/7, जीआईडीसी बपी-396195 (गुजरात)	IS : 1505—1968	
5. सीएम/एल 1254642 1983-12-08	83-12-16	84-12-15	होमा वेस्टीसाईड्स, बजरोल रोड (नजदीक रेलवे क्रॉसिंग) बहौल 250611, जिला मेरठ (उ.प्र.)	IS : 562—1978	
6. सीएम/एल 1254743 1983-12-08	83-12-16	84-12-15	केमिकल्स एण्ड इन्स्टीट्यूट्स, रामनगर करंजाहा, डाकघर भौसा, रेलवे स्टेशन कुम्हरी, गोरखपुर (कार्यालय: सफाई बम्बर, हिंदी बाजार, गोरखपुर)	IS : 2567—1978	
7. सीएम/एल 1254844 1984-03-01	83-12-16	84-12-15	प्रेस्टिज फेब्रिकेटर्स प्रा. लि., प्लॉट सं. ए, इंडस्ट्रियल एरिया नं. 3, ए. बी. रोड, देवास (कार्यालय: 30, गांधी कम्पाउंड, एमबाई, एच रोड इंदौर-452001)	IS : 3196—1982	
8. सीएम/एल 1254945 1983-12-09	83-12-16	84-12-15	के. बी. कानन रिजर्व (प्रा.) लि., राजा का बाग (जम्शूर) 176201, महसूल नूरपुर, जिला कांगड़ा, (हिमाचल प्रदेश)	IS : 1551—1976	
9. सीएम/एल 1255038 1983-12-09	83-12-16	84-12-15	" " " "	IS : 3450—1976	
10. सीएम/एल 1255139 1983-12-09	83-12-16	84-12-15	विष्णु प्रिंट इंडस्ट्रीज, 7/153 माता स्वरूप नगर, कानपुर (उ.प्र.)	IS : 868—1956	
11. सीएम/एल 1255240 1983-12-09	83-12-16	84-12-15	विमल पैकेजिंग इंडस्ट्रीज, करतारपुर इंडस्ट्रियल इस्टेट, बैसगोबाम, जयपुर-302006	IS : 7406 (भाग 1)— 1974	
12. सीएम/एल 1255341 1983-12-09	83-12-16	84-12-15	प्रशोक पल्परईजर्स, डी-11, इंडस्ट्रियल इस्टेट, पट्टामाता, विजयबाड़ा-520007 (कार्यालय: डी नं. 27-14-24, राजगोपालाचारी रोड, विजयबाड़ा-520002)	IS : 8960—1978	
13. सीएम/एल 1255442 1983-12-09	83-12-16	84-12-15	ओपासिल ग्लास इंड., स्टेशन रोड, फिरोजाबाद, आगरा (उ.प्र.)	IS : 57—1965	
14. सीएम/एल 1255543 1983-12-09	84-01-01	84-12-31	पोलियोलेफिन इंड. लि., धाने-बेलापुर रोड, धाने, आकाबर धंसोली-400701 (महाराष्ट्र) (कार्यालय: मफलास सेंटर, नरीमल प्वाइंट, बम्बई-21)	IS : 7328—1974	
15. सीएम/एल 1255644 1983-12-09	83-12-16	84-12-15	प्रविनाथ होजरीज, 81-बी (1) रमैया कलोमीडलियु- 638602 (न. ना.)	IS : 4964—1980	
16. सीएम/एल 1255745 1983-12-09	83-12-16	84-12-15	फोबिल एण्ड कं., एस/32 और 33, इंडस्ट्रियल एरिया, जलंधर-144004 (पंजाब)	IS : 417 (भाग 2)— 1974	
17. सीएम/एल 1255846 1983-12-09	83-12-16	84-12-15	मेट इंडस्ट्रीज, S2/1, सरमुता मेन रोड, कमकला-700061	IS : 398 (भाग 1)— 1976	
18. सीएम/एल 1255947 84-03-01	83-12-16	84-12-15	" " " "	IS : 398 (भाग 2)— 1976	
19. सीएम/एल 1256040 1983-12-09	83-12-16	84-12-15	विनेश इंजी. बम्स, 36-ए, बरौनी इंडस्ट्रियल एरिया, निलरम (बेगुसराय) पावर हाउस, बेगुसराय-861101	IS : 1554 (भाग 1)— 1976	
20. सीएम/एल 1256141 1983-12-09	83-12-16	84-12-15	" " " "	IS : 694—1977	
21. सीएम/एल 1256242 1983-12-09	83-12-16	84-12-15	स्वदेशी मेटलज (प्रा.) लि., 153, इंडस्ट्रियल एरिया, फेज 1, पंचकुला	IS : 398 (भाग 1)— 1978	
22. सीएम/एल 1256343 1984-03-01	83-12-16	84-12-15	ममर इंडीनिमरिंग कं., प्लॉट सं. 221, चांद नगर, नई दिल्ली-110018	IS : 3564—1975	

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
23. सीएम/एल 1256444 1983-12-09	83-12-16	84-12-15	सुमित इंडस्ट्रीज, ई-784 (ए), रोड नं. 13 विश्वकर्मा इंडस्ट्रियल एरिया, जयपुर-302013	IS: 774—1971	
24. सीएम/एल 1256545 1983-12-09	83-12-16	84-12-15	मंजु इलेक्ट्रिकल इंडस्ट्रीज लि., 12वां मील, पोलाबी रोड, मालुचामपट्टी डाकघर, कायेम्बूर 641021	IS: 7538—1975	
25. सीएम/एल 1256646 1984-03-01	83-12-16	84-12-15	गुरुचरण सिंह चूड़ा एण्ड कं., नेगी जीतपुर, बेंस्ट मानपुर, हल्द्वानी (नैनीताल)	IS: 458—1971	
26. सीएम/एल 1256747 1983-12-09	83-12-16	84-12-15	वी इंडियन ह्यूमपाई कं. लि., ऐश बाग, इंडस्ट्रियल एरिया, मिल रोड, लखनऊ	IS: 458—1971	
27. सीएम/एल 1256848 1983-12-09	83-12-16	84-12-15	ठाकुर इंडस्ट्रिज, एम-12, इंडस्ट्रियल एरिया, जलंधर शहर	IS: 778—1980	
28. सीएम/एल 1256949 1983-12-09	83-12-16	84-12-15	यूनिक मैयूफक्चरिंग कं., घमर नगर, इंडस्ट्रियल एरिया जलंधर शहर (पंजाब)	IS: 1879—1975	
29. सीएम/एल 1257042 1983-12-09	83-12-16	84-12-15	जय जगदीश मेटल वर्क्स, सीमा प्लेस, मर्कुर रोड, जलंधर-144008	IS: 778—1980	
30. सीएम/एल 1257143 1983-12-09	83-12-16	84-12-15	हिमालयन प्लाईवुड इंडस्ट्रीज प्रा. लि., रगागोय रोड, विनसुनिया-786125 (असम) (कार्यालय: 4, फेयरली प्लेस, कलकत्ता-700001)	IS: 1659—1979	
31. सीएम/एल 1257244 1983-12-09	83-12-16	84-12-15	घमर इंजीनियरिंग कं., प्लाट सं. 221, चांद नगर, नई दिल्ली-110019	IS: 6315—1971	
32. सीएम/एल 1257345 1984-03-01	83-12-16	84-11-30	राज सिलिडर्ज एण्ड कंटेनर प्रा. लि., बी-2 मार्ट ए, इंडस्ट्रियल मधुरा (उ.प्र.) (कार्यालय: 51, धानस्य लोक, नई दिल्ली-110049)	IS: 3196—1974	
33. सीएम/एल 1257446 1984-03-01 1984-03-01	84-01-01	84-12-31	मोबी इंडस्ट्रीज, 1-ए, इंडस्ट्रियल इस्टेट, मलेरकोटला (पंजाब)	IS: 1135—1973	
34. सीएम/एल 1257547 1983-12-09	84-01-01	84-12-31	आईसोटोप इलेक्ट्रिकल प्रॉडक्ट्स, 205 इंडस्ट्रियल इस्टेट, दूसरी मंजिल, सुभाष रोड, बिले पारले (ईस्ट), बम्बई-400057	IS: 4259—1976	
35. सीएम/एल 1257648 1983-12-09	84-01-01	84-12-31	पी.एम. जीजल प्रा. लि., ब्राजी इंडस्ट्रियल इस्टेट, बरनार गोपालदास रोड, राजकोट (गुजरात)	IS: 325—1978	
36. सीएम/एल 1257749 1984-03-01	84-01-01	84-12-31	बी रोडमास्टर इंड. प्रा. लि., इंडस्ट्रियल एरिया, राजपुरा-140401 (पंजाब)	IS: 6218—1971	
37. सीएम/एल 1257850 1983-12-09	84-01-01	84-12-31	बीटा मेटल इंड. 22 गुरुदेव नगर, जलंधर शहर-144004	IS: 318—1981	
38. सीएम/एल 1257951 1983-12-09	84-01-01	84-12-31	कास्टिंग कार्पो. (इंडिया) (प्रा) लि., 45, मधुसूदनपाल चौधरी लेन, हाबड़ा-711101	IS: 7181—1974	
39. सीएम/एल 1258044 1983-12-09	84-01-01	84-12-31	दिल्ली ट्यूब्स प्रा. लि., 8 माफाएम इंडस्ट्रियल एरिया, हैदराबाद-501507	IS: 1161—1979	
40. सीएम/एल 1258145 1983-12-09	84-01-01	84-12-31	भार. के. आई. इंडस्ट्रीज, 43-ए, सेक्टर 1, परवाना, जिला सोलन-173228	IS: 694—1977	
41. सीएम/एल 1258246 1983-12-12	84-01-01	84-12-31	इस्टर्न स्टील एण्ड एलायज कं. लि., लेटरल रोड, डाकघर टालीगांव, जिला कोलपाड़ा, बोपाईगांव-788385 (कार्यालय: पब सरणिआ, दूसरी बार्डलेन, गुवाहाटी-781003)	IS: 1786—1979	
42. सीएम/एल 1258347 1983-12-12	84-01-01	84-12-31	एलेप स्टील लि., ई-26/27, एमआईसीसी एरिया, चिकलबाना, औरंगाबाद-431210 (महाराष्ट्र)	IS: 6915—1978	
43. सीएम/एल 1258448 1983-12-12	84-01-01	84-12-31	मीको स्टील रोलिंग मिल्स डाकूरी रेलवे स्टेशन के सामने, जी.टी. रोड, लुधियाना-141003 (कार्यालय: 824 इंडस्ट्रियल एरिया-बी, लुधियाना-141003)	IS: 1780—1979	

1	2	3	4	5	6
44.	सीएम/एल 1258549 1983-12-12	84-01-01	84-12-31	यूनाइटेड ट्रेडिंग कार्पो., 6/1, सुलमी बोड्वाग, पाक स्ट्रीट, बंगलोर-560053	IS : 9562-1980
45.	सीएम/एल 1258650 1983-12-12	83-12-16	84-12-15	हाइड्रोलिक एण्ड इंजीनियरिंग इंस्ट्रूमेन्ट्स, ए-13, नारायणा इंडस्ट्रियल एरिया, फेज 2, नई दिल्ली-110028	IS : 4031-1968
46.	सीएम/एल-1258751 1983-12-12	84-01-01	84-12-31	हेबरबाब पोलीमर्स, प्लाट सं. 33, कोम्पापरेटिव इंडस्ट्रियल इस्टेट, एक्सेशन एरिया, गांधीनगर, कुकटपल्ली, हेबरबाब-500037	IS : 4984-1978]
47.	सीएम/एल-1258852 1983-12-12	84-01-01	84-12-31	महाराष्ट्र स्टील इंडस्ट्रीज, घुलिया-नागपुर रोड, जलगांव महाराष्ट्र	IS : 226-1975
48.	सीएम/एल-1258953 1983-12-12	84-01-01	84-12-31	" " " "	IS : 1786-1979
49.	सीएम/एल-1259046 1983-12-13	83-12-16	84-12-15	डायमण्ड सीमेन्ट्स, (प्रो. मेसूर सीमेन्ट्स लि.), डाकघर नरसिंहगड, जिला बमोह-470661 (म.प्र.)	IS : 1489-1976
50.	सीएम/एल-1259147 1983-12-13	84-01-01	84-12-31	ग्राल इंडिया मेडीकल कार्पोरेशन, मिम्वोली रोड, गोखले स्कूल से भागे, बोरीवली (पश्चिम), बम्बई-400092	IS : 1507-1977
51.	सीएम/एल-1259248 1983-12-13	84-01-01	84-12-31	किलपेट प्रा. लि., 7-सी, इंडस्ट्रियल एरिया, गोविन्दपुरा, भोपाल-462023 (म.प्र.) (कार्यालय : तलावार हाउस, गांधी मेमोरियल कॉलेज रोड, भोपाल)	IS : 6177-1981
52.	सीएम/एल-1259349 1983-12-13	84-01-01	84-12-31	प्रार. प्रार. गम्भीर एण्ड कं., (स्टील) प्रा. लि., 64, जी. टी. रोड (नार्थ), सिलुमा, हावड़ा (कार्यालय : प-35, इंडिया एक्सचेंज प्लेस, कलकत्ता-700001)	IS : 362-1975
53.	सीएम/एल-1259450 1984-03-01	84-01-01	84-12-31	मुम्बुर सिलिडजं (प्रा. लि.), प्लाट सं. 44-बी, काकती इंडस्ट्रियल इस्टेट, काकती, बेलगाम-591113	IS : 3196-1974
54.	सीएम/एल-1259551 1983-12-16	84-01-01	84-12-31	विजय इंजीनियरिंग वर्क्स, 37/33, ताल्लिगंज समुद्र रोड, कलकत्ता-700053 (पं. बं.)	IS : 4246-1978
55.	सीएम/एल-1259652 1984-03-01	84-01-01	84-12-31	ए टलस इंडस्ट्रीज, चाम्पसी बीमजी रोड, मसगांव, बम्बई-400010	IS : 2148-1968
56.	सीएम/एल-1259753 1983-12-16	84-01-01	84-12-31	इंडस्ट्रियल प्राइमर्स, प्लाट सं. 4, इंडस्ट्रियल डेवलपमेंट कलोनी, कुंजपुरा रोड, करनाल-132001 (हरियाणा)	IS : 814(भाग 2)- 1974
57.	सीएम/एल-1259854 1984-03-01	84-01-01	84-12-31	हिन्दुस्तान मोटर मनु. कं., प्लाट सं. 53/2, स्ट्रीट नं. 7, मार्को मिल्ल के बीछे, एम आईडी सी महाकासी कब्ज रोड, भंघेरी (ईस्ट), बम्बई-400093	IS : 7538-1975
58.	सीएम/एल-1259955 1983-12-16	84-01-01	84-12-31	बालाजी कौशिकेय प्रा. लि., 144, गंध शिवराम, पेरुंगडी, मद्रास-600096 (त. ना) (कार्यालय : थारम) कमशियल कॉम्प्लेक्स, तोसरी मंजिल, मार्नेट रोड, मद्रास-600096)	IS : 4246-1978
59.	सीएम/एल-1260031 1983-12-16	84-01-01	84-12-31	मोको फार्म केमिकल्स लि., मेट्रु रॉडम रेलवे स्टेशन- 636402 सेलम जिला (कार्यालय : 165, थम्बू चेटी स्ट्रीट, लोटस कोर्ट, मद्रास-600001)	IS : 5279-1969
60.	सीएम/एल-1260132 1984-03-01	84-01-01	84-12-31	भारत लेमिनेटिंग कार्पो., 124, बी.बी.एल. शाह रोड, कलकत्ता-700053 (प. बं.) (कार्यालय : 4, सिगांग स्ट्रीट, कलकत्ता-700001)	IS : 7406(भाग 2)- 1980
61.	सीएम/एल-1260233 1983-12-19	84-01-01	84-09-30	बीकन सीयर लि., 28, इंडस्ट्रियल इस्टेट (एनपी), पम्बलुर मद्रास-600098	IS : 1520-1980 और IS : 325-1978

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
62. सीएम/एल-1260334 1983-12-20	83-12-16	84-12-15	उदयपुर सीमेंट वर्क्स, डाकघर बजाजनगर-313201, जिला उदयपुर (राजस्थान)	IS : 269-1976	
63. सीएम/एल-1260435 1983-12-21	83-12-16	84-12-15	सिन्दरी रोलिंग मिल, चासनाला, डाकघर पथरडीह, जिला धनबाद (बिहार) (कार्यालय : 23ए, मेताजी सुभाष रोड (भाटसी मंजिल), कलकत्ता-700001)	IS : 226-1973	
64. सीएम/एल-1260535 1984-03-01	84-01-01	84-12-31	पेटेक्स इजी. प्रा. लि., होनाड गांव, खलालपुर तालुक, रायचूर (महाराष्ट्र) (कार्यालय : भागत वेसबेट कम्पाउंड, सफेद पुल, रा. एम. वासनजी रोड, बम्बई-400072)	IS : 4246-1978	
65. सीएम/एल-1260637 1983-12-21	84-01-01	84-12-31	सीकां स्टील रोलिंग मिल, डांढारी कलां रेलवे स्टेशन के सामने, जी. टी. रोड, लुधियाना (कार्यालय : 824, इंडस्ट्रियल एरिया-बी, लुधियाना)	IS : 1977-1975	
66. सीएम/एल-1260738 1983-12-21	84-01-01	84-12-31	इंडोफिल केमिकल लि., घोड़बन्दर रोड, कोलगेट संडोजबाग, डाकघर घाने-400607 (कार्यालय : निरमल हाउस, डा. एनी बेसेन्ट रोड, बम्बई-400025)	IS : 8708-1978	
67. सीएम/एल-1260839 1983-12-21	84-01-01	84-12-31	श्री भगवती री-रोलिंग मिल, रोड नं. 6, एम-551, विश्वकर्मा इंडस्ट्रियल एरिया, जयपुर-302013	IS : 226-1975	
68. सीएम/एल-1260940 1983-12-21	84-01-01	84-12-31	रघुनाथ सहाय वर्जन कुमार, 57, मालीपांखर स्ट्रीट, लिलुभा, हावड़ा (कार्यालय : 207, महर्षि देवेश रोड, कलकत्ता-700070)	IS : 226-1975	
69. सीएम/एल-1261033 1984-12-17	84-01-01	84-12-31	क्रिस्टल रबर्स प्रा. लि., 40 बोकि.मी., जी.टी. रोड, जिला राई, सोनीपत (हरियाणा) (कार्यालय एम-23, फीन पार्क एक्सप्लेशन, नई दिल्ली-110016)	IS : 6583-1972	
70. सीएम/एल-1261134 1983-12-21	84-01-01	84-12-31	एलोरा स्टील लि., ई-26/27, त्रिकलथाना इंडस्ट्रियल एरिया, डाक बक्स सं. 27, श्रीरंगाबाद (कार्यालय : 204, प्रभय स्टील हाउस, दूसरी मंजिल, बड़ौदा स्ट्रीट, बम्बई-400009)	IS : 226-1975	
71. सीएम/एल-1261235 1983-12-21	84-01-01	84-12-31	सीकां स्टील रोलिंग मिल, डांढारी कलां रेलवे स्टेशन के सामने, जी. टी. रोड, लुधियाना (कार्यालय : 824, इंडस्ट्रियल एरिया, लुधियाना)	IS : 226-1975	
72. सीएम/एल-1261336 1983-12-22	84-01-01	84-12-31	मोहता एलाय एण्ड स्टील वर्क्स, 58-सी, फोकस प्लांट, डांढारी कलां, लुधियाना-141010 (पंजाब)	IS : 6914-1978	
73. सीएम/एल-1261437 1984-03-01	84-01-01	84-12-31	पी.एम. डीजल प्रा. लि., भाजी इंडस्ट्रियल इस्टेट, दरबार गोपालदास रोड, डाकबक्स सं. 510, राजकोट-360003	IS : 9079-1979	
74. सीएम/एल-1261538 1983-12-21	84-01-01	84-12-31	कश्मीर स्टील रोलिंग मिल, इंडस्ट्रियल कॉम्प्लेक्स, बाडी ब्राह्मण, जम्मू तबी	IS : 226-1975	
75. सीएम/एल-1261639 1983-12-21	84-01-01	84-12-31	मल्होत्रा इलेक्ट्रिकल इंड. ए/3, मिहू मथा रोड, गन्धी मंडी, दिल्ली-110007	IS : 368-1977	
76. सीएम/एल-1261740 1983-12-21	84-01-01	84-12-31	गुनिवर्धन ट्रेडिंग क., (स्टील डिपार्टमेंट), बी-58, वेगल इंड. इस्टेट, रोड सं. 31, घाने-400062 (कार्यालय : गिरिगंज, 5 वीं मंजिल, 73. मन्स नुकाराम रोड, बम्बई-400009)	IS : 226-1977	
77. सीएम/एल-1261841 1983-12-21	84-01-01	84-12-31	जायसवाल स्टील रोलिंग मिल, नेस्ट बजागांव, नेशनल हाइवे-37, गोहाटी-781001 (कार्यालय : पत्राली मंजिल, कायल मार्किट, टी. प्रार फुकन रोड, गोहाटी-781551)	IS : 226-1975	

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
78. सीएम/एल-1261942 1983-12-21	84-01-01	84-12-31	जय केमिकल्स, 14/1, मधुरा रोड, फरीदाबाद-121003 (हरियाणा)	IS : 2463-1978	
79. सीएम/एल-1262035 1983-12-27	84-01-16	85-01-15	आरिकेम लि., (इन्कोल के साथ एक संयुक्त क्षेत्र उपक्रम) हाकबर इन्डियन ब्रान्च, तलवेर-759116 जिला बिक्रानाल (उड़ीसा) (कार्यालय : 74, भद्रोक्त नगर, यूनिट, 2, मुखनेम्बर-751009)	IS : 255-1982	
80. सीएम/एल-1262136 1983-12-27	84-01-16	85-01-15	पवेजा (इंजुलेशन एण्ड पक्केजिंग) लि., प्लाट सं. बा/27 ग्रोर बी/27/1, एम भाई सी सी इंडस्ट्रियल एरिया, हिंगासा रोड, मागपुर-440016 (महाराष्ट्र)	IS : 1222-1973	
81. सीएम/एल-1262237 1983-12-30	84-01-16	85-01-15	माइन्स सेल्टी एप्लायसेज लि., पी-25, ट्रांसपोर्ट बिपो रोड, कलकत्ता-700088 (प. बं.)	IS : 9563-1980	
82. सीएम/एल-1262338 1984-12-17	84-01-01	84-12-31	मालव मेटल्स प्रा. लि., गांव भक्रोला, प्रोतमपुरा इंडस्ट्रियल एरिया, जिला धार (म.प्र.) (कार्यालय : 170/10 (पहली मंजिल), आर. एन. टगोर मार्ग, इंदौर-452001)	IS : 3196-1974	
83. सीएम/एल-1262439 1983-12-29	84-01-16	85-01-15	हिलकारी इंजी. वर्क्स, मनेस्टिक रोड, मोगा-142001 (पंजाब)	IS : 9020-1979	

[सं. सीएमबी/13 : 11]

S.O. 3671 :—In pursuance of sub-regulation (1) of Regulation 8 of the Indian Standards Institution (Certification Marks) Regulations, 1955, as amended from time to time, the Indian Standards Institution hereby notifies that eighty three licences, particulars of which are given in the following Schedule, have been granted during the month of December 1983 authorising the licences to use the Standard Marks :

Sl. No.	Licence No. (CM/L-)	Period of Validity		Name and Address of the Licensee	IS : No.
		From	To		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1.	CM/L-12542 38 1983-12-02	83-12-16	84-12-15	Kasta Extrusions Pvt. Ltd. Industrial Area No. 3 Dewas-455001 (Office : Mehra Chambers, 34 Siyaganj, Indore-452007)	IS : 4985-1981
2.	CM/L-12543 39 1983-12-02	83-12-16	84-12-15	Nangal Spun Pipe Co. 29, Industrial Area Chandigarh-160002	IS : 4985-1981
3.	CM/L-12544 40 1983-12-08	83-12-16	84-12-15	Shankar Dass & Sons G.T. Road, Goraya-144409 Distt. Jalandhar	IS : 9020-1979
4.	CM/L-12545 41 1983-12-08	83-12-16	84-12-15	Invent Corpn. A/7, GIDC Vapi-396195 (Gujarat)	IS : 1505-1968
5.	CM/L-12546 42 1983-12-08	83-12-16	84-12-15	Heame Pesticides Bajrol Road (Near Railway crossing) Baraut-250611 Distt. Meerut (U.P.)	IS : 562-1978
6.	CM/L-12547 43 1983-12-08	83-12-16	84-12-15	Chemicals & Insecticides Ramnagar Karanjaha P.O. Bhainsah, Rly Station KUSMHI, Gorakhpur (Office : Saraf Chamber, Hindi Bazar, Gorakhpur)	IS : 2567-1978
7.	CM/L-12548 44 1984-03-01	83-12-16	84-12-15	Prestige Fabricators Pvt Ltd., Plot No. A, Industrial Area No. II, A.B. Road, Dewas	IS : 3196-1982

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
				(Office : 30 Jaora Compound M.Y.H. Road, Indore-452001)	
8.	CM/L-12549 45 1983-12-09	83-12-16	84-12-15	Kay Bee Carbon Ribbons (P) Ltd., Raja Ka Bagh (Jassur)-176201 Tehsil Nurpur, Distt. Kangra, (Himachal Pradesh)	IS : 1551—1976
9.	CM/L-12550 38 1983-12-09	83-12-16	84-12-15	-do-	IS : 3450—1976
10.	CM/L-12551 39 1983-12-09	83-12-16	84-12-15	Quick Print Industries, 7/153 Mata Swaroop Rani Nehru Marg, Swaroop Nagar, Kanpur (UP)	IS : 868—1956
11.	CM/L-12552 40 1983-12-09	83-12-16	84-12-15	Vishal Packaging Inds. Kartarpura Industrial Estate Baisgodam, Jaipur-302006	IS : 7406 (Part I).. 1974
12.	CM/L-12553 41 1983-12-09	83-12-16	84-12-15	Ashok Pulverisers, D-11 Industrial Estate Patamata, Vijayawada-520007 (Office : D No. 27-14-24 Rajagopalachari Road Vijayawada-520002)	IS : 8960—1978
13.	CM/L-12554 42 1983-12-09	83-12-16	84-12-15	Opasil Glass Inds. Station Road, Firozabad Agra (UP)	IS : 57—1965
14.	CM/L-12555 43 1983-12-09	84-01-01	84-12-31	Polyolifins Inds. Ltd., Thane, Belapur Road, Thane P.O. Ghansoli-400701 (Maharashtra (Office : Mafatlal Centre, Nariman Point Bombay-21)	IS : 7328—1974
15.	CM/L-12556 44 1983-12-09	83-12-16	84-12-15	Avinash Hosieries, 81-B(1) Ramalah Colony Tirupur-638602 (TN)	IS : 4964—1980
16.	CM/L-12557 45 1983-12-09	83-12-16	84-12-15	Freewill & Co., S/32 & 33 Industrial Area, Jalandhar-144004 (Punjab)	IS : 417 (Part II).. 1974
17.	CM/L-12558 46 1983-12-09	83-12-16	84-12-15	Met Industries 82/1, Sarsuna Main Road, Calcutta-700061	IS : 398 (Part I).. 1976
18.	CM/L-12559 47 1984-03-01	83-12-16	84-12-15	-do-	IS : 398 (Part II).. 1976
19.	CM/L-12560 40 1983-12-09	83-12-16	84-12-15	Dinesh Engg. Works, 36-A, Barauni Industrial Area, Tilrath (Begusarai) Power House, Begusarai-851101	IS : 1554 (Part I).. 1976
20.	CM/L-12561 41 1983-12-09	83-12-16	84-12-15	-do-	IS : 694—1977
21.	CM/L-12562 42 1983-12-09	83-12-16	84-12-15	Swadeshi Metals (P) Ltd, 153, Industrial Area Phase I, Panchkula	IS : 398 (Part I)- 1976
22.	CM/L-12563 43 1984-03-01	83-12-16	84-12-15	Amar Engineering Co., Plot No. 221, Chand Nagar New Delh -110018	IS : 3564—1975
23.	CM/L-12564 44 1983-12-09	83-12-16	84-12-15	Sumit Industries, E-784(A), Road No. 13 Vishwakarma Indl Area Jaipur-302013	IS : 774—1971
24.	CM/L-12565 45 1983-12-09	83-12-16	84-12-15	Manju Electrical Industries Ltd., 12th K.M. Pollachi Road, Maluchampattij Post Coimbatore-641021	IS : 7538—1975

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
25.	CM/L-12566 46 1984-03-01	8-312-16	84-12-15	Gurbachan Singh Chadha and Co. Negi Jeetput, West Manpur Halwdwani (Nainital)	IS : 458—1971
26.	CM/L-12567 47 1983-12-09	83-12-16	84-12-15	The Indian Hume Pipe Co. Ltd., Aish Bagh, Industrial Area Mill Road, Lucknow	IS : 458—1971
27.	CM/L-12568 48 1983-12-09	83-12-16	84-12-15	Thakur Industries, M-12, Industrial Area Jalandhar City	IS : 778—1980
28.	CM/L-12569 49 1983-12-09	83-12-16	84-12-15	Unique Manufacturing Co. Aman Nagar, Industrial Area Jullundur City (Punjab)	IS : 1879—1975
29.	CM/L-12570 42 1983-12-09	83-12-16	84-12-15	Jai Jagdish Metal Works, Seema Place, Circular Road Jalandhar-144008	IS : 778—1980
30.	CM/L-12571 43 1983-12-09	83-12-16	84-12-15	Himalayan Plywood Inds. Pvt. Ltd., Rungagora Road, Tisukia-786125 (Assam) (Office : 4 Fairlie Place, Calcutta-700001)	IS : 1659—1979
31.	CM/L-12572 44 1983-12-09	83-12-16	84-12-15	Amar Engineering Co., Plot No. 221, Chand Nagar New Delhi-110019	IS : 6315—1971
32.	CM/L-12573 45 1984-03-01	83-12-01	84-11-30	Raj Cylinders & Containers Pvt. Ltd., B-2 Site A, Industrial Mathura (UP) (Office : 51, Anand Lok, New Delhi-110049)	IS : 3196—1974
33.	CM/L-12574 46 1984-03-01	84-01-01	84-12-31	Modi Industries, 1-A, Industrial Estate, Malerkotla (Punjab)	IS : 1135—1979
34.	CM/L-12575 47 1983-12-09	84-01-01	84-12-31	Isotemp Electrical Products, 205, Planet Industrial Estate, 2nd Floor, Subhash Road, Vile Parle (E) Bombay-400057	IS : 4259—1976
35.	CM/L-12576 48 1983-12-09	84-01-01	84-12-31	P.M. Diesel Pvt. Ltd., Aji Industrial Estate Darbar Gopaldas Road Rajkot (Gujarat)	IS : 325—1978
36.	CM/L-12577 49 1984-03-01	84-01-01	84-12-31	The Roadmaster Inds. of India Pvt. Ltd., Industrial Area, Rajpura-140401 (Punjab)	IS : 6218—1971
37.	CM/L-12578 50 1983-12-09	84-01-01	84-12-31	Beeta Metal Inds. 22 Gurdev Nagar Jalandhar City-144004	IS : 318—1981
38.	CM/L-12579 51 1983-12-09	84-01-01	84-12-31	Casting Corpn (India) (P) Ltd., 45, Madhusudanpal Chowdhury Lane, Howrah-711101	IS : 7181—1974
39.	CM/L-12580 44 1983-12-09	84-01-01	84-12-31	Delhi Tubes Pvt. Ltd., 8 Nacharam Industrial Area Hyderabad-501507	IS : 1161—1979
40.	CM/L-12581 45 1983-12-09	84-01-01	84-12-31	R.K.Y. Industries, 43-A, Sector, Parwanoo Distt. Solan-173220	IS : 694—1977
41.	CM/L-12582 46 1983-12-12	84-01-01	84-12-31	Eastern Steel & Alloys Co. Ltd., Lateral Road, P.O. Dhaligaon, Distt Goalpara Bongaigaon-788385 (Office : Pub Sarania, 2nd Bye Lane, Guwahati-781003)	IS : 1786—1979

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
42. CM/L-12583 47 1983-12-12		84-01-01	84-12-31	Ellora Steel Ltd., E-26/27, MIDC Area, Chikalthana, Aurangabad-431210 (Maharashtra)	IS : 6915—1978
43. CM/L-12584 48 1983-12-12		84-01-01	84-12-31	Saeco Steel Rolling Mills, Opposite Dhandari Railway Station, G.T. Road, Ludhiana-141003 (Office : 824 Industrial Area-B Ludhiana-141003)	IS : 1786—1979
44. CM/L-12585 49 1983-12-12		84-01-01	84-12-31	United Trading Corp., 6/1, Tulasi Thotam, Park Street Bangalore-560053	IS : 9562—1980
45. CM/L-12586 50 1983-12-12		83-12-16	84-12-15	Hydraulic & Engineering Instruments, A-13, Naraina Industrial Area, Phase II, New Delhi-110028	IS : 4031—1968
46. CM/L-12587 51 1983-12-12		84-01-01	84-12-31	Hyderabad Polymers, Plot No. 33, Co-op. Industrial Estate, Expansion Area, Gandhinagar, Kukatpally, Hyderabad-500037	IS : 4984—1978
47. CM/L-12588 52 1983-12-12		84-01-01	84-12-31	Maharashtra Steel Inds. Dhulia-Nagpur Road Jalgaon-425001 (Maharashtra)	IS : 226—1975
48. CM/L-12589 53 1983-12-12		84-01-01	84-12-31	-do-	IS : 1786—1979
49. CM/L-12590 46 1983-12-13		83-12-16	84-12-15	Diamond Cements, (Prop : Mysore Cements Ltd.) P.O. Narsingharh Distt. Damoh-470661 (M.P.)	IS : 1489—1976
50. CM/L-12591 47 1983-12-13		84-01-01	84-12-31	All India Medical Corp., Simpoli Road, Next to Gokhale School, Borivli (West) Bombay-400092	IS : 1507—1977
51. CM/L-12592 48 1983-12-13		84-01-01	84-12-31	Kilpest Pvt. Ltd., 7-C, Industrial Area Govindpura, Bhopal-462023 (MP) Office : Talwar House Gandhi Memorial College Road, Bhopal	IS : 6177—1981
52. CM/L-12593 49 1983-12-13		84-01-01	84-12-31	R. R. Gambhir & Co. (Steels) Pvt. Ltd., 64, G.T. Road (North) Liluah, Howrah. (Office : P-35, India Exchange Place, Calcutta-700001).	IS : 362—1975
53. CM/L-12594 50 1984-03-01		84-01-01	84-12-31	Mullur Cylinders (P) Ltd, Plot No. 44-B, Kakati Indl. Estate, Kakati, Belgaum-591113.	IS : 3196—1974
54. CM/L-12595 51 1983-12-16		84-01-01	84-12-31	Vijay Engineering Works, 37/33, Tollygunge Circular Road, Calcutta-700053 (WB).	IS : 4246—1978
55. CM/L-12596 52 1984-03-01		84-01-01	84-12-31	Atlas Industries, Champsai Bhimji Road, Mazagaon, Bombay-400010.	IS : 21418—968
56. CM/L-12597 53 1983-12-16		84-01-01	84-12-31	Industrial Products, Plot No. 4, Industrial Development Colony, Kunjapura Road, Karnal-132001 (Haryana).	IS : 814 (Part II)— 1974
57. CM/L-12598 54 1984-03-01		84-01-01	84-12-13	Hindustan Motor Mfg. Co. Plot No. 53/2, Street No. 7, Behind Orkay Mills, MIDC Mahakali Caves Road, Andheri (E) Bombay-400093.	IS : 7538—1975

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
58. CM/L-12599 55 1983-12-16		84-01-01	84-12-31	Balaji Fabricators Pvt. Ltd., 144, Seevaram Village, Perungadi, Madras-600096 (TN). (Office : Parsh Commercial Complex III Floor Mount Road, Madras-600006).	IS : 4246—1978
59. CM/L-12600 31 1983-12-16		84-01-01	84-12-31	Mico Farm Chemicals Ltd., Mettur Dam R. S. 636402, Salem Distt. (Office : 165, Thambu Chetty Street, Lotus Court, Madras-600001).	IS : 5279—1969
60. CM/L-12601 32 1983-03-01		84-01-01	84-12-31	Bharat Laminating Corpn. 124 B, B. L. Saha Road, Calcutta-700053 (WB). (Office : 4 Synagogue Street Calcutta-700001).	IS : 7406 (Part II)— 1980
61. CM/L-12602 33 1983-12-19		84-10-01	84-09-30	Beacon Weir Ltd., 28, Industrial Estate, (NP) Ambattur, Madras-600098.	IS : 1520—1980 and IS : 325—1978
62. CM/L-12603 34 1983-12-20		83-12-16	84-12-15	Udaipur Cement Works, P.O. Bajaj Nagar-313201 Distt. Udaipur (Rajasthan).	IS : 269—1976
63. CM/L-12604 35 1983-12-21		83-12-16	84-12-15	Sindri Rolling Mills, Chasnala, P.O. Pathradih Distt. Dhanbad (Bihar). (Office : 23-A, Netaji Subhas Road (8th floor), Calcutta-700001).	IS : 226—1975
64. CM/L-12605 36 1984-03-01		84-01-01	84-12-31	Pentex Engg. Pvt. Ltd., Honad Village, Khalapur Taluka, Raigad (Maharashtra) (Office : Bharat Velvet Compound Safed Pool, Sir M. Vasanji Road, Bombay-400072).	IS : 4246—1978
65. CM/L-12606 37 1983-12-21		84-01-01	84-12-31	Saeco Steel Rolling Mills, Opposite Dhandari Kalan Rly. Station, G.T. Road, Ludhiana. (Office : 824, Industrial Area-B, Ludhiana).	IS : 1977—1975
66. CM/L-12607 38 1983-12-21		84-01-01	84-12-31	Indofil Chemicals Ltd., Ghodbunder Road, Kolshet Sandozbaug, P.O. Thane 400607. (Office : Nirlon House Dr. Annie Besant Road, Bombay-400025)	IS : 8708—1978
67. CM/L-12608 39 1983-12-21		84-01-01	84-12-31	Shree Bhagwati Re-rolling Mills, Road No. 6, F-551, Vishwakarma Industrial Area, Jaipur-302013.	IS : 226—1975
68. CM/L-12609 40 1983-12-21		84-01-01	84-12-31	Raghunath Sahai Darshan Kumar, 57, Malipanchghara Street, Liluan, Howrah. (Office : 207, Maharshi Debendra Road, Calcutta-700070).	IS : 226—1975
69. CM/L-12610 33 1984-12-17		84-01-01	84-12-31	Hilton Rubbers Pvt. Ltd., 40th K.M. Stone, G.T. Road, Rai Distt. Sonapat (Haryana). (Office : S-23, Green Park Extn., New Delhi-110016).	IS : 6583—1972
70. CM/L-12611 34 1983-12-21		84-01-01	84-12-31	Ellora Steel Ltd., E-26/27, Chikalathana Industrial Area, P. B. No. 27, Aurangabad. (Office : 204, Abhay Steel House, 2nd Floor Baroda Street, Bombay-400009).	IS : 226—1975
71. CM/L-12612 35 1983-12-21		84-01-01	84-12-31	Saeco Steel Rolling Mills, Opposite Dhandari Kalan Rly. Station, G.T. Road, Ludhiana. (Office : 824, Industrial Area-B, Ludhiana).	IS : 226—1975

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
72.	CM/L-12613 36 1983-12-22	84-01-01	84-12-31	Mohta Alloys & Steel Works, 58-C, Focal Point, Dhandari Kalan, Ludhiana-141010 (Pb).	IS : 6914—1978
73.	CM/L-32614 37 1984-03-01	84-01-01	84-12-31	U.M. Diesels Pvt. Ltd., Aji Industrial Estate, Darbar Gopaldas Road, P.O.Box No. 510, Rajkot-360003.	IS : 9079—1979
74.	CM/L-12615 38 1983-12-21	84-01-01	84-12-31	Kashmir Steel Rolling Mill Industrial Complex, Bari Brahmana, Jammu Tawi.	IS : 226—1975
75.	CM/L-12616 39 1983-12-21	84-01-01	84-12-31	Malhotra Electrical Inds., 6/3 Singh Sabha Road, Subzi Mandi, Delhi-110007.	IS : 368—1977
76.	CM/L-12617 40 1983-12-21	84-01-01	84-12-31	Universal Trading Co., (Steel Deptt.) B-58, Wagle Indl. Estate, Road No. 31, Thane-400602. (Office : Giriraj, 5th Floor, 73, Sant Tukaram Road, Bombay-400009).	IS : 226—1975
77.	CM/L-12618 41 1983-12-21	84-01-01	84-12-31	Jaiswal Steel Rolling Mill West Baragaon, National Highway-37, Gauhati-781 001. (Office : First Floor, Kayal Market, T.R. Phookan Road, Gauhati-781001).	IS : 226—1975
78.	CM/L-12619 42 1983-12-27	84-01-01	84-12-31	Jai Chemicals, 14/1 Mathura Road, Faridabad-121003 (Haryana).	IS : 2865—1978
79.	CM/L-12620 35 1983-12-27	84-01-16	85-01-15	Orichem Ltd., (A joint Sector Undertaking with IDCOL) P.O. South Balanda, Talcher-759116. Distt. Dhenkanal (Orissa). (Office : 74, Ashok Nagar, Unit II, Bhubaneswar-751 009).	IS : 255—1982
80.	CM/L-12621 36 1983-12-27	84-01-06	85-01-15	Pepaga (Insulation & Packaging) Ltd. Plot No. B/27 and B/27/1, MIDC Industrial Area, Hingana Road, Nagpur-440016. (Maharashtra).	IS : 1222—1973
81.	CM/L-12622 37 1983-12-30	84-01-16	85-01-15	Mines Safety Appliances Ltd., P-25, Transport Depot Road, Calcutta-700088. (West Bengal).	IS : 9563—1980
82.	CM/L-12623 38 1984-12-17	84-01-01	84-12-31	Malav Metals Pvt. Ltd., Village Akolla, Prithampur Industrial Area, Distt. Dhar (MP). [Office : 170/10, (1st floor) R.N. Tagore Marg, Indore-452001].	IS : 3196—1974
83.	CM/L-12624 39 1983-12-29	84-01-16	85-01-15	Hitkari Engg. Works, Majesti Road, Moga-142001. (Punjab).	IS : 9020—1979


[No. CMD/13 : 11]

नई दिल्ली, 28 सितम्बर, 1986

का. आ. 3672.—भारतीय मानक संस्था (प्रमाणन बिहून) विनियम, 1955 के उपविनियम (1) के अनुसार भारतीय मानक संस्था द्वारा अधिसूचित किया जाता है कि जो मानक बिहून, उसके डिजाईन, सांख्यिक विवरण तथा तत्संबंधी भारतीय मानक के शीर्षक सहित (मीमे) अनुसूची में दिया गया है, वह निर्धारित कर दिया गया है।

यह मानक बिहून भारतीय मानक संस्था (प्रमाणन बिहून) अधिनियम, 1952 और उसके अधीन बने नियमों तथा विनियमों के निमित्त 1985-02-01 से लागू होगा।

अनुसूची

क्रम सं.	मानक चिह्न का डिजाइन	उत्पाद/उत्पाद की श्रेणी	संबंधित भारतीय मानक संस्था और शीर्षक	मानक चिह्न के डिजाइन का माथ्रिक विवरण
1	2	3	4	5
1.		संरचना कार्यों के लिए खोखला इस्पात भाग	IS:4923--1968 संरचना कार्यों के खोखले इस्पात भाग की विशिष्टि	भारतीय मानक संस्था का मोनोग्राम जिसमें "आई एम आई" अक्षर हैं, स्तंभ (2) में दिखाई गई निश्चित शैली और परस्पर सम्बद्ध अनुपात में तैयार किया गया है, जैसा डिजाइन में दिखाया गया है। मोनोग्राम के ऊपर भारतीय मानक की संख्या लिखी गई है।


[संख्या सीएमडी / 13 : 9]

New Delhi, the 29th September, 1986

S.O. 3672. In pursuance of sub-rule (1) of rule 4 of the Indian Standards Institution (Certification Marks Rules, 1955) the Indian Standards Institution, here by notifies that the Standard Mark, design of which together with the verbal description of the design and the title of the relevant Indian Standard is given in the Schedule hereto annexed, has been specified.

This Standard Mark for the purpose of the Indian Standards Institution (Certification Marks) Act, 1952 and the Rules and Regulations framed thereunder, shall come into force with effect from 1985-02-01 :

THE SCHEDULE

Sl. No.	Design of the Standard Mark	Product/Class of Product	No. of Title of the Relevant Indian Standard	Verbal description of the design of the Standard Mark
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1.		Hollow steel section for structural use	IS : 4923-1968 Specification for hollow steel section for structural use	The monogram of the Indian Standards Institution, consisting of letters 'ISI', drawn in the exact style and relative proportions as indicated in Col. (2); the number of the Indian Standard being superscribed on the top side of the monogram as indicated in the design.

[No. CMD/13:9]

क्र. सं. 3673--समय-समय पर संशोधित भारतीय मानक संस्था (प्रमाणन चिह्न) विनियम, 1955 के विनियम 4 के अनुसार, भारतीय मानक संस्था द्वारा अधिसूचित किया जाता है कि उक्त विनियमों के विनियम 3 के उपविनियम (1) के अधीन प्राप्त अधिकारों के अधीन यथा अनुसूची में दिये गये भारतीय मानकों के संशोधन जारी किये गये हैं।

अनुसूची

क्रम संख्या संशोधित मानक की संख्या पद संख्या और शीर्षक	जिस राजपत्रित अधिसूचना में भारतीय मानक तैयार होने की सूचना छपी, उसकी संख्या और तारीख	संशोधन की संख्या और तारीख	संशोधन का संक्षिप्त विवरण	संशोधन लागू होने की तारीख
1	2	3	4	5
1. IS 549--1974 स्प्रिंट पिन्स की विशिष्टि (दूसरा पुनरीक्षण)	एम. को. 988 त्रि. 1976 मार्च 6	सं. 3 दिसम्बर 1983	(1) खंड 5 की जगह नये खंड दिये गये हैं। (2) सारणी एक में विद्यमान आकृति की जगह नयी आकृति दी गई है।	1983-12-31
2. IS:184(भाग 2)--1974 संरचना इस्पात के लिए धातु आर्क वेल्डिंग के लिए आवर्तित इलेक्ट्रोडों की विशिष्टि चतुर्धर वेल्डिंग के लिए (चौथा पुनरीक्षण)	एम. को. 987 त्रि. 1976 मार्च 6	सं. 2 जनवरी 1981	(1) पृष्ठ 15, खंड 10.1 पंक्ति (4)-- "संमी" शब्द हटा दे (2) खंड 9.0 की अनौपचारिक सारणी संशोधित की गई है।	1981-01-01

1	2	3	4	5	6
				(3) खंड 9.4 के अंतिम वाक्य की जगह नया वाक्य दिया गया है।	
				(4) खंड 9.5.1 के दूसरे वाक्य की जगह नया वाक्य दिया गया है।	
				(5) खंड 9.5.3 के बाद एक नयी टिप्पणी जोड़ी गई है।	
3.	IS:814(भाग 2)--1974 संरचना एम को 987 तिथि 1976 मार्च 6 सं. 3 अक्टूबर 1982	इस्पात के लिए धातु आर्क वेल्डिंग के लिए आवर्तित इलेक्ट्रोडों की विशिष्टि, चक्षुर वेलिंग के लिए		खंड 9.5.3 की जगह नया खंड 1 दिया गया है।	1982-10-31
	(चौथा पुनरीक्षण)				
4.	IS:940--1976 सुवाह्य वाटर टाईप एस को 98 तिथि 12 जनवरी 1980 सं. 2 दिसम्बर 1979	(गैस बाब बालें) अग्निशमन रसायनिक अग्निशमन की विशिष्टि (दूसरा पुनरीक्षण)		(1) खंड 4.5.1 और 4.8 की जगह नये खंड दिये गये हैं।	1979-11-31
				(2) खंड 4.6., 7.11, 9.1, 9.3 और 9.3, 1.1, संशोधित किए गए हैं।	
				(3) पृष्ठ 5,** चिह्न वाले पद टिप्पणी) काट दें।	
				(4) पृष्ठ 8 पर *चिह्न वाले बिस्मिलान पद टिप्पणी और पृष्ठ 9 पर —तथा § चिह्न वाले पद टिप्पणियों की जगह नयी टिप्पणीया दी गई है।	
				(5) पृष्ठ 4, खंड 4.1, टिप्पणी। अंत में निम्नलिखित नयी सामग्री जोड़ी "यहां उल्लिखित चक्षुर की मोटाई" सांकेतिक मोटाई है।	
				(6) खंड 7.2.2 (की) (3) के (3) के बाद नयी सामग्री जोड़ी गई है।	
				(7) खंड 7.13 के बाद नयी टिप्पणी जोड़ी दी गई है।	
5.	IS:1536--1976 पानी गैस और मल जल के लिए अपकेन्द्रता डीसे (स्पन) लोहे के लप्त पार्श्व की विशिष्टि	एस को 1597 तिथि 19 मई 1979	सं. 4 अगस्त 1983	पृष्ठ 18, खंड 13.1 से काट दें और अनिवार्यता मर्कों को तबनुसार वर्तमान संख्या दें।	1983-08-31
	(दूसरा पुनरीक्षण)				
6.	IS:1759--1960 फावकों की विशिष्टि (पहला पुनरीक्षण)	--	सं. 1 दिसम्बर 1983	(1) खंड 2.3 और 7.1 की जगह नये खंड दिये गये हैं।	1983-12-31
				(2) पृष्ठ 9, आकृति 10, माप "90" मिमी की जगह "न्यूनतम 65 मिमी" रखें।	
				(3) खंड 4 और 6.1 की जगह नया खंड दिये गये हैं।	
				(4) पृष्ठ 12, खंड 12(से काट दें और अनिवार्यता खंडों की तबनुसार संख्या दें।	

1	2	3	4	5	6
7. IS : 1796--1977 गिल्सरीन की विशिष्टि (पहला पुनरीक्षण)	एस ओ 3170 तिथि 15 नवम्बर 1980	सं. 1 अप्रैल 1982	(1) खंड 4.1 की जगह नया खंड दिया गया है। (2) खंड 4.1 के बाद खंड 4.2 जोड़ा गया है और अनिवार्यता खंडों की तदनुसार संख्या दी गई है। (3) *पृष्ठ 5 पर और + चिह्न पाद टिप्पणियां जोड़ी गई हैं।	1982-04-30	
8. IS : 1891 (भाग-1) 1978 रबर के कन्वेयर और एलेवेटर के कोट की विशिष्टि भाग 1 सामान्य उद्देश्य ड्रेडिंग (दूसरा पुनरीक्षण)	एस ओ 3274 तिथि 20 अगस्त 1983	सं. 1 मई 1983	(पृष्ठ 4, खंड 7.2.2 दूसरी पंक्ति) "3" प्रतिशत की जगह "4" प्रतिशत रखें।	1983-05-31	
9. IS : 2141--1979 जस्तीकृत स्टे रईज की विशिष्टि (दूसरा पुनरीक्षण)	---	सं. 3 मार्च 1983	(पृष्ठ 3, खंड 6, दूसरा वाक्य) विद्यमान सामग्री की जगह निम्नलिखित सामग्री रखें IS : 4824--1968, कील तारों पर जस्तालेपन, "के अनुसार" हो।	1983-03-31	
10. IS : 2594--1977 धातु काट आरी के ब्लेड की विशिष्टि (पहला पुनरीक्षण)	एस ओ 3171 तिथि 15 नवम्बर 1980	सं. 2 अगस्त 1983	2.2.5 से 2.2.10 तक के वर्तमान खंडों की जगहें नये खंड दिये गये हैं।	1983-08-31	
11. IS : 2712--1979 संपीड़ित एसबेसटोस रेस की जोड़ सामग्रियों की विशिष्टि (दूसरा पुनरीक्षण)	एस ओ 358 तिथि 15 जनवरी 1983	सं. 1 जुलाई 1983	(पृष्ठ 3 खंड 7.10.1, अनौपचारिक सारणी, पहला कालम, अंतिम परिचिष्टि) "डब्लू/3" की जगहें डब्लू/3 करें।	1983-07-31	
12. IS : 3370 (भाग-3)--1967 तरल पदार्थ स्टोर करने के लिए कंस्ट्रिक्ट संरचनाओं की रीति संहिता भाग 3 पूर्व प्रबलित-कंस्ट्रिक्ट संरचनाएं	एस ओ 683 तिथि 24 फरवरी 1968	सं. 1 अक्टूबर 1981	खंड 0.3 की जगह नया खंड दिया गया है	1981-10-31	
13. IS : 3623--1978 गार्ड और रबिंग रस्सियों की विशिष्टि (पहला पुनरीक्षण)	एस ओ 2272 तिथि 29 अगस्त 1981	सं. 1 नवम्बर 1983	खंड 4.1 के प्रथम वाक्य की जगह नया वाक्य दिया गया है।	1983-11-31	
14. IS : 4092--1967 मास्केट टाईप मैथानी का विशिष्टि	एस ओ 2654 तिथि 5 अगस्त 1967	सं. 1 अक्टूबर 1983	(1) खंड 1.1 के प्रथम वाक्य की जगह नया वाक्य दिया गया है। (2) पृष्ठ 4, खंड 3.0, तीसरी लाईन)-- "और 3.3" को काट दें। (3) पृष्ठ 4 खंड 3.0 चौथी लाईन)-- "3.3" की जगह "3.2" करें। (4) पृष्ठ 4 खंड 3.2, दूसरी लाईन)-- "और तब" काट दें ? (5) पृष्ठ 6 पर वर्तमान के और एस सांकेतिकों (5) पृष्ठ 6 पर वर्तमान समीकरण 4,5, और 6 की जगहें नये समीकरण दिये गये हैं। (6) पृष्ठ 6 पर वर्तमान के और एस सांकेतिकों की जगहें नये सांकेतिक दिये गये हैं।	1983-10-31	

1	2	3	4	5	6
				(7) पृष्ठ 8, खंड 4.12, पांचवीं और छठी सारणी— “परिशिष्ट के” की जगहें “सारणी 1” करें।	
				(8) पृष्ठ 12, खंड 7.1, तीसरी सारणी— “(क—1.3 भी देखें)” काट दें।	
				(9) सारणी 1 का संशोधन किया गया है।	
15. IS:4502—1968 मशीन शिफ्टों एस ओ 2036 तिथि की विशिष्टि 8 जून 1968		सं. 3 सितम्बर 1982		(1) खंड 3.1 से 3.3 की जगह 1982-09-30 नया खंड दिये गये हैं। (2) वर्तमान “*” “g” “t” “k” “**” बिहून् वाली पाठ टिप्पणियाँ (पृष्ठ 4) की जगह नयी पाठ टिप्पणियाँ दी गई हैं।	
16. IS:4816—1971 स्थायी धुमकीय खरीद कोकों की विशिष्टि (पहला पुनरीक्षण) एस ओ 886 तिथि 24 मार्च 1973		सं. 3 सितम्बर 1983		खंड 4.3 की जगह नया खंड दिया गया 1983-09-30 गया है।	
17. IS:5235—1969 रिकॉडिंग बर्बा मापी की विशिष्टि एस ओ 436 तिथि 7 फरवरी 1970		सं. 3 अगस्त 1982		(1) आकृति 1 में संशोधन किया गया है। 1982-08-31 (2) सारणी 1 (पृष्ठ 6) की जगहें नयी सारणी दी गई हैं।	
18. IS:7381—1974 हाउस बालित एस ओ 1597 तिथि स्ववेयर डाइव साफ्टों की विशिष्टि 8 मई 1976		सं. 1 अक्टूबर 1983		खंड 2.1 की जगह नया खंड दिया गया है। 1983-10-31	
19. IS:8180—1982 घरेलू धुलाई के लिए अपमार्जक टिक्कियों की विशिष्टि (पहला पुनरीक्षण) एस ओ 1597 तिथि 8 मई 1976		सं. 1 जून 1983		खंड 0.5 की जगह नया खंड दिया गया है। 1983-06-30	
20. IS:8275—1976 सूक्ष्मदर्शी के लिए छिनेलाओं की विशिष्टि एस ओ 98 तिथि 12 12 जनवरी 1980		सं. 1 अगस्त 1983		खंड 2.0 और 5.2.3 की जगह नये खंड दिये गये हैं। 1983-08-31	
21. IS:8311—1976 उपकरणों में प्रयुक्त नगी की विशिष्टि एस ओ 451 तिथि 23 फरवरी 1980		सं. 1 अक्टूबर 1983		खंड 3.1 की जगह नया खंड दिया गया है। 1983-11-30	
22. IS:8776—1978 पांच लीटर तक के जल क्षमता वाले एस पी जी सिलेंडरों में प्रयुक्त वास्तव ट्यूबों की विशिष्टि एस ओ 1550 तिथि 23 मई 1981		सं. 1 जनवरी 1983		खंड 2.3 और 2.4 संशोधित किये गये हैं 1983-01-31	
23. IS:8868—1978 सेबारात गैस सिलेंडरों के लिए आवरती अन्तराल एस ओ 2001 तिथि 25 जून 1981		सं. 1 दिसम्बर 1983		(पृष्ठ 4.5.6. क और 7. खंड 2.1, अनौपचारिक सामरणी, तीसरा वाक्य) निम्नलिखित गैसों के सामने “5 गैसों” की जगह “2 ” करें। अमोनिया, इथलीन आक्साइड, मीथेन (मिथाइल मर्कैप्टान), मिथाइल एमिन, मिथाइल बोरोमाइड मिथाइल क्लोराइड, संपीकृत सेल गैस तरल सेल गैस, टी गैस 28 विनॉयल मिथाइल ईथर वाटर गैस” 1983-12-31	

इन संशोधनों की प्रतियाँ भारतीय मानक संस्था, मानक भवन, 9 बहादुर शाह जफर मार्ग, नई दिल्ली — 110002 में तथा अहमदाबाद, बंगलोर, कोलकाता, पुणे, चण्डीगढ़, हैदराबाद, जयपुर, कानपुर, भद्रास, पटना और त्रिवेन्द्रम स्थित उसके शाखा कार्यालयों में उपलब्ध है।

[सं. सी एस ओ 13: 5]

S.O.3673—...In pursuance of regulation 4 of the Indian Standards Institution (Certification Marks) Regulations, 1955 the Indian Standards Institution, hereby, notifies that amendment(s) to the Indian Standard(s) given in the schedule hereto annexed have, been issued under the powers conferred by the sub-regulation (1) of Regulation 3 of the said Regulations.

THE SCHEDULE

Sl. No.	No. and title of the Indian Standard amended	No. and Date of Gazette Notification in which the establishment of the Indian Standard was notified	No. and Date of the amendment	Brief Particulars of the Amendment	Date from which the amendment shall have effect
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1.	IS:549-1974 Specification for split pins (Second Revision)	S.O. 988 dated 1976 Mar 6	No. 3 Dec 1983	(i) Clause 5 has been substituted by a new one (ii) Existing Fig. in table 1 has been substituted by a new one	1983-12-31
2.	IS:814 (Part II)—1974 Specification for covered electrodes for metal arc welding of structural steel Part II For welding sheets (Fourth Revision)	S.O. 987 dated 1976 Mar 6	No. 2 Jan 1981	(i) (Page 15, clause 10.1 line 4)—Delete the word 'all'. (ii) Informal table of clause 9.0 has been amended (iii) Last sentence of clause 9.4 has been substituted by a new one (iv) Second sentence of clause 9.5.1 has been substituted by a new one (v) New note has been added after clause 9.5.3	1981-01-01
3.	IS:814 (Part II)—1974 Specification for covered electrodes for metal arc welding of structural steel Part II For welding sheets (Fourth Revision)	S.O. 987 dated 1976 Mar 6	No. 3 Oct 1982	Clause 9.5.3 has been substituted by a new one	1982-10-31
4.	IS:940—1976 Specification for portable chemical fire extinguisher, water type (gas pressure) (second revision)	S.O. 98 dated 12 Jan 1980	No. 2 Dec 1979	(i) Clauses 4.5.1 and 4.8 have been substituted by new ones (ii) Clauses 4.6, 7.11, 9.1, 9.3 and 9.3.1.1 have been amended (iii) (Page 5, foot-note with '*' mark)—Delete (iv) Existing foot-notes with '*' mark (Page 8) and with '†' and '§' marks (Page 9) have been substituted by new ones (v) (Page 4, clause 4.1 Note)—Add 'the following new matter at the end : The thickness of sheets referred here is nominal thickness.' (vi) New matter (c) has been added after clause 7.2.2.(b) (3) (vii) New note has been added after clause 7.13	1979-11-31
5.	IS:1536—1976 Specification for centrifugally cast (spun) iron pressure pipes for water, gas and sewage (second revision)	S.O. 1597 dated 19 May 1979	No. 4 Aug 1983	[Page 18, clause 13.1(e)]—Delete and renumber the following item accordingly.	1983-08-31
6.	IS:1759—1980 Specification for powrahs (First Revision)	—	No. 1 Dec 1983	(i) Clauses 2.3 and 7.1 have been substituted by new ones (ii) (Page 9, Fig. 10, dimension) Substitute '65 mm Min.' for '90 mm' (iii) Clauses 4 and 6.1 have been substituted by new ones	1983-12-31

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
				(iv) (Page 12, clause 12)—Delete and re-number the subsequent clauses accordingly	
7. IS:1796—1977 Specification for glycerine (first revision)	S.O. 3170 dated 15 Nov 1980	No. 1 Apr 1982		(i) Clause 4.1 has been substituted by a new one (ii) Clause 4.2 has been added after clause 4.1 and the subsequent clauses renumbered accordingly (iii) New foot-notes with “*” and “†” marks have been added at page 5	1982-04-30
8. IS:1891 (Part I)—1978 Specification for rubber conveyor and elevator belting Part I General purpose belting (Second Revision)	S.O. 3274 dated 20 Aug 1983	No. 1 May 1983		(Page 4, clause 7.2.2, line 2)—Substitute ‘4 percent’ for ‘3 percent’.	1983-05-31
9. IS:2141—1979 Specification for galvanized stay strand (Second Revision)	—	No. 3 Mar 1983		(Page 3, clause 6, second sentence)—Substitute the following for the existing: ‘The coating shall be as per IS:4325—1953 Galvanized coatings on round steel wires.’	1983-03-31
10. IS:2574—1977 Specification for hack-saw blades (first revision)	S.O. 3171 dated 15 Nov 1980	No. 2 Aug 1983		Existing clauses 2.2.5 to 2.2.10 have been substituted by new ones	1983-03-31
11. IS:2712—1979 Specification for compressed asbestos fibre jointings (Second Revision)	S.O. 358 dated 15 Jan 1983	No. 1 Jul 1983		(Page 3, clause 7.10.1, informal table, first col, last entry)—Substitute ‘W/3’ for ‘W/2’.	1983-07-31
12. IS:3370 (Part III)—1967 Code of practice for concrete structures for the storage of liquids Part III Prestressed concrete structures	S.O. 683 dated 24 Feb 1968	No. 1 Oct 1981		Clause 0.3 has been substituted by a new one	1981-10-31
13. IS:3623—1978 Specification for guide and rubbing ropes (first revision)	S.O. 2272 dated 29 Aug 1981	No. 1 Nov 1983		First sentence of clause 4.1 has been substituted by a new one	1983-11-30
14. IS:4092—1967 Specification for basket type centrifuges	S.O. 2654 dated 5 Aug 1967	No. 1 Oct 1983		(i) First sentence of clause 1.1 has been substituted by a new one (ii) (Page 4, clause 3.0, third line)—Delete ‘and 3.3’. (iii) (Page 4, clause 3.0, fourth line)—Substitute ‘3.2’ for ‘3.3’. (iv) (Page 4, clause 3.2 second line)—Delete ‘and bottom’. (v) Existing Equations 4.5 and 6 at page 6 have been substituted by new ones (vi) Existing notations K and S at page 6 have been substituted by new ones (vii) (Page 8, clause 4.1.2 fifth and sixth lines)—Substitute ‘Table 1’ for ‘Appendix A’. (viii) (Page 12, clause 7.1, third line)—Delete ‘(steel also A-1.3)’. Table 1 has been amended	1983-10-31
15. IS:450—1968 Specification for machine vices	S.O. 2036 dated 8 June 1968	No. 3 Sep. 1982		(i) Clauses 3.1 to 3.3 have been substituted by new ones (ii) Existing foot-notes with “*”, “†” and “‡” marks (Page 4) have been substituted by new ones	
16. IS:4816—1971 Specification for permanent magnetic chucks (first revision)	S.O. 886 dated 24 Mar 1973	No. 3 Sep 1983		Clause 4.3 has been substituted by a new one	1983-09-30
17. IS:5235-1969 Specification for rain-gauge recording	S.O. 436 dated 7 Feb 1970	No. 3 Aug 1982		(i) Fig 1 has been amended (ii) Table 1 (Page 6) has been substituted by a new one	1982-08-31

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
18. IS: 7381-1974 Specification for hand operated square drive sockets	S.O. 1597 dated 8 May 1976	No. 1 Oct 1983	Clause 2.1 has been substituted by a new one	1983-10-31	
19. IS: 8180-1982 Specification for household laundry detergent bars (first revision)		No. 1 Jun 1983	Clause 0.5 has been substituted by a new one	1983-06-30	
20. IS: 8275-1976 Specification for binocular eyepieces for microscope	S.O. 98 dated 12 Jan 1980	No. 1 Aug 1983	Clauses 2.0 and 5.2.3 have been substituted by new ones	1983-08-31	
21. IS: 8311-1976 Specification for instrument jewels	S.O. 451 dated 23 Feb 1980	No. 1 Nov 1983	Clause 3.1 has been substituted by a new one	1983-11-30	
22. IS: 8776 1978 Specification for valve fittings for use with liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) cylinders up to and including 5-Litre water capacity	S.O. 1550 dated 23 May 1981	No. 1 Jan 1983	Clauses 2.3 and 2.4 have been amended	1983-01-31	
23. IS: 8868-1978 Periodical inspection interval for gas cylinders in use	S.O. 2001 dated 25 Jul 1981	No. 1 Dec 1983	(Pages 4, 5, 6 and 7 Clause 2.1 informal table third col)—Substitute '2' for '5' against the following gases: 'Ammonia ethylene oxide methanethiol (methylmercaptan) methylamine methyl bromide, methyl chloride compressed oil gas, liquefied oil gas T-gas 28 vinyl methyl ether water gas'.	1983-12-31	

Copies of these amendments are available with the Indian Standards Institution, Manak Bhavan, 9 Bahadur Shah Zafar Marg, New Delhi-110002 and from Regional offices: Bombay-400003, Calcutta-700034 Madras-600113 and Mohali-160051 and also from its Branch Offices at Ahmedabad-380001, Bangalore-560002, Bhopal-462003, Bhubaneswar-751014, Hyderabad-500001, Jaipur-302005, Kanpur-208005, Patna-800013, and Trivandrum-695001.

[No. C.M.D/13:57]

का. धा. 3674.--भारतीय मानक संस्था (प्रमाणन विज्ञान) विनियम, 1955 के विनियम 7 के उपविनियम (3) के अनुसार भारतीय मानक संस्था द्वारा अधिसूचित किया जाता है कि खोखले इस्पात सेक्शन को प्रति इकाई मुहर लगाने का शुल्क नीचे अनुसूची में दिए गए विवरण के अनुसार निर्धारित किया गया है। यह शुल्क 1985-02-01 से लागू होगा :—

अनुसूची

क्रम सं०	उत्पाद/उत्पाद की श्रेणी	संबंधित भारतीय मानक की संख्या और शीर्षक	इकाई	प्रति इकाई मुहर लगाने का शुल्क
1	2	3	4	5
1. संरचना कार्यों के लिए खोखले इस्पात सेक्शन	IS: 4923--1968 संरचना कार्यों के लिए खोखले इस्पात सेक्शन की विनिर्दिष्ट	एक टन		1. प्रथम 3000 इकाईयों के लिए रु. 2.00 प्रति इकाई 2. 3001 वीं और इससे अधिक इकाईयों के लिए रु. 1.00 प्रतिशत इकाई।

[संख्या सी एम डी/13:10]

बी. एन. सिंघ, अपर महानिदेशक

S.O. 3674.—In pursuance of sub-regulation (3) of regulation of the Indian Standards Institution (Certification Marks) Regulations, 1955, the Indian Standards Institution, hereby, notifies that the marking fee per unit for hollow steel section details of which are given in the Schedule hereto annexed, has been determined and the fee shall come into force with effect from 1985-02-01:

SCHEDULE

Sl. No.	Product/Class of Product	No. and Title of Relevant Indian Standard	Unit	Marking fee per unit
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1.	Hollow steel section for structural use	IS:4923-1968 Specification for hollow steel section for structural use	One Tonne	(i) Rs. 2.00 per unit for the first 3000 units and (ii) Rs. 1.00 per unit for the 3001st unit and above

[No. CMD/13-10]

B. N. SINGH, Addl. Director General

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय
(विद्युत विभाग)

नई दिल्ली, 9 अक्टूबर, 1986

का. आ. 3675.—सरकारी स्थान (प्राधिकृत (अधिमोचियों की देखरेख) अधिनियम 1971 (1971 का 40) की धारा 3 के द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार एतद्वारा नीचे दी गई तालिका के कालम (1) में उल्लिखित राष्ट्रीय ताप विद्युत निगम लि., एक निगमित निकाय, के अधिकारी जो कि भारत सरकार के राजपत्रित अधिकारी के समकक्ष हैं, को कथित अधिनियम के प्रयोजनों के लिए सम्पदा अधिकारी नियुक्त करती है, जो ऊपर उल्लिखित तालिका के कालम (2) में संबंधित प्रविष्टि में निर्दिष्ट सरकारी स्थानों के संबंध में उपर्युक्त अधिनियम के द्वारा अथवा उसके अन्तर्गत सम्पदा अधिकारी को प्रदत्त की गई शक्तियों का, अपने क्षेत्राधिकार की स्थानीय सीमाओं के अन्तर उपयोग कर सकेगा तथा उसे सौंपे गए कर्तव्यों का पालन करेगा।

तालिका

अधिकारी का नाम तथा पदनाम	सरकारी स्थानों की श्रेणियाँ तथा क्षेत्राधिकार की स्थानीय सीमाएं
1	2
श्री आर. ए. शर्मा, मुख्य कार्मिक प्रबंधक, रिहन्द।	राष्ट्रीय ताप विद्युत निगम लि., रिहन्द नगर, जिला मिर्जापुर (उत्तर प्रदेश) की रिहन्द सुपर ताप विद्युत परियोजना के स्थापित वाली, पट्टे पर ली सी गई अथवा किराए पर ली गई भूमि, क्वाटर्स सम्पदा, सम्पत्ति और भावास

[सं. 7/15/85-यू. एस. (सी. टी.)]
के. एन. बिस्वास, अवर सचिव

MINISTRY OF ENERGY
(Department of Power)

New Delhi, the 9th October, 1986

S. O. 3675—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 of the Public Premises (Eviction of Un-authorised Occupants) Act, 1971 (40 of 1971), the Central Government hereby appoints the officer mentioned in column (1) of the Table below being an officer of the National Thermal Power Corporation Limited, a Corporate authority, equivalent to the rank of a Gazetted Officer of the Government of India, to be the Estate Officer for the purposes of the said Act, who shall exercise the powers conferred and perform the duties imposed on the Estate Officer by or under the said Act within the local limits of his respective jurisdiction, in respect of the public premises specified in the corresponding entry in column (2) of the said Table.

THE TABLE

Name & Designation of Officer	Categories of public premises and local limits of jurisdiction
(1)	(2)
Shri R.A. Sharma Chief Personnel Manager, Rihand.	All lands, quarters, estate, pro- perties & other accommodation owned, leased or rented by Rihand Super Thermal Power Project of National Thermal Power Corporation Ltd., at Rihand Nagar, Distt Mirzapur (U.P.).

[No. 7/15/85-US (CT)]
K. N. BISWAS, Under Secy.

संचार मंत्रालय
(डाक विभाग)

नई दिल्ली, 9 अक्टूबर, 1986

का. आ. 3676.—राजभाषा (संघ के शासकीय प्रयोजनों के लिए प्रयोजन) नियम 1976 के नियम 10 (4) के तहत जिन्हें सरकारी राजपत्र में 17 जुलाई, 1976 को अधिसूचित किया गया था, एतद्वारा अधिसूचित किया जाता है कि डाक निदेशालय के अधीन डाक महाव्यय का कार्यालय केरल परिमंडल तिरुवनंतपुरम के 80 प्रतिशत कर्मचारियों ने हिन्दी का कार्यवाहक ज्ञान प्राप्त कर लिया है।

[सं. ई-11027-1/86-राजभाषा]

पी. एल. शर्मा, निदेशक (राजभाषा)

MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS

(Department of Posts)

New Delhi, the 9th October, 1986

S.O. 3676.—In operation of rule 10(4) of the Official Language (use for Official purposes of the Union) Rules 1976, as published in Gazette of India on 17-7-1976 it is hereby notified that 80 per cent of staff of office of the P.M.G., Kerala Circle Tiruvantapuram, under the Postal Directorate have acquired working knowledge of Hindi.

[No. E-11027-1/86-O.L.]

P. L. SHARMA, Director (O.L.)

नई दिल्ली, 9 अक्टूबर, 1986

का. आ. 3677.—भारतीय डाक अधिनियम, 1898 (1898 का 8) की धारा 21 द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार भारतीय डाक अधिनियम, 1933 में और आगे संशोधन करने के लिए एतद्वारा निम्नलिखित नियम बनाती है, अर्थात् :—

- (1) इन नियमों को भारतीय डाक अधिनियम (आठवां संशोधन) नियमावली, 1986 कहा जाए।
- (2) ये नवम्बर, 1986 के 15वें दिन से लागू होंगे।
- भारतीय डाक अधिनियम, 1933 में,
 - (क) भाग-II में "II निदेशक डाक नव" शीर्ष के अंतर्गत नियम 50-ब में, सूची के कालम 1 में,
 - (i) दिल्ली "शीर्ष के अंतर्गत, मव 4 के लिए, निम्नलिखित नव प्रतिस्थापित की जाए, अर्थात् :—
"4-नेहरू प्लेस, उप डाकघर"
 - (ii) "बम्बई" शीर्ष के अंतर्गत, मव 4 के बाद, निम्नलिखित नव सम्मिलित की जाए, अर्थात् :—
"5 कालवादेवी प्रधान डाकघर"
 - (iii) "मद्रास" शीर्ष के अंतर्गत, मव 4 के लिए निम्नलिखित नव प्रतिस्थापित की जाएगी, अर्थात् :—
"4 श्रीनारायणन उप डाकघर";
 - (iv) मद्रास शीर्ष के अंतर्गत और उससे संबंधित प्रविष्टियों के बाद निम्नलिखित सम्मिलित किया जाएगा, अर्थात् :—

अहमदाबाद

1. अहमदाबाद मुख्य डाकघर
2. अहमदाबाद रेलवेपुरा डाकघर
3. अहमदाबाद रेल डाक सेवा

बैंगलूर

1. बैंगलूर मुख्य डाकघर
2. बैंगलूर सिटी प्रधान डाकघर

कीर्तिन

एनकुलम प्रधान डाकघर

हैदराबाद

1. हैदराबाद मुख्य डाकघर
2. सिकंदराबाद प्रधान डाकघर
3. हैदराबाद हुवाई छंटाई

मुवाहाटी

मुवाहाटी प्रधान डाकघर

इंदौर

मधुबन रोड प्रधान डाकघर

जयपुर

जयपुर सिटी डाकघर

कानपुर

कानपुर प्रधान डाकघर

पुणे

पुणे सिटी प्रधान डाकघर

बदोवरा

बदोवरा प्रधान डाकघर

(ख) भाग III में, शीर्ष "1 अंतर्देशीय डाक वस्तुओं" के अंतर्गत सूची के नियम 66-अ में,

(i) "सिल्ली" से संबंधित क्रम संख्या 1 के सामने, कालम 2 में मध 4 के स्थान पर निम्नलिखित मध प्रतिस्थापित की जाएगी, अर्थात् :—

"4 नेहरू प्लेस उप डाकघर"

(ii) "बम्बई" से संबंधित क्रम संख्या 2 के सामने, कालम 2 में मध 5 के स्थान पर निम्नलिखित मध प्रतिस्थापित की जाएगी, अर्थात् :—

"5 कासबादेवी प्रधान, डाकघर"

(iii) "मद्रास" से संबंधित क्रम संख्या 4 के सामने, कालम 2 में मध 4 के स्थान पर निम्नलिखित मध प्रतिस्थापित की जाएगी, अर्थात् :—

"4 मीनाम्बकम उप डाकघर",

(iv) "अहमदाबाद" से संबंधित क्रम संख्या 7 और उससे संबंधित प्रविष्टियों के बाद, निम्नलिखित सन्नि किया जाएगा, अर्थात् :—

1	2
8. मुवाहाटी	मुवाहाटी प्रधान डाकघर
9. कानपुर	कानपुर प्रधान डाकघर
10. जयपुर	जयपुर सिटी डाकघर
11. इंदौर	मधुबन रोड प्रधान डाकघर
12. पुणे	पुणे सिटी प्रधान डाकघर
13. बदोवरा	बदोवरा प्रधान डाकघर
14. कीर्तिन	एनकुलम प्रधान डाकघर

[प्र. सं. 60-30/86-सी]

पी. एम. राधकाचारी, सचिव (प्रकाशन)

एवं

पदेन अपर सचिव, भारत सरकार

टिप्पणी :—भारतीय डाकघर नियमावली, 1933 के प्रकाशन के बाद जारी मुख्य अधिसूचनाएं निम्नलिखित हैं :—

- (1) सा. का. नि. 2886 तारीख 19-12-75
- (2) सा. का. नि. 596 (स्था) तारीख 30-12-75
- (3) सा. का. नि. सं. 741 (स्था) तारीख 31-12-75
- (4) सा. का. नि. सं. 472 तारीख 24-1-76
- (5) सा. का. नि. सं. 93 (स्था.) 25-2-76
- (6) सा. का. नि. सं. 811 (स्था.) ता. 31-3-76
- (7) सा. का. नि. सं. 943 (स्था.) ता. 21-6-76
- (8) सा. का. नि. सं. 135 ता. 7-1-78
- (9) सा. का. नि. सं. 304 (स्था) ता. 29-5-78
- (10) सा. का. नि. सं. 316 (स्था.) ता. 18-5-79
- (11) सा. का. नि. सं. 4118 ता. 29-12-79
- (12) सा. का. नि. सं. 1256 ता. 13-5-80
- (13) सा. का. नि. सं. 490 (स्था) ता. 26-6-80
- (14) सा. का. नि. सं. 491 (स्था) ता. 26-8-80
- (15) सा. का. नि. सं. 380 (स्था) ता. 5-6-81
- (16) सा. का. नि. सं. 409 (स्था) ता. 26-9-81
- (17) सा. का. नि. सं. 417 (स्था) ता. 22-5-82
- (18) सा. का. नि. सं. 59 (स्था) ता. 11-2-82
- (19) सा. का. नि. सं. 411 (स्था) ता. 13-5-82
- (20) सा. का. नि. सं. 33 (स्था) ता. 20-1-83
- (21) सा. का. नि. सं. 49 (स्था) ता. 2-2-83
- (22) सा. का. नि. सं. 444 (स्था) ता. 23-5-83
- (23) सा. का. नि. सं. 1652 ता. 19-5-84
- (24) सा. का. नि. सं. 320 तारीख 3-5-1986
- (25) सा. का. नि. सं. 461 तारीख 14-6-1986
- (26) सा. का. नि. सं. 2420 तारीख 26-6-1986
- (27) सा. का. नि. सं. 436(ई) ता. 24-7-1986
- (28) सा. का. नि. सं. 685 ता. 30-8-1986

New Delhi, the 9th October, 1986

S.O. 3677.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 21 of the Indian Post Office Act, 1898 (6 of 1898), the Central Government hereby makes the following rules further to amend the Indian Post Office Rules, 1933, namely :—

1. (1) These rules may be called the Indian Post Office (Eighth Amendment) Rules, 1986.
- (2) They shall come into force on the 15th day of November, 1986.
2. In the Indian Post Office Rules, 1933,—
 - (a) in Part II under the heading "II Foreign Postal Articles" in rule 50-C, in Column 1 of the Schedule,
 - (i) under the heading "DELHI", for item 4, the following item shall be substituted, namely :—
"4. Nehru Place S. O.",
 - (ii) under the heading "BOMBAY", after item 4, the following item shall be inserted, namely :—
"5. Kalbadevi H. O.",
 - (iii) under the heading "MADRAS", for item 4, the following item shall be substituted, namely :—
"4. Meenambakkam S. O.",

(iv) after the heading "MADRAS" and the entries relating thereto, the following shall be inserted, namely :—

"AHMEDABAD

1. Ahmedabad G. P. O.
2. Ahmedabad Railwaypura P. O.
3. Ahmedabad R. M. S.

BANGALORE

1. Bangalore G. P. O.
2. Bangalore City H. O.

COCHIN

- Ernakulam H. O.

HYDERABAD

1. Hyderabad G. P. O.
2. Secunderabad H. O.
3. Hyderabad Air Sorting.

GUWAHATI

- Guwahati H. O.

INDORE

- Yashwant Road H. O.

JAIPUR

- Jaipur City P. O.

KANPUR

- Kanpur H. O.

PUNE

- Pune City H. O.

VADODARA

- Vadodara H. O."

(b) in Part III, under the heading "I. Inland Postal Articles", in rule 66-B, in the Schedule,

(i) against S. No. 1 relating to "Delhi" in column 2, for item 4, the following item shall be substituted,

"4. Nehru Place S. O.",

(ii) against S. No. 2 relating to "Bombay", in column 2, for item 5, the following item shall be substituted, namely :—

"5. Kalbadevi H. O.",

(iii) against S. No. 4 relating to "Madras", in column 2, for item 4, the following item shall be substituted, namely :—

"4. Meenambakkam S. O.",

(iv) after S. No. 7 relating to "Ahmedabad" and the entries relating thereto, the following shall be inserted, namely :—

"	1	2
"8. Guwahati		Guwahati H.O.
9. Kanpur		Kanpur H. O.
10. Jaipur		Jaipur City P. O.
11. Indore		Yashwant Road H. O.
12. Pune		Pune City H. O.
13. Vadodara		Vadodara H. O.
14. Cochin		Ernakulam H. O."

[File No. 60-30/86-C.I.]

P. S. RAGAVACHARI, Member (Operations) and
Ex-Officio Additional Secretary

Note :—Principal Notification issued after the publication of the Indian Post Office Rules, 1933 are as follows :—

- (1) GSR No. 2886 Dated 19-12-1975.
- (2) GSR No. 596(E) Dated 30-12-1975.
- (3) GSR No. 741(E) Dated 31-12-1975.
- (4) GSR No. 472 Dated 24-1-1976.
- (5) GSR No. 93 (E) Dated 25-2-1976.
- (6) GSR No. 811(E) Dated 31-5-1976.
- (7) GSR No. 943(E) Dated 21-6-1976.
- (8) GSR No. 135 Dated 7-1-1978.

- (9) GSR No. 304(E) Dated 29-5-1978
- (10) GSR No. 316(E) Dated 18-5-1979.
- (11) GSR No. 4118 Dated 29-12-1979.
- (12) GSR No. 1256 Dated 13-5-1980.
- (13) GSR No. 490(E) Dated 26-6-1980.
- (14) GSR No. 491(E) Dated 26-8-1980.
- (15) GSR No. 380(E) Dated 5-6-1981.
- (16) GSR No. 409(E) Dated 26-9-1981.
- (17) GSR No. 417(E) Dated 22-5-1982.
- (18) GSR No. 59(E) Dated 11-2-1982.
- (19) GSR No. 411(E) Dated 13-5-1982.
- (20) GSR No. 33(E) Dated 20-1-1983.
- (21) GSR No. 49(E) Dated 2-2-1983.
- (22) GSR No. 444(E) Dated 23-5-1983.
- (23) GSR No. 1652 Dated 19-5-1984.
- (24) GSR No. 329 Dated 3-5-1986.
- (25) GSR No. 461 Dated 14-6-1986.
- (26) S. O. No. 2420 Dated 28-6-1986.
- (27) S. O. No. 436(E) Dated 24-7-1986.
- (28) GSR No. 685 Dated 30-8-1986.

डाक महाध्यक्ष का कार्यालय, तमिलनाडु परिमंडल

मद्रास, 7 अक्टूबर, 1986

का. आ. 3678—चूंकि डाक महाध्यक्ष, तमिलनाडु परिमंडल, जो कि विभागीय जांच (साक्षियों की उपस्थिति और दस्तावेजों के प्रस्तुतीकरण पर वाध्यकरण) नियम, 1972 की धारा 4 की उप धारा (1) के अनुसार, केन्द्र सरकार द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्ति का प्रयोग करने के लिए सक्षम प्राधिकारी है—का विचार है कि रामनाथपुरम मंडल के चत्तिरकुडी उप कार्यालय के उप डाक पाल श्री आर. गणेशन (जो अब निलंबित हैं) के संबंध में की जाने वाली विभागीय जांच के लिए निम्नलिखित को साक्षी के रूप में सम्मन किया जाए :

- (1) श्री आर. सुब्रह्मण्यन, सुपुत्र रायन, कुमकोट्टे गांव व शाखा कार्यालय, लेखा देश चत्तिरकुडी उप कार्यालय 623527
- (2) श्रीमती पाविकयम, सुपुत्री कुरुत्तन, वलनाडु गांव, कसमाल शाखा कार्यालय, लेखा देश तेरिखेवेली-623711.
- (3) श्री पी. रामस्वामी. पुस्तकाध्यक्ष, एल. एल. ए. पुस्तकालय, चत्तिरकुडी
- (4) श्रीमति पी. नागवल्ली, सुपुत्री पी. पंचवर्णम, सैताइण्डल गांव, चत्तिरकुडी-623527.

इसलिए, अब विभागीय जांच (साक्षियों की उपस्थिति और दस्तावेजों के प्रस्तुतीकरण पर वाध्यकरण) नियम, 1972 की धारा 4 की उप धारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्ति का प्रयोग करते हुए डाक महाध्यक्ष, तमिलनाडु परिमंडल, जांच प्राधिकारी श्री एन रामर, उप मंडलीय निरीक्षक (डाक), रामनाथु के पूर्व उप मंडल, रामनाडु-623501 को, श्री आर. गणेशन, उप डाक पाल चत्तिरकुडी उप कार्यालय (जो अब निलंबित हैं) के विरुद्ध की जाने वाली विभागीय जांच के संबंध में उक्त धारा 5 में निर्धारित शक्तियों का प्रयोग करने के लिए प्राधिकृत करते हैं।

[सं. एस टी सी/1-1012/86]

एम. एस. रंगस्वामी, डाक महाध्यक्ष
तमिलनाडु परिमंडल, मद्रास-600002.

OFFICE OF THE POSTMASTER GENERAL,

TAMILNADU CIRCLE

Madras, the 7th October, 1986

S.O. 3678.—Whereas the Postmaster General Tamilnadu Circle, a competent authority to exercise the powers conferred on the Central Government by Sub-section (1) of Section 4 of the Departmental Inquiries (Enforcement of Attendance of Witnesses and Production of Documents) Act, 1972, is of the opinion that for the purpose of the departmental inquiry relating to Shri R. Ganeshan, SPM, Chattrakkudi (under suspension) Ramanathapuram Dn., it is necessary to summon as witnesses :—

- (1) Shri R. Subramanian S/o Raman, Kumakottai village & B.O. n/w Chattrakkudi SO-623527.
- (2) Smt. Packiam, D/o Kurunthan, Valanadu Village, Karumal B.O. a/w Teriruvelli-623711.
- (3) Shri P. Ramasamy, Librarian, LLA Library, Chittirakkudi-623527.
- (4) Smt. P. Nagavalli, w/o P. Panchavarnam Sothaindal village, Chattrakkudi-623527.

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-section (1) of Section 4 of the Departmental Industries (Enforcement of Attendance of Witnesses and Production of Documents) Act, 1972 (18 of 1972), the Postmaster General, Tamilnadu Circle authorises Shri N. Ramar, SDI(P) Ramnad East Subdivision Ramnad-623501, the Inquiring authority to exercise the powers specified in Section 5 of the said Act in relation to the Departmental inquiry against Shri R. Ganeshan SPM, Chattrakkudi SO (under suspension).

[No. STC/1-1012/86]

M.S. RANGASWAMY, Postmaster General
Tamilnadu Circle Madras-600002

(दूरसंचार विभाग)

नई दिल्ली, 9 अक्टूबर, 1986

का.प्रा. 3679.—स्थायी आदेश संख्या 627, दिनांक 8 मार्च, 1960 द्वारा लागू किए गए भारतीय तार नियम, 1951 के नियम 434 के खंड III के पैरा (क) के अनुसार महानिदेशक दूरसंचार विभाग ने सिवागंगा टेलीफोन केन्द्र, तमिलनाडु सर्किल, में दिनांक 29-10-1986 से प्रमाणित दूर प्रणाली लागू करने का निर्णय किया है।

[संख्या 5-33/86-पी एच बी]

क. पी. शर्मा, सहायक महानिदेशक (पी. एच. बी.)

(Department of Telecommunications)

New Delhi, the 9th October, 1986

S.O. 3679.—In pursuance of para (a) of Section III of Rule 434 of Indian Telegraph Rules, 1951, as introduced by S. O. No. 627, dated 8th March, 1960, the Director General, Department of Telecommunications, hereby specified 29-10-1986 as the date on which the Measured Rate System will be introduced in Sivaganga.

Telephone Exchanges, Tamil Nadu Circle.

[No. 5-33/86-PHB]

(दूरसंचार विभाग)

नई दिल्ली, 14 अक्टूबर, 1986

का.प्रा. 3680.—स्थायी आदेश संख्या 627, दिनांक 8 मार्च, 1960 द्वारा लागू किए गए भारतीय तार नियम, 1951 के नियम 434 के खंड III के पैरा (क) के अनुसार महानिदेशक दूरसंचार विभाग ने सीरम्पालायम टेलीफोन केन्द्र, तमिलनाडु सर्किल, में दिनांक 1-11-1986 से प्रमाणित दूर प्रणाली लागू करने का निर्णय किया है।

[संख्या 5-26/86-पी एच बी]

क. पी. शर्मा, सहायक महानिदेशक (पी. एच. बी.)

945 GI/86—8

(Department of Telecommunications)

New Delhi, the 14th October, 1986

S.O. 3680.—In pursuance of para (a) of Section III of Rule 434 of Indian Telegraph Rules, 1951, as introduced by S.O. No. 627 dated 8th March, 1960, the Director General, Department of Telecommunications, hereby specifies 1-11-1986 as the date on which the Measured Rate System will be introduced in Seerampalayam Telephone Exchanges, Tamil Nadu Telecom. Circle.

[No. 5-26/86-PHB]

K. P. SHARMA, Asstt. Director General (PHB)

श्रम मंत्रालय

नई दिल्ली, 13 अक्टूबर, 1986

आवेद

का.प्रा. 3681.—मैसर्स कुचवर ल. हम एंड स्टोन कम्पनी, बंग.री के प्रबंधकों से सम्बद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों, जिनका प्रतिनिधित्व कैमूर रेज मजदूर यूनियन करती है के बीच एक औद्योगिक विवाद विद्यमान है ;

और उक्त नियोजकों और कर्मचारों ने औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 10-क की उप धारा (1) के उपबंधों के अनुसरण में एक लिखित करार द्वारा उक्त विवाद को माध्यस्थता के लिए निर्देशित करने का करार कर लिया है और उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 10-क की उप धारा (3) के अधीन उक्त माध्यस्थता करार की एक प्रति केन्द्रीय सरकार को भेजी गई है।

अतः अब, औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 10-क की उप धारा (3) के उपबंधों के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त माध्यस्थता करार को प्रकाशित करती है।

(औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 की धारा 10-क के अधीन)
पक्षकारों के नाम

नियोजकों का प्रतिनिधित्व करने वाले :

1. श्री एन. बी. मिश्र
2. श्री बी. प्रसाद
3. श्री ए. दत्ता,
4. श्री आर. सिंह
5. श्री एस. के. सिन्हा

कर्मचारों का प्रतिनिधित्व करने वाले :

1. श्री गिरिज नारायण मिश्र, प्रेजीडेंट।
2. श्री तिलेश्वर प्रसाद सिंह, उपाध्यक्ष
3. श्री पी. के. दूबे, उपाध्यक्ष
4. श्री यू. एस. बोसा, कार्यकारी सदस्य
5. श्री युगल किशोर प्रसाद, जनरल सेक्रेटरी

सबूक्तय

यूनियन ने दिनांक 11-7-84 के पत्र संख्या के आर.एम.यू./84/101 के तहत प्रबंधकों के समक्ष अनुबंध "क" में उल्लिखित अन्य फायदों के प्रस्ताव कर्मचारों को मजदूरी में संशोधन करने की मांग की और उप-

मंडलीय अधिकारी, सासाराम के समक्ष दीर्घकालिक कार्रवाई के पक्षार्थ निम्न प्रकार से पारस्परिक करार किया गया :

(1) अनुबंध "क" में मजदूरी में संशोधन आदि के बारे में सब सख्या 1,2(क,ख और ग) से संबंधित मांग को औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 के उपबंधों के अधीन श्री टी. सो. गर्ग, सहायक श्रम आयुक्त (केंद्रीय) पटना को निविष्ट किया जाये जिनसे अनुरोध किया जा रहा है कि वे संयुक्त निर्देश की तारीख अर्थात् आज दिनांक 3-5-86 से तीन माह के भीतर उक्त मांग पर निर्णय दें और माध्यस्थता का अंतिम पंचाट दोनों पक्षकारों पर आबद्ध कर होगा। उक्त मांग की प्रति संलग्न है।

2. यह भी करार किया जाता है कि प्रबंधतंत्र संशोधन कार्यवाहियों के दौरान वास्तव में हुए व्यय के करार पर यूनियन के तीन प्रतिनिधियों को व्यय का भुगतान करेगा।

प्रबंधतंत्र का प्रतिनिधित्व करने वाले	कर्मचारों का प्रतिनिधित्व करने वाले
1. ह./-	1. ह./-
2. ह./-	2. ह./-
3. ह./-	3. ह./-
4. ह./-	4. ह./-
5. ह./-	5. ह./-
साक्षी	
1. ह./-	
2. ह./-	

माध्यस्थता की सम्मति

कुचवार लाइम एंड स्टोन कम्पनी के प्रबंधतंत्र और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, जिनका प्रतिनिधित्व कंमूर रेज मजदूर यूनियन बनजारी करती है, के बीच दिनांक 3-5-86 को तय हुए पारस्परिक समझौता ज्ञापन की शर्तों के अनुसरण में अनुबंध "क" में मजदूरी संशोधन की उल्लिखित मांग को औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 के अधीन माध्यस्थता के लिए मुझे निविष्ट किया गया है। मैं औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 के उपबंधों के अनुसार इस मामले में माध्यस्थता करने के लिए माध्यस्थ बनने की सहमति देता हूँ।

ह/-

(टी.सी.गर्ग)

सहायक श्रम आयुक्त (केंद्रीय पटना)
[सं.-एल-29013/4/86-बी-3(बी)]

अनुबंध "क"

1. कम्पनी में भासिक बरों पर नियोजित सभी कर्मचारों को नियमित पटाफ की भांति नियुक्त किया जाय।

2. यह मांग की जाती है कि प्रबंधतंत्र द्वारा कर्मचारों को नजरों/बेतन के निम्नलिखित मूल बेतनमान दिए जायें।

(क) आपरेटर्स:- ई-260-5-310-7-380 (20 वर्ष)

बी-273-7-343-9-433]

सी-292-9-382-12-502]

डी-322-12-422-15-592]

ए-357-15-507-18-687]

टी.सी. बेकर्स, लिपिकीय, निम्न तकनीकी और पर्यवेक्षी कर्मचारी
टी.सी. 285-355-9-445

I-300-9-390-12-510

VI-315-11-425-14-565

III-330-13-460-16-520

IV-350-16-410-20-510

V-365-18-545-22-765

VI-375-20-575-25-825

IV-410-22-630-27-900

(ख) कर्मचारों को मंहगाई भत्ता और परिवर्ती मंहगाई भत्ता निम्न प्रकार से दिया जाएगा।

मंहगाई भत्ता—निर्धारित मं. भत्ता
169.00 रु.

परिवर्ती मंहगाई भत्ता प्रचलित भारतीय उपभोक्ता मूल्य सूचकांक के 330 प्वाइंटों (1969-100) के बाद प्रति प्वाइंट घटोतरी या कमी के लिए 1.30 रु. की दर से दिया जाएगा।

(ग) प्रत्येक कर्मकार को भत्ता दिया जाता है 40/- रु. प्रतिमाह की दर से दिया जाएगा।

मांग संख्या-3 :— कर्मचारों को मिलने वाली दस दिनों की श्रम छुट्टियों के अलावा मई दिवस को भी सर्वोत्तम छुट्टी के रूप में दिया जाये।

4. कम्पनी में नियोजित सभी कर्मचारों को उनके प्राप्ति सजित निःशुल्क चिकित्सीय हलाज की सुविधा दी जाये।

(क) सभी कर्मचारों को एक महीने का बेतन चिकित्सा भत्ते के रूप में दिया जाये।

5. प्रबंधतंत्र द्वारा महिला चिकित्सा की सुरक्षा नियुक्ति की जाये।

6. प्रशिक्षु अधिनियम के अनुसार प्रशिक्षुता कार्यक्रम प्रारम्भ किए जायें।

7. न्यासी बोर्ड का गठन किया जाये जिसमें यूनियन और कम्पनी के आधे-आधे प्रतिनिधि हों और भविष्य निधि की राशि को कर्मचारों के दिन में हलाहाराद बैंक, बनजारी, रोहतास में जमा किया जाये।

8. ए.डब्ल्यू. ई. जेड.आई. पद्धति को सुरक्षित प्रारम्भ किया जाये।

9. कम्पनी में नियोजित सभी कर्मचारों को पहचान पत्र दिये जाएं।

10. सभी कर्मचारों को दो जोड़ी कपड़े दिए जाएं और उनके लिए 15/- रु. भुलाई भत्ता दिया जाये।

11. कर्मचारों को 90 दिन तक जमा की जा सकने वाली बीमारी छुट्टी दी जाये।

12. कम्पनी द्वारा सुरक्षित मिडिल स्कूल खोला जाये।

ह/-

(गिरीश नारायण मिश्र)

11-7-1984

प्रेसीडेंट

MINISTRY OF LABOUR

New Delhi, the 13th October, 1986

ORDERS

S.O. 3681.—Whereas an industrial dispute exists between the management of M/s. Kuchwar Lime & Stone Co., Banjari and their workmen represented by Kaimur Range Mazdoor Union Banjari.

And whereas, the said employers and their workmen have by a written agreement under Sub-section (i) of Section 10A of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), agreed to refer the said dispute to Arbitration and have forwarded to the Central Government under sub-section (3) of section 10A of the said Act, a copy of the said arbitration agreement;

Now, therefore, in pursuance of sub-section (3) of Section 10A of the said Act, the Central Government hereby publishes the said agreement.

AGREEMENT

(Under Section 10A of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947)

BETWEEN

Name of the parties

Representing Management	Representing Union
1. S. D. Misra.	1. Girish Narain Mishra, President.
2. B. Prasad.	2. Tilashwar Prasad Singh, Vice President
3. A. Dutta.	3. P. K. Dubey, Vice President.
4. R. Singh.	4. U. S. Ojha, Executive Member.
5. S. K. Sinha.	5. Yugal Kishore Prasad, General Secretary.

SHORT RECITAL

That the Union vide letter No. KRMU/84-101 dated 11-7-84 demanded before the management for the wage revision of the workmen apart from other benefits which are mentioned in Annexure 'A' and after protracted negotiation before the Sub-divisional Officer, Sasaram, it is mutually agreed as follows :—

1. That the demand as mentioned in Annexure 'A' in item Nos. 1, 2 (A, B & C) regarding wage-revision etc, be referred for the arbitration of Shri T. C. Garg under the provisions of I.D. Act, 1947, Assistant Labour Commissioner (C), Patna, Who is being requested to decide the same within three months from the date of the joint reference i.e. today dated 3-5-86 and the final Award of Arbitration shall be binding on both the parties. The demand is enclosed herewith.

2. That it is further agreed that management will provide the expenses of three representatives of the Union during the course of arbitration proceedings on actual expenses basis.

Representing Management	Representing Workmen.
1. Sd/-	1. Sd/-
2. Sd/-	2. Sd/-
3. Sd/-	3. Sd/-
4. Sd/-	4. Sd/-
5. Sd/-	5. Sd/-

Witnesses :

1. Sd/-
2. Sd/-

CONSENT OF THE ARBITRATION

In terms of Memorandum of settlement mutually arrived at between the management of Kuchwar Lime and Stone Company and their workmen represented by Kaimur Range Mazdoor Union, Banjari on 3/5/86, the demand regarding wage revision as in Annexure 'A' has been referred to me for arbitration under the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947. I agree to become arbitrator to arbitrate in the matter as per the provisions of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947.

Sd/-

(T. C. GARG),

Assistant Labour Commissioner
(Central), Patna.

[No. L-29613/4/86-DIII(B)]

ANNEXURE 'A'

1. That all the workmen who are on the roll of the company be made monthly rated like the workmen who are on the staff roll.

2. That it is demanded that the following basic scales of wage/pay be given by the Management to the workmen :

(A) Operation E 260 5-310-7-380 (20 years)

D 273-7-343-9-433
D 292-9-382-12-502
B 322-12-442-15-592
A 357-15-507-18-687

Tally checkers, clerical, lower technical and supervisory staff :

TC 285-355-9-445
I 300-9-390-12-510
VI 315-11-425-14-565
III 330-13-460-16-520
IV 350-16-410-20-510
V 365-18-545-22-765
VI 375-20-575-25-825
VII 410-22-630-27-900

(B) The following DA and variable dearness allowance to be given to the workmen.

DA Fixed D.A.

X Rs. 169.00

V. D.A. to be given at 300 point of the Indian Consumer Price Index (1969=100) @ Rs. 1.30 per point rise and full

(C) House rent allowance be given to each workman @Rs. 40 per month.

Demand No. 3 : That 1st May Day be paid as holiday a part from ten days which the workmen are enjoying.

4. That all workmen who are working on the Company Roll be given free medical treatment with their dependents.

(A) All workmen be provided one month salary as Medical Allowance.

5. That the lady Doctor be appointed immediately by the management.

6. That apprenticeship be introduced as per Apprentice Act.

7. That the trusteeship be constituted on the basis of half and half representation of Union and Company, and the P.F. Account be deposited in Allahabad Bank, Banjari, Rohtas for the best interest of the workmen.

8. That AWEZI system be introduced immediately.

9. That all the workmen who are on the roll of the company be given identity card.

10. That all the workmen be given two sets of cloths and be given 15 Rs. as washing allowance for the same.

11. That sick leave accumulated upto 90 days to be given to the workmen.

12. That middle school be immediately opened by company.

Dt. 11-7-84

Sd/-

GIRISH NR. MISHRA, President

का.भा. 3682 :—मैसर्स बेलाविला प्रायसन और परियोजना, डिपोजिट संख्या 14, किरन्दुल के प्रबंधन से सम्बन्धित नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों, जिनका प्रतिनिधित्व एस.के.एम.एस. (एटक) किरन्दुल करती है, के बीच एक औद्योगिक विवाद विद्यमान है;

और उक्त नियोजकों और कर्मचारों ने औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 10क की उपधारा (1) के उपबन्धों के अनुसरण में एक लिखित करार द्वारा उक्त विवाद को माध्यस्थता के लिए निर्दिष्ट करने का करार कर लिया है और उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 10क की उपधारा (3) के अधीन उक्त माध्यस्थता करार की एक प्रति केन्द्रीय सरकार को भेजी गई है;

अतः अब उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 10क की उपधारा (3) के उपबन्धों के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त माध्यस्थता करार को प्रकाशित करती है।

(करार)

मध्यस्थ की सम्मति

माध्यस्थ्य करार

(औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 की धारा 10क के अधीन)

पक्षकारों के नाम:

नियोजकों का प्रतिनिधित्व करने वाले

एम. राम., कामिक अधिकारी

कर्मकारों/कर्मकार का प्रतिनिधित्व करने वाले:

बैलादिला, 11 सी, किरन्दुल
पी. एम. भागवत जनरल सेक्रेटरी,
एस.के.एम.एस., किरन्दुल

के बीच

पक्षकारों के बीच निम्नलिखित औद्योगिक विवाद को श्री ए.पी. नेटके, एम. (आई.ई.) के माध्यस्थ्य के लिए निर्देशित करने का करार किया गया है।

(1) विनिश्चित विवाद अस्त विषय: "क्या श्री एम. विजयप्पन, सहायक (कामिक) ने 14-3-1981 से 11-8-1985 तक बी.आई. ओ.पी., डिपार्ट, 11सी कार्यालय, किरन्दुल में अपनी ड्यूटी के प्रस्ताव कनिष्ठ अधिकारी (कामिक) की अतिरिक्त ड्यूटी भी जिम्माई है? यदि हाँ, तो वह किस पारिश्रमिक का हकदार है?"

(2) विवाद के पक्षकारों का विवरण, जिसमें अंतर्बलित स्थापन 11सी, बैलादिला, या उपक्रम का नाम और पता किरन्दुल 1 भी सम्मिलित है।

2. एम.के.एम.एस., (एटक)
किरन्दुल।

(3) कर्मकार का नाम यदि वह स्वयं ही विवाद में अंतर्बलित हो, या यदि कोई संघ प्रस्तावित कर्मकार या कर्मकारों का प्रतिनिधित्व करता हो, तो उसका नाम

(4) प्रभावित उपक्रम में नियोजित कर्म-कारों की कुल संख्या

(5) विवाद द्वारा प्रभावित या सम्भावित: प्रभावित होने वाले कर्मकारों की प्राक्कलित संख्या

हम यह करार भी करते हैं कि मध्यस्थ श्री ए.पी. नेटके का प्रतिस्वयं हम पर भाव्यकर होगा। मध्यस्थ अपना पंचाट 60 दिन की कालावधि के भीतर देगा। दोनों पक्षकार अपने लिखित विवरण 15 दिनों के अन्दर मध्यस्थ के पास वापर करेंगे।

यदि पूर्व वर्णित कालावधि के भीतर पंचाट नहीं दिया जाता तो माध्यस्थ्य के लिए निदेश स्वतः रद्द हो जाएगा और हम नए माध्यस्थ्य के लिए बातचीत करने को स्वतंत्र होंगे।

पक्षकारों के हस्ताक्षर

नियोजकों का प्रतिनिधित्व करने वाले

हस्ता./- (एम. राम)

14-7-1986

कामिक अधिकारी

कर्मकारों का प्रतिनिधित्व करने वाले

हस्ता./- 14-7-1986

(पी.एम. भागवत)

जनरल सेक्रेटरी,

एस.के.एम.एस.,

किरन्दुल

सहस्री:

- हस्ता./- 14-7-86 (भार.डी.सी.पी. राव)
- हस्ता./- 14-7-1986 (ए.ए.एस. रेवाजकर)

औद्योगिक विवाद (केन्द्रीय), नियम, 1957 के खंड सत्रा-7 (भाग-II) के अनुसरण में, मैं बैलादिला 11 सी में काम कर रहे श्री एस. विजयप्पन, सहायक (कामिक) को एक्टिंग भत्ता/जार्ज भत्ता की अग्रगणी न करने के बारे में बैलादिला एक्सपेंशन 11 सी के प्रबंधक और एस.के.एम.एस. यूनियन के बीच विद्यमान विवाद का बहस तय करने के लिए माध्यस्थ्य बनने के लिए स्वीकृति देता हूँ।

ह./-(ए.पी. नेटके) प्रबंधक,

आई.ई. (मध्यस्थ)

[स. एल.-26013/2/86डी-3 (बी)]

बी.क. शर्मा, डेस्क अधिकारी

S.O. 3682.—Whereas an industrial dispute exists between the management of M/s. Bailadila Iron Ore Project, Deposit No. 14, Kirandul and their workmen represented by S.K.M.S. (AITUC), Kirandul;

And whereas, the said employers and their workmen have by a written agreement under Sub-section (1) of Section 10A of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), agreed to refer the said dispute to Arbitration and have forwarded to the Central Government under Sub-section (3) of Section 10A of the said Act, a copy of the said arbitration agreement;

Now, therefore, in pursuance of Sub-section (3) of Section 10 A of the said Act the Central Government hereby publishes the said agreement.

AGREEMENT

(Under Section 10-A of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947)

Between

Name of the parties Representing employers:—M. Ram, Personnel Officer Bailadila 11C, Kirandul,

Representing workmen/workman—P.N. Bhagwat Gen. Secretary SKMS, Kirandul.

It is hereby agreed between the parties to refer the following dispute to the arbitrator: Shri A.P. Netke, M(IE).

(i) Specific matters in dispute.

"Whether Shri S. Vijayappan, Asst. (Personnel) has shouldered additional duty of junior Officer (P) in addition to his own with effect from 14-3-81 to 11-8-85 at BIOP, Dep. 11C Office, Kirandul? If so, what remuneration he is entitled?"

(ii) Details of the parties to the dispute including the name and address of the establishment or undertaking involved:

1. Project Manager, 11C, Bailadila, Kirandul.

2. SKMS (AITUC), Kirandul.

(iii) Name of the workman in case he is himself involved in the dispute or the Name of the Union, if any representing the workman or workmen in question:

SKMS (AITUC), Kirandul.

(iv) Total number of workmen employed in the undertaking affected. One.

(v) Estimated number of workmen affected or likely to taking affected: One.

We further agree that the decision of the Arbitrator Shri A.P. Netke is binding on us. The arbitrator shall make his award within 60 days. Both the parties shall file their written statements within 15 days with Arbitrator.

In case the award is not made within the period afore mentioned the reference to arbitration shall stand

automatically cancelled and we shall be free to negotiate for fresh arbitration.

Signature of the Parties
Sd/- 14-7-86

Representing employers (M.Ram) Per. Officer.
Workman Representing workman/workman

Sd/- 14-7-86

(P.N. BHAGWAT) Gen. Secretary, SKMS, Kirandul

Witnesses:

1. Sd/- 14-7-86
(R.D.C.P. RAO)

2. Sd/- 14-7-86
(N.L. Rewalkar)

CONSENT OF ARBITRATOR Arbitration Agreement

In terms of clause No. 7 (part-II) of Industrial Disputes (Central) Rules 1957, I have accepted the appointment as Arbitrator, on 25th July, 1986, to investigate the cause under dispute between Management of Bailadila Expansion IIC and SKMS Union, regarding non payment of acting allowance/ Charge allowance to Shri S. Vijayappan, Assistant (Personnel) Working in Bailad IIC.

Sd/-
A.P. NETKE, Manager(IE) Arbitrator

[No. L-26013/2/86-D. III(B)]
V.K. SHARMA, Desk Officer

नई दिल्ली, 14 अक्टूबर, 1986

आवेश

का.आ. 3683--भारत सरकार के तत्कालीन श्रम और रोजगार विभाग की दिनांक 24 अगस्त, 1986 की अधिसूचना संख्या का.आ. 2652 के अधीन गठित श्रम न्यायालय, कलकत्ता, के पीठासीन अधिकारी के पद की रिक्ति हुई है;

अतः अब, औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 8 के उपबन्धों के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार श्री अमिताभ दत्ता को पहली अक्टूबर, 1986 (पूर्वाह्न) से उक्त श्रम न्यायालय के पीठासीन अधिकारी के रूप में नियुक्त करती है।

[स. ए-11016/4/86-सी.एल.टी.]

New Delhi, the 14th October, 1986

ORDERS

S.O. 3683.—Whereas a vacancy has occurred in the Office of the Presiding Officer of the Labour Court, Calcutta constituted by the notification of the Government of India in the then Department of Labour and Employment Notification No. S.O. 2652 dated the 24th August, 1986;

Now, therefore, in pursuance of the provisions of Section 8 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby appoints Shri Amitabha Dutta as the Presiding Officer of the said Labour Court with effect from the 1st October, 1986 (F.N.).

[F. No. A-11016/4/86-C.L.T.]

का.आ. 3684--भारत सरकार के तत्कालीन श्रम और रोजगार विभाग की दिनांक 24 अगस्त, 1986 की अधिसूचना संख्या का.आ. 2653 के अधीन गठित श्रम न्यायालय, कलकत्ता के पीठासीन अधिकारी के पद की रिक्ति हुई है;

अतः अब, औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 8 के उपबन्धों के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार श्री अमिताभ

दत्ता को पहली अक्टूबर, 1986, (पूर्वाह्न) से उक्त श्रम न्यायालय के पीठासीन अधिकारी के रूप में नियुक्त करती है।

[स. 11016/4/86-सी.एल.टी.]

एल.के. नारायणन, उप सचिव

S.O. 3684.—Whereas a vacancy has occurred in the Office of the Presiding Officer of the Industrial Tribunal, Calcutta constituted by the notification of the Government of India in the Department of Labour and Employment Notification No. 2653, dated the 24th August, 1986;

Now, therefore, in pursuance of the provisions of Section 8 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby appoints Shri Amitabha Dutta, as the Presiding Officer of the said Tribunal with effect from 1st October, 1986 (F.N.).

[A-11016/4/86-CLT]

L. K. NARAYANAN, Dy. Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 14 अक्टूबर, 1986

का.आ. 3685--औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार, भारत कोकिंग कोल लि. की टेटुलमारी कोलियरी के प्रबंधन से सम्बद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निविष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार को 30-9-1986 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

New Delhi, the 14th October, 1986

S.O. 3685.—In pursuance of section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal No. 2, Dhanbad as shown in the Annexure, in the industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Tetulmari Colliery of M/s. Bharat Coking Coal Ltd. and their workmen, which was received by the Central Government on the 30th September, 1986.

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL (NO. 2), AT DHANBAD

Reference No. 85 of 1986

In the matter of Industrial Dispute under Section 10(1)(d) of the I.D. Act, 1947

PARTIES :

Employers in relation to the management of Tetulmari Colliery of M/s. Bharat Coking Coking Coal Limited and their workmen.

APPEARANCES :

On behalf of the workmen—Shri D. Mukherjee, Secretary, Bihar Colliery Kamgar Union.

On behalf of the employers—Shri G. Prasad, Advocate,
STATE : Bihar

INDUSTRY : Coal

Dhanbad, the 25th September, 1986

AWARD

The Govt. of India, Ministry of Labour in exercise of the powers conferred on them under Section 10(1)(d) of the I.D. Act, 1947 has referred the following dispute to the Central Govt. Industrial Tribunal (No. 1), Dhanbad and the said reference was registered there as Ref. No. 67/84. But subsequently the said reference was transferred to this Tribunal for adjudication vide Ministry's Order No. L-20025/ (9)/85-D.III(A), dated 28-1-86 and the same is numbered in this Tribunal as Ref. No. 85/86.

THE SCHEDULE

"Whether the action of the management of Tetulmari Colliery of M/s. Bharat Coking Coal Ltd. at & Post Office, Sijua, Distt. Dhanbad in terminating the services of Smt. Gulpatia Kamin with effect from 4-1-1975 is justified? If not, to what relief is the workman entitled?"

The case of the workmen is that the concerned workman Smt. Gulpatia Kamin was working as permanent Wagon Loader in Tetulmari Colliery and she started absents from duty without taking any leave or prior permission with effect from 4-1-75. She had lost her mental balance due to the death of her two sons in quick succession and as such she was absents from her duty without taking leave. After recovery from her grief and mental shock she reported for her duty but was not allowed to resume her duty by the management. The concerned workman and her union represented before the management several times for allowing her to resume duty but with no effect. Thereafter the union raised an industrial dispute before the ALC(C), Dhanbad and conciliation proceeding started which ended in failure. On failure report being received, the Govt. of India referred the said dispute for adjudication. It is submitted on behalf of the workmen that absence from duty without prior permission or leave is a misconduct under the provisions of the Standing Orders of the management but no enquiry was conducted into the said charge of misconduct. The management terminated the services of the concerned workman without following the mandatory provisions of the Standing Orders and without affording her any opportunity to explain her absence. The action of the management in terminating the services of the concerned workman was illegal arbitrary and against the principles of natural justice. The action of the management in terminating the services of the concerned workmen was very harsh and in violation of Section 25F of the I.D. Act. She had not abandoned her service. It is prayed that the concerned workman should be reinstated with full back wages.

The case of the management is that the concerned workman was employed as Wagon Loader from 27-1-73. She absented from duty since 4-1-75 without leave, information or permission although she was residing in the colliery premises and as such her name was removed from the rolls of the colliery on 21-6-76 vide letter of the same date. The management had removed her name from the roll treating her absence without leave as abandonment of services by her. It is denied that her services were terminated with effect from 4-1-76. The dispute was raised on 7-7-83 long after the termination of her services, and as such no retrospective effect can be given to any Award for a period prior to the date on which the specific demand resulting in the industrial dispute was raised. The concerned workman did not produce any document relating to the death of her son and the time of their death or the state of her mental condition. Since the concerned workman had voluntarily absented and abandoned her employment, no disciplinary action was required to be taken against her. However, the management prayed that as no enquiry was made by the management before the termination of her employment the management may be given opportunity to lead evidence to justify its action of dismissal for misconduct for absents without leave. On the above plea it is submitted that the Award be passed in favour of the management.

The point for decision is whether the termination of the services of the concerned workman with effect from 4-1-75 is justified. As it was prayed in para-8 of the W.S. of the management for giving them an opportunity to lead evidence to justify its action of termination of the services of the concerned workman on the ground of misconduct for absents without leave, the management was permitted to adduce evidence to justify and they actually led evidence before me on that point. As such further point for decision is whether the management has been able to intensify the termination of the services of the concerned workman.

The management have examined three witnesses to establish that the concerned workman had committed misconduct by absents without leave or permission. The workmen have examined the concerned workman in support of their case. The management have produced documents which have been

marked Ext. M-1 to M-8. No document has been produced on behalf of the workmen.

The management has given up its case of termination of the services of the concerned workman on the ground of abandonment of services by the concerned workman although that was the main case of the management during the conciliation proceeding and also the said case has been made out in their W.S. It appears that seeing the weakness of the said defence the management prayed, for giving them an opportunity to lead evidence to justify their action of dismissal of the concerned workman on the ground of her continued absence without leave or permission. Ext. M-1 dated 9/10-2-83 is a letter written by the Manager of Tetulmari Colliery to the Personnel Manager, Sijua Area. This letter was written in reply to the letter Ext. M-3 dated 27-1-83/2-2-83 of Personnel Manager to the Dy. Chief Mining Engineer. The Manager of Tetulmari Colliery stated in Ext. M-1 that the concerned workman Smt. Gulpatia Kamin was working in Tetulmari Colliery as Wagon Loader since 1973 and that she worked as Wagon Loader till 4-1-75. He further stated that she was a permanent worker and she absented from 4-1-75 without any leave or permission. It is also stated that prior to 1975 she had worked continuously for 2 years. It is thus clear that the concerned workman was a permanent wagon loader and that she had absented from duty with effect from 4-1-75 without any leave or permission and that she had worked for two years continuously prior to 1975. Ext. M-2 is the comment of the Personnel Manager of Tetulmari Colliery made before the ALC(C), Dhanbad in the industrial dispute raised over the alleged illegal and arbitrary denial of employment to Smt. Gulpatia Kamin wagon loader. There the management stated that as the workman had abandoned her service since long from 4-1-75 without information and permission, the management removed her name from the roll of the colliery Ext. M-4 is the petition by which the industrial dispute was raised before the ALC(C), Dhanbad on 7-7-83 by the Secretary of Bihar Colliery Kamgar Union in respect of the concerned workman. Ext. M-7 dated 21-1-76 is the letter addressed to the concerned workman, informing her that as she was absents since 4-1-75, her name has been removed from the Company's roll. Ext. M-6 is the registration receipt No. 12 which shows that the said registered letter was sent to Gulpatia Kamin at her village address on 28-1-76. There is no reason to doubt that Registered letter was sent by the management to the concerned workman on 28-8-76 as we find from Ext. M-6 that several other Regd. letters were also sent along with it to different persons. However, the question that she was removed from her service treating her absence without leave as abandonment of service has itself, not been abandoned by the management and we have now to see whether the management has been able to establish that the concerned workman had committed misconduct by absents herself for a long period without permission or leave.

It is the admitted case of the concerned workman that she had absented from duty with effect from 4-1-75 without taking any leave or prior permission. The ground of her absence given in para-3 of the W.S. of the workmen show that she had lost her mental balance due to the death of her two sons in quick succession and as such she had absented from her duty without permission. WW-1 is the concerned workman Gulpatia Kamin herself. She has stated that she absented without permission for about 6 months and thereafter her services were terminated from the date she had absented from duty. Thus from her evidence there appears to be no doubt that she had absented without leave for about a period of 6 months. She, in explanation for her absence has stated that she had absented because one of her son died and after some time another son died and thereafter she became insane. She also stated that her husband died three months after the death of her son. She has further stated that she had come to the colliery after 6 months of her absents from duty and approached Srivastava Babu for employment who told her that her case will be considered and information will be sent to her. In her cross-examination she has stated that she has not filed any paper to show that she had approached the management for employment after her absence. She has also stated that she has not filed any paper to show the death of her 2 sons and husband. The management has challenged the fact of the death of her sons and her husband and her insanity during the alleged period of her absence. But no effort was made by her to show as to when

he two sons and husband died. She has stated that she had not filed any certificate from any doctor that she had gone insane. Thus we do not have any evidence to the effect that she had gone insane during the alleged period of her absence or at any time. The management has also challenged that she had not approached any Srivastava Babu for giving her employment after her return from her absence. She has not examined any of her villager or any relation of her to show that her sons and her husband died during the period of her absence or at any time. She has also not examined any doctor that she had gone insane. No workman of the colliery has come forward to support that the concerned workman had approached Srivastava Babu for giving her employment after her return from absence and that she was told that intimation for giving her employment will be sent afterwards. It is clear therefore that there is complete lac of evidence in support of the concerned workman that she had absented because of the death of her two sons and husband due to which he had gone insane and that she had approached the management for giving her employment after 6 months of her absence. There is no material to show that the concerned workman had approached the management after 6 months of her absence or that she had made any demand for her employment prior to the raising of the industrial dispute by the union before the ALC(C), Dhanbad by the letter dated 7-7-83. It will thus appear that she had kept quiet for a period of about 7 to 8 years and had not represented for her employment before the management. Thus long delay on her part in demanding employment from the management also show that she was not interested in the employment and the long delay in her demand itself will disentitle her from any relief.

MW-1 is working as P.A. in the personnel section of Tetulmari Colliery. He has proved Ext. M-7 and had stated that its original letter was sent by Regd. Post to the concerned workman and he has also proved the Registration receipt to show the despatch of the letter to the village address of the concerned workman. The workmen in para-5 of their W.S. have referred to a letter of Tetulmari colliery dated 9/10-2-83 and the said letter is Ext. M-1. Although it is claimed by the workmen that by the said letter the Manager of Tetulmari colliery had recommended for her reinstatement, there is no such recommendation for her reinstatement in Ext. M-1. MW-2 is working as Sr. P.O. in Tetulmari colliery since 1980. He had attended the conciliation proceeding in respect of the industrial dispute raised on behalf of the concerned workman. He has proved Ext. M-2 which is the comment filed by the Personnel Manager, Sijua Area before the ALC(C), Dhanbad. MW-3 Shri Indulal was Personnel Officer in Tetulmari Colliery from October, 1974 to January, 1977. He has stated that despatch Clerk used to receive the letter or applications from workmen and after making an entry in the receipt register he used to forward the application to the Manager, Personnel and thereafter the Manager, Personnel used to send it to the department concerned. He has stated that he did not get any application for leave from Gulpatia Kamin since 4-1-75 and that she did not represent to the Management that her son was dead or that she was insane which was the cause of her absence from work. Admittedly the concerned workman did not send application for leave and as such there is no point in the said evidence of MW-3. However, his evidence is a denial of the assertion of the concerned workman that she had approached the management for employment after 6 months of her absence or that she had ever explained her absence on the ground of the death of her sons or her insanity. Thus on perusal of the entire evidence on record it will appear that the concerned workman had absented from work without leave from 4-1-75 and that she had not made any demand for her employment till before 7-7-83. The evidence further discloses that the concerned workman has completely failed to establish that her two sons had died causing her insanity during the period she had absented without leave. The concerned workman had not disclosed about the death of her husband during the period of her absent till the period, her W.S. was filed in this reference. It was only at the time of her evidence that she stated that her husband also died three months after the death of her son. All these assertions made on her behalf is not supported by any evidence and it is difficult to believe her evidence, when it was expected that she could atleast adduce oral evidence of her

villagers and relations, in respect of the death of her sons and husband and insanity during the time of her absence without leave. I hold therefore that the concerned workman has not been able to explain her absence without leave for a long period of about 8 years. Taking the above evidence into consideration, I hold that the management has been able to establish that the concerned workman had committed misconduct by absenting without leave or permission for a very long period and as such the management was justified in terminating her service under the Model Standing Orders applicable to workmen of Tetulmari Colliery. I see no reason to interfere with the order of dismissal after delay of about 8 years when she first demanded for giving her employment.

In the result, I hold that the action of the management of Tetulmari Colliery of M/s. B.C.C.L. in terminating the services of the concerned workman Smt. Gulpatia Kamin with effect from 4-1-75 is justified and consequently she is not entitled to any relief.

This is my award.

Dt. 25-9-86.

I. N. SINHA, Presiding Officer
[No. L-20012/244/84-D. III(A)]

नई दिल्ली, 15 अक्टूबर, 1986

का.आ.3686.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार, टाटा आयरन एण्ड स्टील लि., की मालकेरा कोलियरी के प्रबंधन से सम्बद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निविष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण, नं. 2, धनबाद के पंचाट को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 30-9-1986 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

New Delhi, the 15th October, 1986

S.O. 3686.—In pursuance of section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal No. 2, Dhanbad as shown in the Annexure, in the industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Malkera Colliery of M/s. Tata Iron and Steel Co. Ltd. and their workmen which was received by the Central Government on the 30th September, 1986.

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL (NO. 2) AT DHANBAD

Reference No. 18 of 1985

In the matter of industrial dispute under Section 10(1)(d) of the I. D. Act, 1947

PARTIES :

Employers in relation to the management of Malkera Colliery of M/s. Tata Iron and Steel Co. Ltd. and their workmen.

APPEARANCES :

On behalf of the workmen—Shri J. P. Singh, Advocate.

On behalf of the employers—Shri S. S. Mukherjee, Advocate.

STATE : Bihar

INDUSTRY : Coal

Dhanbad, the 18th September, 1986

AWARD

The Government of India, Ministry of Labour in exercise of the powers conferred on them under Section 10(1)(d) of the I. D. Act, 1947 has referred the following dispute to this Tribunal for adjudication vide their Order No. L-20012(392)/84-D.III (A), dated the 20th February, 1985.

SCHEDULE

"Whether the demand of Janta Mazdoor Sangh that Shri Abhijit Sengupta, Category-I Mazdoor should

be regularised as Chainman from 5-1-1983 by the management of Malkera Colliery of Messrs Tata Iron and Steel Company Limited is justified? If so, to what relief is this workman entitled?"

The case of the workmen is that the concerned workman Shri Abhijit Sengupta is a permanent workman of Malkera Colliery of M/s. Tisco. Ltd. He was appointed as a Cat. I employee on a probationary period of 3 months vide letter dated 8-11-1983. He had joined his duty as Cat. I employee on 5-1-83 and had completed his probationary period of 3 months on 5-1-83. He thus became permanent in his employment from 5-4-83 in terms of Company's certified standing orders. The concerned workman was not given any designation in his appointment. Since his appointment as Cat. I employee the concerned workman was asked to do his work of Chainman and he was doing the said job from 5-1-83 till for 1 1/2 year continuously. He has thus become a permanent chainman by virtue of his duties performed by him as the job performed by him will determine, his category, wages and other emoluments. Subsequently he came to know that he was dismissed from his service from 18-1-85. He had continued work as a Chainman till he was wrongfully dismissed by the management. Chainman has been placed in Cat. IV according to the NCWA-III which came into force from 1-1-83 and the same is binding on the management and the concerned workman. Although the concerned workman was doing the work of a Chainman he had all along been paid the wages of Cat. I. In spite of his repeated request the management suppressed his proper right and instead of placing him in his proper Cat. IV and paying him the wages of the said category refused to do so. The union of the workmen, namely, Janta Mazdoor Sangh also demanded from the management that the concerned workman should be regularised and placed in his rightful Cat. IV and be designated as Chainman in accordance with the work being performed by him. The management however refused to concede the demand and thereby violated the terms of NCWA-III and indulged in unfair labour practice. The union of workmen raised an industrial dispute before the ALC(C), Dhanbad for regularisation of the concerned workman in Cat. IV and for designating him as a chainman according to the job being performed by him. The conciliation proceeding failed before the ALC(C) and thereafter the present reference was made to this Tribunal for adjudication. It is prayed that the concerned workman be regularised as a Chainman in Cat. IV from 5-1-83 with payment of wages of Cat. IV and annual increment.

The case of the management is that the concerned workman was appointed as a Cat. I Mazdoor as a dependent son on the strength of the services of his father late Shri B. N. Sengupta with effect from 5-1-83 in Malkera Colliery. There is a scheme for the employment of a dependent of an employee on certain conditions as Cat. I Mazdoor in the collieries of Tisco. The concerned workman was deputed to work in the survey department of the colliery after his appointment and he continued to work as a Cat. I Mazdoor and was also performing the jobs of Cat. I Mazdoor. On 8-8-84 the concerned workman was deputed by the Manager, Malkera Colliery to work to another section of that colliery from 9-8-84 as Cat. I Mazdoor. Instead of reporting for duty the concerned workman made an application dated 9-8-84 for sick leave. On 10-8-84 the concerned workman had filed an application for regularising him as a Chainman alleging that he was working as such since long. A reply dated 27-8-84 was given to the concerned workman refuting his allegation that he had never worked as a Chainman in survey department. Promotion/regularisation in higher post is made after proper interview/trade test subject to the vacancy. Whenever a workman is required to work on a higher category he is paid difference of wages. As the concerned workman did not report for his duty in his original substantive post as Cat. I Mazdoor he was chargesheeted dated 12-9-84 for misconduct of unauthorised absence for more than 10 days. A departmental enquiry was conducted in the said chargesheet against the concerned workman in which he did not attend in spite of notice. Thereafter he was dismissed from service with effect from 18-1-85. It is submitted that after the dismissal of the concerned workman with effect from 18-1-85 the dispute mentioned in the present reference has become infructuous and on the above facts it has been submitted on behalf of the management that the reference is not maintainable and that no award can be passed in favour of the concerned workman.

The only question to be determined in this case is whether the concerned workman should be regularised as Chainman in Cat. IV from 5-1-83.

The workmen examined three witnesses and the management examined two witnesses in support of their respective cases. The workmen filed two documents which have been marked Ext. W-1 to W-2. The documents of the management have been marked Ext. M-1 to M-12.

Admittedly, the concerned workman was appointed as Cat. I Mazdoor with effect from 5-1-83 on the service of his father who was an employee of Tisco. WW-2 is the concerned workman himself. He has stated that he had passed B.A. Hons. in economics at the time of his appointment and had also taken the training of Chainman for which he had obtained certificate from Hindusthan P.T. Survey (Amanat) Training School. Ext. W-1 dated 29-1-79 is the certificate of the Hindusthan P.T. Survey (Amanat) Training School. It appears from this certificate that he had passed the final examination in the month of January, 1979 after he had attended the full course of lecture of Chain, Compass, Plane Table surveys of and settlements Amin, work of the institution. This fact has not been denied on behalf of the management. MW-1 has also stated that the concerned workman was B.A. Hons in Economics at the time of his appointment. It appears, therefore, that the concerned workman was a Graduate and had also passed the survey examination prior to his appointment as Cat. I Mazdoor. Thus there appears to be no doubt that the concerned workman had knowledge of surveying since before his appointment. In para-3 of the W.S. of the management it is stated that the concerned workman, was deputed to work in the survey department of the colliery after his appointment and he continued to work there as Cat. I Mazdoor. WW-2 has stated that the management knew about the qualification of the concerned workman at the time of his appointment and he was employed to do the work of Chainman in survey department of Malkera Colliery after his appointment. WW-2 has further stated that there was no designation of survey mazdoor in any of the 5 collieries of Tisco and although he was appointed as Cat. I Mazdoor he worked as Chainman from 5-1-83 to August, 1984 and the total number of days worked by him as Chainman was 451 days. MW-1 also has stated that there is no survey mazdoor in survey department and they deputed General Mazdoor to work there as Survey mazdoor if and when required. He has further stated that the concerned workman was in survey department since before he joined there and was continuing there. He has stated that when he became Manager he examined whether mazdoor was required in the survey department and found that there was absolutely no requirement for the general mazdoor in the survey department. He has also stated that Chainmen are to carry survey materials to different places and they have also to go underground for the purpose of surveying. Thus from the evidence of MW-1 itself it appears that there was no requirement of Survey Mazdoor in the survey department and as such there was no necessity of placing the concerned workman in the survey department as Cat. I Mazdoor. MW-2 who is working as a Group Surveyor has stated that the concerned workman used to work as helper of the chainman and used to carry survey materials and sometimes clean the survey room. Thus the evidence of MW-2 shows that the concerned workman was helper of the Chainman as it was not possible after the evidence of MW-1 to show the necessity of deputing a survey mazdoor in the survey department.

The workmen have led positive evidence of WW-1 Madhusudan Bhattacharjee who is working as a Chainman in Malkera Colliery since 1980. He has stated that concerned workman who was working as a Chainman along with him since January, 1983 had worked along with him for one and half year. MW-1 does not know the category of a Chainman and as he had seen the concerned workman working along with him as Chainman it was not possible for him to say if he had worked as Survey Mazdoor. WW-3 S. K. Chatterjee is the Incharge, Time Keeping section of Malkera Colliery. He used to mark the attendance of the concerned workman as a Time Keeper. He has stated that he had seen the concerned workman working in Coal Measurement along with the survey and tracing of plan in the office. He has further stated that the lowest post in the Survey department is of Chainman and the concerned workman was working as a Chainman. He has further stated that there was no post of Survey mazdoor in the survey section in Malkera Colliery.

In his cross-examination he has stated that the concerned workman used to carry the survey instrument along with him while going for surveying. WW-2 is the workman himself who has stated that he was working as a Chainman. He has accepted that the management had not issued any advertisement for the appointment of a Chainman or any interview or trade that was taken for deputing the concerned workman as Chainman. The concerned workman is not pressing promotion as a Chainman but the case of the workmen is that as the concerned workman was working as a Chainman for about 1 and half years he should be regularised as a Chainman and for that purpose there was no question of interview, trade test or advertisement for the post of Chainman. The workmen have filed Ext. W-2 dated 22-6-84 which shows that the Manager, Malkera Colliery required the services of the concerned workman and some other persons of the Survey department to work overtime for the preparation of the Mazdoor preparation plan on the basis of Ext. W-2 it is submitted on behalf of the workmen that as the concerned workman was working as a Chainman his services was required for the preparation of monsoon preparation plan to do overtime. Ext. W-2 no doubt is of some aid to the case of the concerned workman.

Ext. M-1 dated 8/11-1-1983 is the letter of appointment of the concerned workman. Ext. M-2 dated 1-10-82 is an application for appointment as Cat. I Mazdoor at Malkera Colliery on the strength of his father's services. Ext. M-6, M-7, M-8, M-9 and M-10 are correspondence between the concerned workman and the management regarding the claim of the workmen that he was working as a Chainman, and its denial by the management. The said correspondence does not lead us to any conclusion. Ext. M-11 is the comment of the management before the ALC(C) Dhanbad when an industrial dispute was raised by the union on behalf of the concerned workman. Ext. M-4 is an application dated 9-8-84 by the concerned workman to the Personnel Officer, Malkera Colliery in which prayer was made for leave on 9-8-84. It is stated in this application that the concerned workman was in Cat. I. On the basis of this statement in Ext. M-4 it is submitted that the concerned workman was a Cat. I Mazdoor in the survey department and was not a Chainman. Admittedly the concerned workman was in Cat. I and as such he has stated the said fact in Ext. M-4. The claim of the concerned workman that he was a Chainman had not been accepted by the management and he could not have applied for leave by describing himself as Chainman and as such I think that his statement that he was in Cat. I cannot solely the case of the concerned workman that he was working as a Chainman in the Survey department.

A very important factor to be considered is that the concerned workman was Hons. Graduate and had also a survey training certificate. MW-1 has stated that employees dependents are initially given Cat. I on their appointment. In his cross-examination MW-1 has stated that according to the policy of Tata a dependent of an employee is first appointed in Cat. I in all cases irrespective of the qualifications. Thus whatever qualifications the concerned workman might have possessed, he was appointed in Cat. I in accordance with the policy of the management but seeing his qualification of survey training and his higher education, the management felt to utilise him in the survey department. Admittedly there was no post of Survey Mazdoor in the survey department and the lowest post in survey department is of a Chainman. It appears therefore that the concerned workman was deputed to work as Chainman in the Survey department but his designation continued as Cat. I Mazdoor. MW-1 on his appointment as Manager of Malkera Colliery found that there was no necessity of survey mazdoor in the survey department and taking the concerned workman on his designation as Cat. I Mazdoor transferred him from the survey department to other place. MW-1 was transferred to Malkera Colliery on 20-1-84 and he had not seen the concerned workman actually working in the survey department. It appears that the concerned workman was actually working as a Chainman in the survey department and his prayer for being regularised as Chainman therefore does not appear to be without substance. Ext. M-7 dated 10-8-84 is an application by the concerned workman to the management. It has been stated that some persons in other department who were appointed as a General Mazdoor worked in the higher category and were regularised in the higher category in which they were working. The said statement in Ext. M-7 has not been refuted on behalf of the management. It appears therefore that the management had been regularising the

General Mazdoor in the higher categories if they had worked in the higher category for more than 190 days or so. Considering all the evidence I hold that as the concerned workman was working as a Chainman in the survey department from 5-1-83 and had worked for a continuous period of 451 days as Chainman, he deserves to be regularised as a Chainman.

In the result, I hold that the demand of Janta Mazdoor Sangh that the concerned workman who was designated as Cat. I Mazdoor should be regularised as Chainman in Cat. IV from 5-1-83 by the management of Malkera Colliery of M/s Tisco is justified and that the concerned workman is entitled to the wages of Cat. IV with effect from 5-1-83 with all consequential benefits.

This is my Award.

Dated : 18-9-1986.

[No. L-20012/392/84-D.III (A)]
I. N. SINHA, Presiding Officer

का.आ. 3687.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार, भारत कोकिंग कोल लि. के मुख्यालय के प्रबंधन से सम्बद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण, नं. 2, धनबाद के पंचाट को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 30-9-1986 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

S.O. 3687.—In pursuance of section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal No. 2 Dhanbad as shown in the Annexure, in the industrial dispute between the employees in relation to the management of M/s. Bharat Coking Coal Ltd. Headquarters and their workmen, which was received by the Central Government on the 30th September, 1986.

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL (NO. 2) AT DHANBAD

Reference No. 59 of 1985

In the matter of Industrial Dispute under Section 10(1)(d) of the I. D. Act, 1947

PARTIES :

Employers in relation to the management of Messrs Bharat Coking Coal Limited Headquarters and their workmen.

APPEARANCES :

On behalf of the workmen—Shri S. Das Gupta, Jt. General Secretary R.C.M.S., Dhanbad.

On behalf of the employers—Shri R. S. Murthy, Advocate.

STATE : Bihar

INDUSTRY : Coal

Dhanbad, Dated, the 23rd September, 1986

The Government of India, Ministry of Labour in exercise of the powers conferred on them under Section 10(1)(d) of the I. D. Act, 1947 has referred the following dispute to this Tribunal for adjudication vide their Order No. L-20012(6)/85-D.III (A), dated, the 18th May 1985.

SCHEDULE

"Whether the demand of Rashtriva Colliery Mazdoor Sangh that the Data Processing Assistants of ETP Section of M/s. Bharat Coking Coal Limited, Kovla Bhavan whose names are given in the Annexure below should be given by the management Clerical Grade-II from February, 1975, Clerical Grade-I from 16-12-1976 and Technical Grade-B from 1-4-1980 is justified? If so, to what relief are these workmen entitled?"

ANNEXURE

1. Shri Rama Shankar Pandey
2. Shri Kalyan Kumar Chatterjee
3. Shri Kamaleshwar Prasad Choubey

4. Shri Babulal Pandit
5. Shri Hari Sadhan Goswami
6. Shri Narayan Chatterjee
7. Smt. Ashoka Gupta.

The case of the workmen is that BCCL is a public sector Coal Company which is a Government of India undertaking owning most of the Coal mines in the district of Dhanbad and its head office is known as Koyala Bhawan situated in Koyalanagar in the town of Dhanbad. The system of mechanised pay roll preparation of the employees was in existence in some of the taken over collieries even before the take over of the Coaking Coal companies in 1971. After the take over of the Coal mines the first step for electronic data processing was taken in the year 1974. In April, 1974 three workmen were selected from the existing employees of BCCL and they were sent for training in machine operation. The bulk recruitment in Electronic Data Processing (hereinafter to be referred as EDP) were made in June, July, October, 1974, February and October, 1975, March and October, 1976 and July 1977. The total number of workmen employed in E.D.P. Department is approximately 107. At the initial stage EDP department was located at three places namely the machines were installed at Jealgora Building, Jealgora, I.M.A. building at Dhansar while the control of the E.D.P. department was exercise from Bhuggatdi Building at Bhuggatdi. After the completion of Koyala Bhawan at Koyala Nagar all these three offices shifted at Koyala Bhawan and presently the E.D.P. department is accommodated at Koyala Bhawan along with other department of the headquarters of BCCL. During the earliest stages of the E.D.P. department, the lowest point of entry was Clerical Grade-II and all persons recruited as Punch Verifier operators (hereinafter referred to as P.V.O.) were placed in Clerical Grade-II. An exception was made in the case of recruitment of some of the staff in February, 1975 which includes the concerned workmen at Sl. No. 1 to 6 of the annexure to the schedule of the order of reference. Although the advertisement stipulated that the selected candidates will be given Clerical Grade-II, the selected candidates were told that they would be offered Clerical Grade-III since they did not receive 60% and upwards marks in the aptitude test. So although they had applied for Grade-II the new recruits were forced to accept Clerical Grade-III. After recruitment they were not provided with any opportunity of training in Punch Verifying machine as stipulated in their letter of appointment resulting in great delay for their next higher grade. Some persons recruited after them were given training and got the benefit of higher grade earlier than the concerned workmen. The concerned workmen who were offered Clerical Grade-III were designated as Data Processing Assistant (hereinafter referred to as D.P.A.).

Sl. No. 7 of the annexure to the schedule of order of reference was appointed on 16-8-76 as a Junior Punch Verifier Operator in Clerical Grade-III. Subsequently Clerical Grade-I, II and III were converted into Technical and Supervisory Grade -C, D and E respectively. The concerned workmen and the union objected to the arbitrary placement and continuation of the concerned workmen in Clerical Grade-III in view of the fact that the job performed by them used to be done so far by higher category staff. The demand was raised on their behalf from time to time for their placement in Clerical Grade-II but with no effect. In September, 1976 in a meeting between the representative of the management and the union it was agreed to abolish Clerical Grade-III and upgrade all Grade-III staff to Grade-II. Accordingly on the recommendation of the management's services by his letter dated 22/25-10-76 the said decision was implemented with effect from 15-12-76 and the concerned workmen designated as senior D.P.As and the junior P.V.Os were redesignated as P.V.Os. In the meantime between September, 1976 and 15th December, 1976 new hands were recruited as P.V.Os and placed in Clerical Grade-II (Technical Grade-D) in terms of the aforesaid agreement although the concerned workmen did not get the benefit of Clerical Grade-II by that time. Thus the concerned workmen became junior to these new recruits in service.

The management recruited Shri A. K. Srivastava as System Assistant in Technical Grade-C w.e.f. 16-12-76. However, the said designation was subsequently changed to junior system Assistant. Shri Srivastava was entrusted with the same job as was being performed by the D.P.As/Sr. D.P.As

but the management designated Shri Srivastava a Junior System Assistant. The recruitment of Shri Srivastava was made to favour a highly placed Government Officer without observing the formalities required for any recruitment.

With effect from 15-12-76 several posts of Junior System Assistant/Junior Mechanical Operator in Grade-C were created and they were filled in by re-designating some of the Sr. P.V.Os. The recruitment of Shri A. K. Srivastava in placing in Technical and Supervisory Grade-C gave rise to serious discontent amongst the employees in Grade-D and the concerned workmen made repeated representations demanding grade equal to that of A. K. Srivastava on the ground that they were doing same/similar work and for protection of their seniority. The union took up the matter with the management but the negotiation failed. NCWA-II came into force from 1-1-79 and thereafter categorisation of the employees of E.D.P. department was done by the JBCCI. The management of BCCL did not implement the particular decision of the JBCCI in time and therefore the union raised an industrial dispute before the ALC(C), Dhanbad for conciliation. The issue referred for conciliation included the demand of the concerned workmen for the same grade as that of Shri A. K. Srivastava with retrospective effect and restoration of seniority from the date of their appointment and subsequent upgradation. On 17-6-82 a tripartite settlement was reached in terms of which many of the workers were upgraded or promoted with effect from 1-4-80. In view of the fact that the job done by the junior System Assistant and the workmen concerned was the same, it was agreed to change the designation of the concerned workmen to Junior System Assistant and upgrade them. The union, however, reserved their right regarding restoration of seniority to raise it at the subsequent date as no agreement was arrived on that issue. Accordingly the designation of the concerned workman Sl. No. 1 to 6 of the schedule of the order of reference were changed from Sr. D.P.A. to Jr. S.A. and they were upgraded to Grade-C with effect from 1-4-80. Smt. A. Gupta (Sl. No. 7) whose designation continued to be of P.V.O. was all along with the Sr. D.P.As and was doing the same job and accordingly she was also regularised as Jr. S.A. with effect from 1-4-80. Although there was no stipulation in the agreement regarding upgradation of Shri A. K. Srivastava as the job being done by him did not merit any higher category, the management created a special vacancy for him and promoted him to the post of System Assistant in Grade-B and gave retrospective effect from 1-4-80. The promotion of Shri Srivastava in Grade-B gave rise to the dissatisfaction among the concerned workmen and the union took up their case with the management. The demand of the union was that since the 7 concerned workmen and Shri A. K. Srivastava were doing the same work from the very beginning they are entitled to the same grade from the very date they started doing the same job. When the management did not agree the union of the workmen raised an industrial dispute before the ALC(C), Dhanbad. The conciliation proceeding before the ALC(C) failed and thereafter on submission of failure report the Govt. of India, Ministry of Labour referred the dispute for adjudication by this Tribunal. The concerned workmen have claimed that Smt. Ashoka Gupta should be given Clerical Grade-II with effect from 16-8-74 and the remaining 6 concerned workmen should be given Clerical Grade-II from February, 1975, Clerical Grade-I or Technical Grade-C to all of them with effect from 16-12-76, and Technical Grade-B to them from 1-4-80.

The case of the management is that the issue under reference stood settled by a settlement dated 17-6-82 reached between the management and the sponsoring union in course of conciliation proceeding. The said settlement was fully implemented by the management which is still in force. It is submitted that in view of the said settlement the present reference is barred. It is also stated that the reference made is entirely different from the demand made by the sponsoring union before the ALC(C), Dhanbad.

The management invited application for the post of Punch Card operators in E.D.P. department by a circular dated 11-3-74 specifying the qualifications etc. required to be possessed by the candidates. In response to the circular a large number of applications were received by the management from the employees already working in BCCL and also from the dependents of some of the employees. An aptitude test was held for the candidates on 15-9-74 with the assistance of

the officials of the I.B.M. World Trade Corporation, Jamshedpur, The IBM World Trade Corporation had supplied the electronic data processing equipment to the management. The said corporation furnished the results of the test held by them to the management qualifying the candidates on the basis of aptitude test conducted by them as Grade-A, Grade-B, Grade-C and D. They recommended the candidates of Grade-A and B only to be considered for selection as Punch Operators. The management appointed 14 candidates out of the Grade-A and B categories as P.V.O. in Clerical Grade-II in October, 1974 after holding an interview by selection committee and finding them suitable. A list of failed candidates were also prepared who secured marks between 110 and 119, 100 to 190 and 90 to 99 marks. Those candidates were interviewed for the post of D.P.As in the next lower grade of Clerical Grade-III in December, 1974. Out of them 23 were selected and it was made clear to them during the interview that they will be appointed as D.P.As in Clerical Grade-III and not as Punch Card Operators. The candidates agreed to it and thereafter the first 9 amongst the selected candidates were offered the post of D.P.As in Clerical Grade-III. Those 9 candidates included the concerned workmen at Sl. No. 1 to 6 in the annexure to the reference order. The other three candidates had got themselves transferred to other departments and ceased to be in the Data Processing department. Smt. A. Gupta happened to be widow of one of the Mining Engineer who died in harness due to cancer and she was given employment on compassionate ground after she was subjected to aptitude test by the I.B.M. World Trade Corporation. She secured 111 marks and was graded as C by the Corporation. She was appointed as Junior Punch Verifier Operator in Clerical Grade-III in 1976 and joined on 16-8-76. She was given training in Key punch operation for about 2 months but thereafter she expressed her desire to be posted in the manual section. Her request was accepted and she was shifted to the input and output section in the same scale. The management decided that all the employees of Clerical Grade-III in the E.D.P. department of Head Office would be placed in Clerical Grade-II and accordingly the 7 concerned workmen were placed in Clerical Grade-II with the designation of Sr. data processing Assistant and they continued to discharge the same duties as before. The management had appointed various categories in the E.D.P. department including P.V.O. and junior P.V.O. The junior P.V.Os were given Clerical Grade-III and the P.V.Os were given Clerical Grade-II. Those who had previous training or experience in the job of key punch operators were selected as P.V.Os and junior P.V.Os. In due course the E.D.P. department was being manned by employees of different designation who were performing different functions. In 1976 the management converted the grades of the employees posted in E.D.P. department from Clerical Grade-I, II, III to Technical Grade-C and D respectively. The pay scales of the Clerical Grade and the Technical Grade were identical.

While making direct recruitment of some categories of data processing personnel, the management recruited Shri A. K. Srivastava as System Assistant in Technical Grade-C in December, 1976. But subsequently his designation was changed to Jr. System Assistant. Shri Srivastava is a Science Graduate and had training and practical experience in Computer programming, the unit record machine operation and punch card operation. There were shortage of candidates with such qualifications. The management after proper test and interview found him suitable for the above post. The duties and functions of the concerned workmen were entirely different from the duties and function of Shri A. K. Srivastava. The duties and function of the concerned workmen were to receive pay roll documents, recording, taking the totals with lists prepared by the unit record machine and distributing the final output to the various collieries with regard to monthly rated/time rated pay roll in the pay roll section. Shri A. K. Srivastava was doing the job relating to the stores inventory and his further duties were inventory accounting as Junior System Assistant along with other Jr. S.A., Jr. M.O., machine operation pannel wiring, discussions with users area/departement officials in regard to stores accounting follow up jobs at different stages etc. The JBCCI by implementation instruction dated 25-8-82 re-categorised the data processing personnel concerned with key punching and machine operation and laid down designation, categories job description for them. As a result of an industrial dispute raised by the sponsoring union before the ALC(C) Dhanbad, a settlement was arrived at between the management and the

sponsoring union on 17-6-82 in the course of conciliation proceeding in regard to the designation, categorisation and job description of different categories of personnel in the E.D.P. department of BCCL. The said settlement provided that the concerned workmen No. 1 to 6 in the annexure to the order of reference who were then in Technical Grade-D would be placed in Technical Grade-C and re-categorised as Jr. System Assistant with effect from 1-4-80. At about the same time Shri A. K. Srivastava was promoted from Technical Grade-C to Grade-B as System Assistant on the recommendation of the D.P.C. Thereafter Shri A. K. Srivastava made a representation stating that some injustice had been done to him as compared to certain other employees which was considered by the management and on merit the management gave notional seniority to Shri A. K. Srivastava as System Assistant in Technical Grade-B with effect from 1-4-80 by an order dated 4-7-83 without giving any financial benefit or arrears on account of notional seniority. Subsequently the union raised the dispute before the ALC(C), Dhanbad in 1984 demanding that the same benefit of promotion be given to the concerned workmen as in case of Shri A. K. Srivastava with effect from 1-4-80. The conciliation failed and thereafter the present reference has been made. It is submitted on behalf of the management that apart from being in violation of the settlement dated 17-6-82, there is no question of comparing the case of Shri A. K. Srivastava with the case of the concerned workman. The case of Shri A. K. Srivastava stood entirely on different footing in regard to his qualification, background and attainments prior to the date of his appointment and also the nature of duties and function performed by him after his appointment. On the above facts it is further stated that the demand of the union as covered by the reference is not justified.

The points to be considered in this reference are (1) whether the concerned workmen should be given clerical Grade-II from February, 1975 (2) whether they should be given Clerical Grade-I from 16-12-76 and (3) Technical Grade-B from 1-4-80.

The workmen have examined three witnesses and the management have examined two witnesses in support of their respective cases. The management has produced documents which are marked Ext. M-1 to M-17. The documents exhibited on behalf of the workmen are Ext. W-1 to W-45.

The basis of demand of the concerned workmen from Clerical Grade-III to Grade-II from February, 1975 is that they were interviewed for Clerical Grade-II in respect of the advertisement for Clerical Grade-II and they satisfied all the conditions stated in the advertisement for recruitment. All persons recruitment before and after them for doing the same work were given Clerical Grade-II (Technical Grade-D) and there was no reason as to why the concerned workmen were given Clerical Grade-III. The concerned workmen were entrusted with the job as higher category employees had been doing and they had performed the job satisfactorily. Ext. W-1 dated 26/30-11-74 is an interview letter for the post of Punch Card Operator in the scale of Rs. 205-325 which is of Clerical Grade-II. The interview letter was for Punch Card Operators and the date of interview was 10th of December, 1974 at Vihar Building. Ext. M-1 dated 11-3-74 shows the qualifications, desirability and scale of pay of Punch Card Operator. This Ext. M-1 also shows that the interview letter Ext. W-1 was issued in respect of the Punch Card Operator in accordance with the qualifications, desirability and scale of pay as stated in Ext. M-1. Ext. M-2 dated 16-8-74 is the norm adopted for the purpose of screening the applications which were received from the employees and their relations for the post of Punch Card Operators. It is the admitted case of the parties that aptitude test was held for the candidates on 15-9-74 with the assistance of the officials of the I.B.M. World Corporation Jamshedpur. The said I.B.M. World Trade Corporation furnished the result of the test held by them. Ext. M16 dated 19-9-74 is the result of the candidates in the key punch operators aptitude test conducted on 15-9-74. They recommended that only candidates securing Grade-A and B be considered for selection and rest of the candidates who had appeared in the aptitude test had secured Grade-C and D. It will thus appear from Ext. M-6 that the I.B.M. World Corporation recommended only 14 candidates graded as A & B for consideration as P.V.O. in Clerical Grade-II. The name of the

6 concerned workmen are not included in this list and as such they were not interviewed by the selection committee for the post of P.V.O. in Clerical Grade-II. Ext. M-7 dated 18-10-74 is a letter from the management services of BCCL to Shri I. S. Pandey, Sr. Personnel Officer, Vihar Building which shows that a list of candidates who had appeared in the aptitude test for Punch Card Operator on 15-9-74 and failed to qualify was sent. The list also forms part of Ext. M-7. It will show that the list has been divided into 3 groups namely those who have secured between 110 and 119, those who secured between 100-109 and those who secured between 90 and 99. The Manager management's services directed that necessary action may be taken to call for the candidates for interview in order to select some of them for some lower post. According to the management it was in accordance with this list that the concerned workmen were interviewed for the lower Clerical Grade-III for the post of Data Processing Assistant. It is asserted by M-2 Shri S. L. Keswani who was working as Sr. Personnel Officer in the head office of BCCL that he was one of the member of the Selection Committee for the selection to the post of D.P.As. He has stated that the selection committee had interviewed the candidates and the proceedings of the selection committee were prepared. Ext. M-14 is a photo copy of the selection for the post of D.P.A. in the scale of Rs. 180-265 in Clerical Grade-III. It is stated in Ext. M-14 that on the basis of performance in the interview 23 candidates were recommended for recruitment. It is further clarified that the candidates were called for the post of Punch Card Operator in the scale of Rs. 205-325 Clerical Grade-II, and the committee was asked to clarify to the candidates that in case of selection they will be appointed as D.P.As and not as Punch Card Operator as mentioned in the interview letter. It is also stated that the recommended candidates had accepted the conditions that they are making selection for the post of D.P.As in Clerical Grade-III and the said fact was also record in the proceeding of selection committee and no candidate had objected to their selection to be clerical Grade-III. He has admitted that the posts for which they were making selection had not been advertised. It is already clear from the documents discussed above that the concerned workmen had applied for the post of Punch Card Operator but they were not found suitable in the aptitude test for the said post and as such they were not taken as Punch Card Operator in Clerical Grade-II and that subsequently as the management wanted some candidates in the lower grade with lower pay scale, the concerned workmen along with others were interviewed by the management and were selected as D.P.As in the scale of Rs. 196-265. It will appear from para 6 of the W.S. of the concerned workmen that they were told that they would be offered clerical Grade-III since they did not receive 60 per cent more marks in the aptitude test and thus they were forced to accept Grade-III although they had applied for Grade-II. WW-2 who is one of the concerned workmen had stated that there was an internal advertisement by the company on the basis of which they had applied for the post of Punch Verified Operators in Clerical Grade-II. He has stated that there was a written test and oral interview for the said post. Thereafter they were given appointment letter for the post of D.P.A. in Clerical Grade-III. He has a grievance that they had not been given reasons as to why the appointment in Clerical Grade-II. He has stated that subsequently the concerned workmen had protested in writing before the management and thereafter the Manager, Managements services told them that as they had secured less than 60 marks they were given the lower grade of Clerical Grade-III and the designation was also different i.e. of D.P.A. It is clear therefore that although the concerned workmen had applied for the post of Clerical Grade-II they were not found fit for that and they were subsequently interviewed for the post of D.P.A. in Clerical Grade-III and were appointed in the said post. The fact that the concerned workmen had accepted the appointment of D.P.A. in Clerical Grade-III takes away all the wind from the sail and it is clear that the concerned workmen had accepted the post of D.P.A. in Clerical Grade-III and now they cannot claim Clerical Grade-II when they were not actually found fit for the said post by the I.B.M. World Trade Corporation, Jamshedpur which was an independent body in which the management had no say. It was not necessary for the management to give reasons to each candidate when they were not selected for the post to which they had applied. The manage-

ment on the other hand, had been rather liberal in considering the case of the concerned workman for a lower post on the basis of the application which they had made earlier for the post of Clerical Grade-II. In my opinion the management has offered sufficient reasons showing why the concerned workmen were appointed in the lower grade of Clerical Grade-III as D.P.A. The management had no reason or any bias against the concerned workmen and the appointment was purely on the basis of mark obtained by them at the aptitude test and their interview. In the initial stage of E.D.P. department which was established in 1974 there was no specified job description of the employees being appointed in E.D.P. Section and as such there might have been some overlapping of job done by them but that in itself will not entitle the concerned workmen to claim that they should have been appointed in Clerical Grade-II when it is clear from the evidence that they had not fared well for being selected for the post of Clerical Grade-II and were subsequently considered for the post of D.P.A. in the lower grade of Clerical Grade-III.

So far Smt. Ashoka Gupta is concerned she was appointed on 16-8-76 as a Junior P.V.O. and were placed in Clerical Grade-III. Ext. M-8 is the copy of the application filed by Smt. Ashoka Gupta for appointment. It appears from her application that her husband late M. N. Gupta was surveying as Asstt. Manager, Bascoapur Colliery of BCCL and that he died of cancer on 20-12-76 leaving behind his wife Smt. Ashoka Gupta and a child aged 1-1/2 year. It will also appear from the application that she was B.Sc. with Physics Hons. from Calcutta University. It appears that she was also sent for aptitude test by I.B.M. World Trade Corporation, Jamshedpur Ext. M-9 dated 8-4-76 shows that she scored 111 marks and was graded in Grade-C by the I.B.M. World Trade Corporation in the Key Punch Operator aptitude test. It appears that the said corporation did not find her suitable for the post of Key Punching Operator as they recommended that only candidates securing Grade-A and B can be considered for selection for the post of Key Punch Operators. Thereafter Smt. Ashoka Gupta was appointed in the lower post of Junior Punch Verifier Operator. Ext. W-3 dated 16-7-76 is the appointment letter issued to Smt. Ashoka Gupta showing that she was appointed as Junior Punch Verifier Operator in the scale of Rs. 330-440. It is admitted that Smt. Ashoka Gupta after 2 months of training in key punch operation was shifted to the input and output section in the same pay scale and started performing the same job as that of the three other concerned workmen. Smt. Ashoka Gupta had not been appointed in Clerical Grade-II. She had not applied for the post of Clerical Grade-II. It appears that she was appointed on a compassionate ground in Clerical Grade-III and it cannot be said that she should have been appointed in Clerical Grade-II. In my opinion the evidence clearly shows that the concerned workmen were appointed in Clerical Grade-III and the said appointment cannot be changed to Clerical Grade-II by this Tribunal. Ext. W-36 dated 4-4-84 is a Charter of demand of E.D.P. department which shows in Sl. No. 3 that national seniority and due promotion to the Jr. System Assistant was demanded besides other demand which did not relate to the concerned workmen. Ext. W-37 dated 6-7-84 is an application by the sponsoring union before the ALC(C), Dhanbad raising the industrial dispute in respect of the concerned workmen. It will appear from the prayer portion at page-5 of Ext. W-37 that the union Secretary of RCMS union had prayed that the 7 concerned persons should be secured their due and proper placement first from 15-12-76 in Grade-I and from 1-4-80 in Grade-B with consequential and other benefits with effect from the respective dates. It will appear therefore that the Union Secretary of RCMS union had prayed that the 7 concerned Clerical Grade-II from 16-8-76 and that the other 6 concerned workmen should get Clerical Grade-II from February, 1975. Thus there was no demand on behalf of the concerned workmen when the industrial dispute was raised that they should get Clerical Grade-II from 1976 and therefore the reference in respect of this point has been made in respect of which no industrial dispute had been raised. The settlement Exh. M-13 also shows that this demand was not in the terms of settlement. The point that they were performing the job of the higher grade and as such they should be placed in the higher grade is a matter which will be discussed later on in this Award. For the present I would conclude that the concerned workmen had been appointed in Clerical Grade-III and the said appointment cannot be changed to Clerical Grade-II from 1975.

The next point to be considered is whether the concerned workmen should be given Clerical Grade-I from 16-12-76 and further that they should be given Technical Grade-B from 1-4-80.

The justification for the said demand of the concerned workmen is based on the appointment of Shri A. K. Srivastava as System Assistant in Clerical Grade-I with effect from 16-12-76 and grade B from 1-4-80. It is submitted on behalf of the workmen that Shri A. K. Srivastava had been entrusted with the same job which the concerned workmen were performing as Sr. D. P. A. but Shri A. K. Srivastava was placed in Clerical Grade-I equivalent to Technical Grade-C from 16-12-76 and thus disturbed the seniority of the workmen and it is clearly unfair discrimination. It is further stated that the management subsequently admitted that the job contents of the D.P.As. Sr. D.P.As and the Jr. S.A. were the same and as the concerned workmen were doing the said job since before the appointment of Shri A. K. Srivastava, they were senior to him and should have been placed in Clerical Grade-I since before the appointment of Shri A. K. Srivastava. Ext. W-5 dated 23-11-76 shows how Srivastava was introduced to the management which led to his appointment in Clerical Grade-I. Ext. M-5 is an office order dated 16-12-76 which shows that Shri A. K. Srivastava joined his duties on 16-12-76 as System Assistant and was posted under Manager Management's services Bhuggatdi Building. The appointment letter dated 13-12-76 of Shri A. K. Srivastava forms part of Ext. W-38 which shows that he was appointed as a temporary System Assistant. Ext. M-3 is the application of Shri A. K. Srivastava for the said post in which his qualification has been given. Ext. M-4 series are the certificates granted to Shri A. K. Srivastava from Datamation institute of Computer programming showing that he had gone under training in the computer programming course consisting of Auto coder, Fortren IV, Cobol, Sorter, interpreter, Reproducer, Collator I.B.M. 407-447 accounting machine and that he had also undergone training in the Punch Card Operator course consisting of 25 cards, 50 CALS/10 M.Ts and 8000, K/how on IBM 024. Thus Ext. M-4 series show the qualifications which Shri A. K. Srivastava had obtained in respect of Computer besides his educational qualification of B.Sc. WW-1 who had also taken training course of Data Processing from Varanasi stated that all the training at Varanasi were theoretical and they had not handled any machine. WW-2 and WW-3 have stated that Shri A. K. Srivastava did not know to handle the machines of the E.D.P. department at Koyala Bhawan and that he had learnt about the handling of the machine on his appointment by working along with D.P.As. MW-1 Shri S. B. Prasad who is a Manager of E.D.P. department has, however, stated that Shri A. K. Srivastava knew the operation of the different machines of E.D.P. Section when he was appointed in 1976. MW-1 was the Manager of E.D.P. Section and I do not find any reason to disbelieve him as he does not appear to be interested in Shri A. K. Srivastava or has any grudge against the concerned workmen. It is clear therefore that Shri A. K. Srivastava had training in respect of the workings of the machines of E.D.P. department since before his appointment. Ext. W-11 dated 21-3-78, W-13 dt. 27-12-78, W-14 dated 25-6-79 and Ext. W-18 dated 22-4-80 are representations by the concerned workmen in which they had demanded abolition of D.P.As. wing and to put them in Systems wings and their fixation in the proper grade. Ext. W-23 dated 17-6-82 is equivalent to the management's documents Ext. M-13. Ext. M-13 is a memorandum of settlement between the management of BCCL and R.C.M.S. union by which the demand of the workmen were conceded. It will appear from the short recital of the case in Ext. M-13 that the workman employed in E.D.P. Section of BCCL were demanding re-categorisation and job description of various categories of employees in the light of the agreement being standardisation committee of the JBCCI. The issue were discussed in a series of meeting between the management of BCCL and the representatives of the workmen Shri R. N. Sharma, General Secretary RCMS Union represented the matter before the RIC(C). The matter was seized in the conciliation and conciliation proceeding were held on 2-6-82 by the Dy. CLC(C) Dhanbad in which the RLC(C), Dhanbad also participated in the said conciliation proceeding. The parties

agreed to come to the terms of settlement which are included in Ext. W-13. Para-4 of the terms of settlement shows that the existing Sr. D.P.As. who were in Technical Grade-B at that time were to be placed in Technical Grade-C and re-categorisation as Jr. System Assistant with effect from 1-4-80. Thus these Sr. D.P.As. are not other than the concerned workmen Sl. No. 1 to 6 of the schedule of the order of reference. It further shows that as far as the demand of the union for allowing national seniority to those Sr. D.P.As. from the date of their appointment/promotion as Sr. D.P.A. is concerned, the union reserved the right to take up the matter with the management and if necessary raise a dispute. It was further contemplated that all promotions as per the terms of settlement will be given effect in accordance with the cadre scheme shown in Appendix-C to the settlement and that all the promotions in terms of the settlement will take a prospective effect only. This settlement is an admitted document of the parties and has settled the matter in respect of the concerned workmen in respect of their demand which they had prior to the settlement. Thus whatever grievances the concerned workmen may be having in the past it was settled by the settlement Ext. M-13 and they were placed in Technical Grade-C and re-categorised as Jr. System Assistant with effect from 1-4-80. Admittedly this settlement will in operation and has settled the dispute except about the notional seniority of the Sr. D.P.As. from the date of the appointment/promotion as Sr. D.P.As. Thus the demand of the workmen that they should be placed in Technical Grade-C and re-categorised as Jr. S. A. was settled and the matter relating to it cannot again be raised.

Ext. W-29 dated 12-9-83 is the record note of joint discussion held with the representative of R.C.M.S.E.D.P. Branch with the management Point No. 11 related to the case of D.P.As. in respect of which the decision was that the specific case of the union to be put up. Ext. W-30 dated 27-3-83 is the specific points which were put up by the workmen. Ext. W-34 is the comment of the management on Ext. W-30. The management did not agree to the notional promotions of the concerned workmen from 16-12-76.

According to the workmen Shri A. K. Srivastava who although appointed as System Assistant by a subsequent order was re-designed as Jr. System Assistant was doing the same job which the concerned workmen were doing. The management on the other hand said that Shri A. K. Srivastava was doing job different that of the concerned workmen. Ext. W-12 dated 5/7-6-78 is a note of Shri S. B. Prasad the then Asstt. Manager on the representation of D.P.As. In the first para he has stated the necessity of the appointment of D.P.As. in the E.D.P. department. In para-2 it is stated that the concerned 6 workmen who were appointed as D.P.As. were given the jobs of input/output control as well as control of various systems in the shape of keeping various controls, records etc. He has further stated that the job done by them is fairly skilled and of responsible nature and therefore he suggested that there should be no Grade-III in the E.D.P. department. He has stated that they were promoted on 15-12-1976 as Sr. D.P.A. without consideration to the minimum eligibility period required in their grade. Thus we see from his note the job which was allotted to the concerned workmen. Ext. W-7 dated 20/22-1-77 is an office order which shows that the 6 concerned workmen were found suitable for promotion to the post of Sr. D.P.As. and accordingly they were promoted to the post of Sr. D.P.A. with effect from 15-12-1976. Ext. W-12 and W-7 therefore show that the concerned 6 workmen were promoted from the post of D.P.As. to the post of Sr. D.P.As. with effect from 15-12-76. Ext. W-20 dated 17-2-1981 is a note regarding the case of Sr. D.P.As. In the last para it is stated that with effect from 15-12-76 some more P.V.Os. were promoted from Clerical Grade-II to Clerical Grade-I and they were designated as Jr. System Assistant. It is further stated that the jobs being done by Jr. S.A. and the D.P.As. who were promoted to Sr. D.P.As. with effect from 15-12-1976 is similar in nature. It will thus appear from Ext. W-20 that the job performed by the concerned workmen were similar in nature to that of the Jr. S.A. Ext. W-45 is the job description of Sr. D.P.As. and Junior System Assistant. This job description is annexure B to the memorandum of settlement. The complete settlement including the annexures are in Ext. M-13. It will appear from the

job description of Sr. D.P.As. and Jr. System Assistant that their job was the same. Of course the schedule shows that the job of Sr. System Assistant and System Assistant were different from the jobs of Sr. D.P.As. and Jr. System Assistant. Thus from all the exhibits discussed above it will appear that the job being performed by the concerned workmen and of the Jr. System Assistant were the same. It was for this reason that the then Manager E.D.P. department in Ext. W-20 recommended that the case of Sr. D.P.As. may be considered for Jr. System Assistant and thereafter the concerned workmen were redesignated as Junior System Assistant in Clerical Grade-I equivalent to Technical Grade-C vide Ext. W-24 dated 16/17-7-1982 which was to take effect from 1-4-1980. Ext. W-35 is the office order dated 17-2-84 by which Srimati Ashoka Gupta P.V.O. who had been working with the Sr. D.P.As. since 21-3-1977 was redesignated as Junior System Assistant with effect from 1-4-1980 in Technical Grade-C. The discussion made above will show that as the concerned workmen were doing the same job as that of Junior System Assistant they were redesignated as Jr. System Assistant from 1-4-1980. The evidence shows that the concerned workmen as Sr. D.P.As. were doing the same job as that of Jr. System Assistant from 15-12-1976 but they had been redesignated as Junior System Assistant with effect from 1-4-1980. If the concerned workmen were doing the job of Jr. System Assistant since 15-12-1976 there is no reason as to why they should not have been designated as Junior System Assistant with effect from 15-12-1976. The management has admitted that they were doing the job of Junior System Assistant and in recognition of the said fact the management redesignated them as Jr. System Assistant from 1-4-1980, in accordance with the settlement.

The demand regarding the notional seniority of the concerned workmen had been left open by the settlement Ext. M-13 and the settlement does not appear to be a bar for raising the said question. Although the claim of the concerned workmen is that they should get Clerical Grade-I from 16-12-1976, in essence this was a claim for their seniority from 16-12-1976 in Clerical Grade-I or Junior System Assistant. In view of the fact that the concerned workmen were doing the same job as that of the Junior System Assistant since 15-12-1976, I do not find any reason as to why no notional seniority can be given to the concerned workmen in Clerical Grade-I equivalent to Technical Grade-C with effect from 15-12-1976. I hold therefore, that as the concerned workmen as Sr. D.P.As. were doing the same job as that of Junior System Assistant from 15-12-1976 they are entitled to get notional seniority from the said date in Clerical Grade-I.

Shri A. K. Srivastava was appointed as Junior System Assistant from 16-12-1976 and as such it appears that the concerned workmen were senior to Shri A. K. Srivastava in the job being performed by the concerned workmen and Shri A. K. Srivastava.

It appears that Shri A. K. Srivastava was promoted vide Office order dated 4-7-1983 Ext. W-31. It appears that Shri Srivastava working as System Assistant was granted notional seniority with effect from 1-4-1980 in Technical Grade-B. However, he was not entitled to any financial benefit. Ext. M-13 in appendix-D gives manpower of E.D.P. Section. At a glance it will appear that there were 6 posts of Junior System Assistant in Grade-C, 2 posts of System Assistant, in Grade-B and 11 posts of Sr. System Assistant, in Grade-A. Ext. W-22 is the final seniority list of E.D.P. Personnel issued on 5-3-1982 which shows that Shri N. K. Sahay and Shri S. K. Das were the two System Assistants in Technical Grade-B. They continued as System Assistant in Technical Grade-B so long they were not promoted to Grade-A. Ext. W-42 is an office order dated 17-6-1983 which shows that Shri N. K. Sahay System Assistant was promoted to the post of Senior System Assistant in Grade-A with immediate effect. It means that Shri N. K. Sahay as promoted in Grade-A from 17-6-1983 and his post of System Assistant fell vacant from 17-6-1983. Ext. W-43 is another office order dated 17-5-85 which shows that Shri S. D. Das, System Assistant was promoted to the post of Senior System Assistant in Technical and Supervisory Grade-A with effect from 1-4-1980. Thus his post fell vacant only after the order Ext. W-43 was issued on 17-5-1985 as no order had been made prior to 17-5-1985 for the promotion of Shri S. K. Das. The post did not fall vacant before that date although Shri S. K. Das got the effect of the promotion from 1-4-1980. W-25 is the office

order dated 16-7-1982 by which Shri A. K. Srivastava, Junior System Assistant in Technical Grade-C was promoted to the post of System Assistant in Technical Grade-B. It will appear from Ext. W-42 and W-43 that Shri N. K. Sahay was promoted from the post of System Assistant by the order dated 17-6-1983 and Shri Das was promoted from the post of System Assistant to Senior System Assistant by the order dated 17-5-1985. It will appear thus that there was no vacancy of the post of System Assistant on 16-7-1982 when Shri A. K. Srivastava was promoted and it so appears that he was promoted as a System Assistant in Grade-B without any vacant post and this itself shows that the management was somehow bent upon promoting him even though there was no sanctioned post vacant at the time he was promoted as System Assistant. The management has therefore to atone after taking into consideration of all the concerned workmen who had been doing the same job as Shri Srivastava since before his appointment at the time when the question of filling up the vacancy of the System Assistant arises. I think the management itself will now understand the irregularity and illegality of the order of promotion of Shri Srivastava from a date when there was no vacant post. I have already held above that the concerned workmen who were doing similar job to that of System Assistant since before the appointment of Shri A. K. Srivastava they are entitled to their notional seniority from the date of their promotion to the post of Sr. D. P. A. with effect from 15-12-76. The management has therefore to consider also the seniority of the concerned workmen when promotion to the post of System Assistant is considered as the promotion of Shri A. K. Srivastava in the post of System Assistant vide Ext. W-25 cannot be sustained.

The concerned workmen are demanding Technical Grade-B from 1-4-80 on the basis of the fact that Shri A. K. Srivastava was promoted in Technical Grade-B with effect from 1-4-80. I have already discussed above to show that the promotion of Shri A. K. Srivastava in Technical Grade-B from 1-4-80 was illegal and irregular and as such the concerned workmen also cannot claim Technical Grade-B from 1-4-80. Moreover, Ext. M-13 in Appendix-C has provided only two posts of System Assistants and as such all the concerned workmen cannot claim to be promoted as System Assistant. The entire matter has to be considered by the management while promoting in the post of System Assistant after setting aside the promotion of Shri A. K. Srivastava from 1-4-80.

I have come to the conclusion on the basis of the facts which have been disclosed in this reference and accordingly I have made my observations which alone appears to be reasonable for disposing of the matter.

In the result, I hold that the demand of R.C.M.S. that the concerned workmen be given Clerical Grade-II from February, 1975 is not justified. The concerned workmen are entitled to notional seniority in Clerical Grade-I from 15-12-76 but they will not get any arrears of wages for the period from 15-12-76 to 1-4-80 when they were given Technical Grade-C. I further hold that the concerned workmen are not entitled to Technical Grade-B from 1-4-80. I further hold that the concerned workmen are not entitled to Technical Grade-B from 1-4-80 but their case for promotion for Technical Grade-B has to be considered along with the case of Shri A. K. Srivastava and other eligible workmen in the vacant post of System Assistant in Technical Grade-B.

Award is passed accordingly.

Dt. 23-9-86

I. N. SINHA, Presiding Officer
[No. L-20012/6/85-D III(A)]

नई दिल्ली, 16 अक्टूबर, 1986

का.आ. 3688—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार, भारत कॉर्रिग कोल लि० की खनबाद कॉमिनियरी के प्रबंधन से सम्बद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निम्नलिखित औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण नं० 2, खनबाद के पंचाद को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 6-10-1980 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

New Delhi, the 16th October, 1986

S.O. 3688.—In pursuance of section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal, No. 2, Dhanbad as shown in the Annexure, in the industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Dhansar Colliery of M/s. Bharat Coking Coal Limited and their workmen, which was received by the Central Government on the 6th October 1986.

ANNEXURE

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL (NO. 2), AT DHANBAD

Reference No. 143 of 1986

In the matter of industrial dispute under Section 10(1)-(d) of the I.D. Act., 1947.

PARTIES :

Employers in relation to the management of Dhansar Colliery of Messrs. Bharat Coking Coal Limited and their workmen.

APPEARANCES :

On behalf of the workmen.—Shri D. Mukherjee, Secretary, Bihar Colliery Kamgar Union.

On behalf of the employers.—Shri G. Prasad, Advocate.

STATE : Bihar.

INDUSTRY : Coal.

Dated, Dhanbad, the 25th September 1986

AWARD

The Govt. of India, Ministry of Labour in exercise of the powers conferred on them under Section 10(1)(d) of the I.D. Act., 1947 has referred the following dispute to this Tribunal for adjudication vide their Order No. L-20012 (349)85-D. III(A), dated, the 20th March, 1986.

SCHEDULE

"Whether the action of the management of Dhansar Colliery of Area No. VI of M/s. Bharat Coking Coal Limited, Dhanbad in dismissing Shri Thakur Manjhi Miner/Loader of Dhansar Colliery, from service w.e.f. 15-2-1980 is justified ? If not, to what relief the workman is entitled ?"

In this case both the parties filed their W. S. and documents etc. Thereafter several adjournments were granted to the parties for filing their settlement. Ultimately when the case was fixed on 5-9-86 both the parties appeared before me and filed a memorandum of settlement. I have gone through the terms of settlement which appears to be fair and proper. Accordingly I accept the same and pass an Award in terms of the memorandum of settlement which forms part of the Award as Annexure.

Dt : 25-9-86.

I. N. SINHA, Presiding Officer
[No. L-20012/349/85-D. III(A)]

ANNEXURE

BEFORE THE PRESIDING OFFICER, CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL NO. 2, DHANBAD

Reference No. 143/86.

Employers in relation to the management of Dhansar Colliery of M/s. B.C.C.L.,

AND

Their Workmen.

Petition of compromise

The humble joint petition on behalf of the parties to the above reference most respectfully sheweth :—

(1) That, the Central Government by notification No. L-20012(349)85-D. III(A) dated 20th March,

1986 has been pleased to refer the instant industrial dispute for an adjudication to this Hon'ble Tribunal as per schedule mentioned therein, which is quoted below :—

"Whether the action of the management of Dhansar Colliery of Area-VI of M/s. Bharat Coking Coal Ltd., Dhanbad in dismissing Sri Thakur Manjhi, Miner/Loader of Dhansar Colliery, from service w.e.f. 15-2-80 is justified ? If not, to what relief the workman is entitled ?"

(2) That the parties have amicably settled the dispute on the following terms :—

Terms of Settlement :

- (a) That the concerned workman Sri Thakur Manjhi shall be reinstated as Miner/Loader within one week from the date of reporting for his duties, subject to Medical fitness and proper identification.
- (b) That the period of idleness from 15-2-80 till the date of reinstatement shall be considered as leave without wages but his continuity of service shall be maintained.
- (c) That the concerned workman shall have no other claim or any relief or benefit except the continuity of service for the period of his idleness from 15-2-80 till the date he resumes his duties.
- (d) That, this settles all the dispute between the parties and there remains nothing to be adjudicated upon.
- (3) It is, therefore, prayed that the Hon'ble Tribunal may be graciously pleased to accept the settlement as fair and proper and be further pleased to pass an award in terms of the settlement.

Representing Workmen :

- (1). Secretary,
B.C.C.U.,
- (2) (Thakur Manjhi).

Witnesses :

- (1) Name :
(S. P. DASS).
- (2) Name :
(V. B. UPADHYAY).

Representing Management :

- (1) (SNP SINHA),
Personnel Manager, K|Area,
- (2) (A. Kumar),
Dy. Personnel Manager,
Kusunda Area.

का. आ. 3689.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार, भारत कोकिय कोल लि. की आकश किनारी कोलियरी के प्रबन्धन से सम्बद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारियों के बीच, अक्टूबर में निविष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण, नं. 2 धनबाद के पंचाट को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 7-10-1986 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

S.O. 3689.—In pursuance of section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal No. 2, Dhanbad, as shown in the Annexure in the industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Akashkinari Colliery of Messrs Bharat Coking Coal Limited, P.O. Sonardih Dist. Dhanbad and their workmen which was received by the Central Government on the 7th October, 1986.

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL (NO. 2) AT DHANBAD

Reference No. 90 of 1982

In the matter of industrial dispute under Section 10(1)(d) of the I.D. Act, 1947

PARTIES :

Employers in relation to the management of Akashkinari Colliery of Messrs Bharat Coking Coal Limited, Post Office Sonardih, Dist. Dhanbad.

APPEARANCES :

On behalf of the workmen—Shri S. Bose, Secretary, R.C.M.S. Union.

On behalf of the employers—Shri B. Joshi, Advocate.

STATE : Bihar. INDUSTRY : Coal.

Dated, Dhanbad, the 29th September, 1986

AWARD

The Government of India, Ministry of Labour in exercise of the powers conferred on them under Section 10(1)(d) of the I.D. Act, 1947 has referred the following dispute to this Tribunal for adjudication vide Ministry's Order No. L-20012(7)/82-D.III(A), dated the 9th August, 1982.

SCHEDULE

"Whether the demand of the workmen of Akashkinari Colliery of Messrs. Bharat Coking Coal Limited, Post Office Sonardih District Dhanbad for reemployment of Sarvashri Abdul Razak, Sadique Ansari, Md. Ishaque, Qaum Ansari and Gulzar is justified? If so, to what relief are the workmen concerned entitled?"

The case of the workmen is that concerned workmen Shri Abdul Razak is a blacksmith and the other four concerned workmen are helpers/Hammerman working along with Abdul Razak. They are all permanent employees of BCCL working in Akashkinari Colliery by virtue of their continuous service since 1971. They were first employed at Katras Choitudih Colliery since early 1971 in the colliery workshop/smithy for manufacture and repair of tubs on piece rate basis and they continued there till the end of 1977. Thereafter all the 5 concerned workmen were transferred to Akashkinari colliery in the beginning of 1978 and they continued working in Akashkinari upto September, 1980 whereafter their work was stopped and they were made idle. The management did not give any notice as to why their work was stopped. In both the collieries, namely, Katras Choitudih Colliery and Akashkinari Colliery all the 5 concerned workmen worked together on piece rate basis in the smithy of the respective collieries for manufacture and repair of tubs of the concerned collieries under direction, control and supervision of the colliery management. The management of the collieries supplied all the materials, tools implements furnace and fuels and the jobs were allotted to them by the colliery engineer and the colliery manager. The said officers used to decide the rate for each job done by the concerned workmen were paid from the colliery office by the cash section of the collieries along with other employees of the establishment. The management paid only the piece rate amount to the concerned workmen and they did not pay other benefits as are provided to permanent employees of the collieries under M/s. B.C.C.L. It is false to say that the concerned workmen were independent contractor to do the job of the tub making and its repair. The concerned workmen were engaged on duty in the colliery as whole time workers and they even worked for more than 8 hours a day according to exigencies of work as per direction of the colliery administration. They had no scope for working outside the colliery. The job of blacksmithy does not require any organised workshop and a smithy can be fixed anywhere in the colliery premises. The blacksmiths and their helpers were also required to work underground or at a specific place in the colliery premises. The concerned workmen were regular employees of the management per-

forming permanent nature of job in the capacity of blacksmith and his assistants. In similar cases BCCL management have regularised all such employees of the management and has discriminated against the concerned workmen by denying them their rightful claim of permanent job in the colliery of BCCL. The workmen represented several times before the management to pay them other benefits such as quarterly bonus, annual bonus leave with pay, contributory provident fund, etc. and on several times they were assured but it yielded no fruit. Instead of regularising the concerned workman in their respective employment, the management all on a sudden stopped them from work from September, 1980. Thereafter the concerned workmen approached the union and thereafter the union on their behalf represented the matter before the General Manager but no reply was received. Thereafter the union represented their case before the ALC(C) Dhanbad vide letter dated 27-5-81. The ALC(C) Dhanbad held the conciliation proceeding which ended in failure and thereafter the present reference was made. It is prayed that the management be directed to reinstate the concerned workmen in their respective jobs and regularise them in their post with full back wages and all other benefits of permanent employees.

The case of the management is that there is no employer employee relationship, between the management and the concerned workmen. The concerned workman Abdul Razak was a general contractor of Chhatabad and has its own workshop at Chhatabad where he undertakes different jobs of repair work from various customers. Abdul Razak was given contract for repair and manufacture coal tubs for use in Akashkinari colliery. Abdul Razak used to employ his own labour for execution of the contract work undertaken by him. On completion of contract work of repair and manufacture of coal tubs he used to submit bills for the same and received the payment. The other concerned workmen were never employed by the management in Akashkinari colliery and they might have been employed by Abdul Razak in the contract work undertaken by him. None of the concerned workmen received any wages or any other benefits admissible to the workmen of the colliery at any time from the management. The management never marked their attendance nor they were members of P.P. The Manager or any other officer of the colliery never controlled or gave direction to the contractor Abdul Razak or his men in execution of the contract. Abdul Razak on receipt of the contract was free to execute or carry out work at any place he liked. There was no workshop in Akashkinari colliery where the concerned workmen were employed. The materials for the manufacture of tubs were being supplied by the management in order to ensure the good quality of finished product. At the time of the delivery of the tubs it was checked by the management to see that the proper quality materials supplied was used by the contractor or not. The contract given to Abdul Razak were intermittently given as and when required. Sometimes in 1980 it was decided by the BCCL management that the tubs required in the collieries will be supplied by the Regional Stores of area only and on account of this no further contract work for the repair or the manufacture of the tubs were given to Abdul Razak from the Akashkinari colliery. None of the concerned workmen were ever employed at Akashkinari colliery at any time and as such there was no question of re-employment by the management. The management have also denied that the concerned workmen were ever employed at Katras Choitudih Colliery since 1971 and continued to work till the end of 1977. As they were not employees of Choitudih Colliery the question of their transfer to Akashkinari colliery did not arise. On the above plea it is submitted on behalf of the management that the concerned workmen are not entitled to any relief.

The question to be determined is whether (1) there was a relationship of employer and employee between the management and the concerned workmen (2) whether the concerned workmen are entitled to re-employment and regularisation.

The workmen examined two witnesses and the management also examined two witnesses in support of their respective cases. The management's documents have been

marked as Ext. M-1 to M-17 series. The workmen have not filed any document.

Some of the facts in the case are almost admitted. It is admitted that one of the concerned workman Abdul Razak was working as a Blacksmith in Akashkinari colliery and used to repair and manufacture coal tubs. It is also stated that the other four concerned workmen may be helping Abdul Razak in his work and there is no specific denial that those four concerned workmen were not working under Abdul Razak. It is also admitted that the work of manufacture and repair of coal tubs were stopped from September, 1980. The case of the concerned workmen is that they were employees of Akashkinari colliery since 22-8-78 and had worked till September, 1980 on piece rate basis and that Abdul Razak was the blacksmith and other four concerned workmen were his helpers/hammermen. The case of the management, on the other hand, is that one of the concerned workman Abdul Razak was a contractor for the manufacture of repair of Coal Tubs in Akashkinari colliery and that the other concerned workmen might have been engaged by him to help him in the job. It is admitted that Abdul Razak was paid on piece rate basis for doing the job of repair and manufacture of Coal Tubs. We have to examine in this case whether the concerned workmen were actually employed by the management of Akashkinari Colliery on piece rate basis and whether the management had just camouflaged to describe Abdul Razak as the contractor of the management to hide the fact that the concerned workmen were actually the employees of Akashkinari Colliery. The true test as to who is an employee as envisaged in the labour laws has been stated in the case of Hussainibhai reported in 1978 LIC 1264—AIR 1978 Supreme Court 1410. It will appear from the photo copy of the bills, vouchers and the payment order marked Ext. M-1 to M-14, that the payment for the manufacture of tubs were paid to Abdul Razak on submitting his bill and some of those papers described Abdul Razak as a contractor. It is admitted that Abdul Razak was being taken the work by the management by describing him as a contractor but the question is whether in the job of contractor he was a direct employee under the management and that four of his helpers were also the employees of the management. The true test laid down by their Lordship in 1978 LIC laid down is "Where a worker or group of workers labours to produce goods or services and these goods or services are for the business of another, that other is, in fact, the employer. He has economic control over the workers subsistence, skill and continued employment. If he, for any reason, chokes off, the worker is, virtually, laid off. The presence of intermediate contractors with home alone the workers have immediate or direct relationship ex contractu is of no consequence when, on lifting veil or looking at the conspectus of factors governing employment, we discern naked truth, though draped in different perfect paper arrangement, that the real employer is the management, not the immediate contractor." Their Lordship further held "If the livelihood of the workmen substantially depend on labour rendered to produce goods and services for the benefits and satisfaction of an enterprise, the absence of direct relationship, or the presence of dubious intermediaries or the make-believe trappings or detachment from the management, cannot snap the real life bond. The story may vary but the inference defies insensitivity. The liability cannot be shaken off." Their Lordship further said "Of course, if there is total dissociation in fact between the disowning management and the aggrieved workmen, the employment is, in subsistence and real-life terms, by another. The management's adventitious connections cannot rinen into real employment." On the above principle we have now to examine the evidence in the case to see whether the concerned workmen are the real employees of the management.

WW-1 Abdul Razak is one of the concerned workman who was admittedly manufacturing and repairing coal tubs for the management. He has stated that he used to work as Lohar Mistry in Akashkinari Colliery and that the four other concerned workmen used to work along with him as his helpers. He has stated that from 22-8-78 to September, 1980 they had worked in the same capacity and before that they used to work in Katras Chotudih Colliery in the same capacity since 1971 till they were transferred to Akashkinari

colliery. He has stated that the concerned workmen got their wages in piece rate. He has stated that he used to work in the workshop inside the colliery premises. Although he has stated that they used to cut dog nails, prepare re-railer, drag, V. Point crossing of the tram line, his evidence in the cross-examination shows that the concerned workmen had not made any re-railer and track and dog nail in Akashkinari colliery. Thus it appears that the work of the concerned workmen were limited to the manufacture of new tubs and repair of old tubs. WW-1 has further stated that they used to prepare the articles in accordance with the requirement and under the direction of the management. He has stated that the colliery Engineer used to direct them and supervise their work. He has also stated that the materials for making the articles were supplied by the management. He has further stated that the management have appointed Lohar Mistry and helpers after their work was stopped in 1980 and that newly appointed persons are doing the same type of job which the concerned workmen were doing. In cross-examination WW-1 has stated that there was one permanent blacksmith and 2 helpers in the colliery who used to sharpen gaita and repair the dog nails, clamps, nut bolts etc. He has further stated that the concerned workmen were preparing the coal tub regularly. WW-2 Kyum Ansari is one of the concerned workman, who was working as helper under Abdul Razak. He has stated that the four of the helpers who are concerned workmen in this case used to work as helpers of Abdul Razak. He has stated that they used to work near the workshop under a shed in Akashkinari colliery and that they used to work under the direction of the Officer of the colliery. He has also stated about the work being done by them and has stated that they used to make coal tubs and also repair coal tubs. He has stated that they also used to do other works and sometimes they used to work in the mines underground. He has stated that the bill used to be made in the name of Abdul Razak and Abdul Razak used to give wages to them. MW-1 R. N. Prasad a social worker attached to the Deputy Personnel Manager who has not worked in Akashkinari colliery and as such it was not possible for him to say anything about the fact of the case. He has only proved same documents which will be discussed subsequently. He has expressed his ignorance about the fact as to who supervised the work of the concerned workmen in Akashkinari colliery. He also expressed his ignorance if in 1976 BCCL had departmentalised all the work which were done by the contractors. MW-2 is working as Engineer in Akashkinari colliery from 1974 to 1983. He has stated that he did not supervise the work of Abdul Razak. He has stated that the management used to supply the materials to prepare the tubs. He has stated that after the preparation of the tubs and submission of the bills he used to check the tubs and the bills and thereafter the payment was made. It will thus appear from his evidence that the management used to check the tubs and thus had control over the working of the tubs. According to him the contractor did not do the work regularly. In his cross-examination he has stated that blacksmith is required for the normal routine work of the colliery. He has also stated that no tender was issued for the job of blacksmith in Akashkinari colliery. He has further stated that no letter was issued to Shri Abdul Razak declaring him as contractor. He has admitted that the tubs were prepared in the colliery premises. He has also stated that all the materials and coal required for the preparation of tubs were supplied by the colliery administration. In the end he has stated that the concerned workmen were stopped from the work when the work of blacksmithy through contractor was stopped. Thus from the evidence of MW-2 it appears that the concerned workmen used to prepare the tubs in the colliery premises and that all the materials including coal required for the manufacture of tubs were supplied by the colliery administration. He has also stated that he is not aware of any circular issued by the headquarters of BCCL that the job of blacksmith cannot be taken through contractor.

Ext. M-15 and M-15/1 are the day book stores receipt register of Akashkinari colliery in which all the materials received in the stores is maintained. Ext. M-16 is an extract from the said register. The registers have been filed to show that the concerned workmen had worked occa-

sionally in the preparation of new tubs and that the work of manufacture of tubs by the concerned workmen were not regular. These registers, no doubt, show that from 13-6-78 to 29-2-80 the concerned workmen had prepared 35 new tubs for Akashkinari colliery and that the said work could not be sufficient to show that they were regularly employed. It appears that the management were banking too much on Ext. M-15 and M-15/1. The case of the workmen is that they were engaged to manufacture new tubs and to repair the old tubs. The registers only show the new tubs prepared by the concerned workmen which used to be received in the stores. The repair of the old tubs were not shown to have been received in the stores and as such Ext. M-15 and M-15/1 cannot give the clear picture of the work annually done by the concerned workmen in the preparation of new tubs and the repair of old tubs. The assertion of the concerned workmen that they used to do some other jobs than the manufacture and repair of tubs and although we do not have much evidence on the point, it will appear from Ext. M-15 that the concerned workmen had prepared a gate and fitted the same for which payment was made as entered in Ext. M-14 dated 10-4-79. The management could have produced their cash registers to show as to what actual payment had been made to the concerned workmen during the period they had worked in Akashkinari Colliery. That alone would have shown the amount and the extent of work done by the concerned workmen so as to conclude whether the concerned workmen had worked only occasionally or were regularly employed in the colliery by the management. The management has not produced the relevant documents to show the actual work done by the concerned workmen and the documents Ext. M-15 and M-15/1 produced by the management show only part of the work done by the concerned workmen. The other documents filed by the management, namely, vouchers, challans and payment order all relate to the preparation of the new tubs. It is admitted in the W.S. of the management itself that Abdul Razak used to prepare new tubs and also used to repair the old tubs. It was suggested to WW-2 on behalf of the management that the job was given in contract to Abdul Razak, relating to the repair and making of new tubs only which also show that admittedly Abdul Razak did work relating to the repair and making of new tubs. If Abdul Razak and his men used to repair old tubs, they must have been paid for the said job but the management has not produced the work of repair and tubs done by Abdul Razak.

The evidence, therefore, shows that Abdul Razak and his men had worked in Akashkinari colliery in the preparation of new tubs and repair of old tubs and also done some other jobs.

Abdul Razak is himself a blacksmith and other concerned workmen are his helpers. It will thus appear that the management had only put a veil in the shape of contract and that the concerned workmen directly employed by the management of Akashkinari colliery in preparation and repair of tubs. MW-2 has admitted that blacksmiths are required for the normal routine work of the colliery. Thus the job of blacksmith and blacksmiths helpers is an integral part of coal mining industry.

It is in evidence that the concerned workmen were regularly working for the management and sometimes even more than eight hours a day in case of necessity. The concerned workmen were not doing other jobs and as such the management had the economic control over the concerned workmen's subsistence and continued employment. As the concerned workmen were doing the regular work of the management they were virtually laid off when the management stopped their work in September 1980. It appears therefore that the management had just a paper arrangement to show that Abdul Razak was a contractor and that he had employed his own men to produce goods for the business of the management and as such it appears that the real employer of the concerned workmen were the management and that a device had been made to show Abdul Razak as a Contractor of the management although there is no paper of contract executed between the parties and the concerned workmen had never applied for the contract work on tender being issued by the management. The livelihood

of the concerned workmen substantially depended on labour rendered to produce goods for the benefit and satisfaction of Akashkinari Colliery and as such the absence of direct relationship cannot do away with the actual relationship of employer and employee between the concerned workmen and the management by just describing Abdul Razak as a contractor and other as his men.

Section 10 of the contract labour (Regulation and abolition) Act, 1970 provides for the prohibition of employment of contract labour. This Act came into force on 10-2-71. The case of the workmen is that in 1976 BCCL stopped the contract work in the blacksmithy job and departmentalised since then. MW-1 expressed his ignorance if in the year 1976 BCCL had departmentalised all the work which were done by the contractors. MW-2 did accept that when the work of blacksmithy through contractor was stopped, the concerned workmen were stopped from work. In para-18 of the workmen's rejoinder to the W.S. of the management it is stated that in similar case BCCL management have regularised all such employees and this fact has not been denied by any witness examined on behalf of the management. It is submitted by Shri S. Bose, Secretary, R.C.M.S. union appearing on behalf of the workmen that in 1976 BCCL had implemented contract labour (Regulation and abolition) Act, when the job of blacksmithy was declared a prohibited job under the contract labour Act. The fact that the concerned workmen were allowed to work as blacksmith and helpers even after the prohibition of the job to be performed by the contractor, it appears that the concerned workmen were actually the employees of the management and the description of Abdul Razak as contractor was just a camouflage so that the management may not have to pay the benefits which are required to be paid to a regular blacksmith and their helpers.

In view of the facts, evidence and circumstances discussed above I hold that the concerned workmen were the employees of Akashkinari colliery and that the concerned workmen Abdul Razak was working as a blacksmith and that the remaining concerned workmen were working as his helpers/Hammerman.

In the result, the demand of the workmen of Akashkinari colliery of M/s. B.C.C.L. for re-employment of the concerned workmen Abdul Razak, Sadique Ansari, Md. Ishaque, Qyum Ansari and Guljar is justified and as such the management should give them employment in the blacksmith job which they were doing within one month from the date of publication of the Award. As the concerned workmen did not do any work from the date of their stoppage, they will not be entitled to any back wages but the period of their idleness from the stoppage of the work will be counted for the continuity of their services. The concerned workmen will, however, be entitled to the wages and other benefits after one month of the publication of the Award in accordance with the wages which is already being paid by the management in respect of blacksmiths and their helpers/Hammerman.

This is my Award.

Dated : 29-9-86.

I. N. SINHA, Presiding Officer
[No. L-20012(7)/82-D.III(A)]
A.V.S. SARMA, Desk Officer

का. अ. 3690-—श्रीयोगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947, (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अन्वये में, केन्द्रीय सरकार, बैंक आरू मजदूरों के प्रबंधन में संलग्न नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अन्वय में निम्नलिखित श्रीयोगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार श्रीयोगिक अधिकरण, नई दिल्ली के पंचाट को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 8-10-1986 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

New Delhi, the 14th October, 1986

S.O. 3690.—In pursuance of section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government

hereby publishes the award of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal, New Delhi as shown in the Annexure in the industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the Bank of Maharashtra and their workmen, which was received by the Central Government on the 8th October, 1986.

BEFORE SHRI G. S. KALRA, PRESIDING OFFICER,
CENTRAL GOVT. INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL, NEW
DELHI

I.D. No. 51/84

In the matter of dispute between :

Shri L. G. Sampath Kumar Clerk, B/o Karol Bagh,
New Delhi.

2. Shri Hari Prasad Sub Staff B/o Chandni Chowk, Delhi.
Versus

Bank of Maharashtra through the Asst.
General Manager, North Zone-I, 6/30-31,
W.E.A., Karol Bagh, New Delhi.

APPEARANCES :

Shri R. K. Kadam—for the workmen.

Shri S. V. Kulkarni—for the Management.

AWARD

The Central Government in the Ministry of Labour vide its notification No. L-12012/23/84-D. II. A dated 25-6-84 has referred the following Industrial Dispute to this Tribunal for adjudication :

"Whether the action of the management of Bank of Maharashtra, New Delhi in relation to their Faridabad Branch and Chandni Chowk Branch, New Delhi, in not taking into account the period of temporary service rendered by S/Shri Sampath Kumar, Clerk, and Hari Prasad Peon from 13-9-74 to 22-12-75 and from 28-10-81 to 28-12-81 respectively as part of their probationary period is justified ?" If not, to what relief are the workmen concerned entitled ?

2. Shri L. G. Sampath Kumar worked at the Faridabad Branch of the Bank of Maharashtra from 13-9-74 to 9-12-74 when there was a break from 10-12-74 to 12-12-74. He again worked from 13-12-74 to 15-2-75, then there was a break from 16-2-75 to 18-2-75. He again worked from 19-2-75 to 2-6-75 followed by a break from 3-6-75 to 5-6-75. He again worked from 6-6-75 to 1-9-75 followed by a break from 2-9-75 to 4-9-75. Then he worked from 5-9-75 to 22-12-75. He was taken on probation w.e.f. 23-12-75 and he was eventually confirmed in his appointment.

3. Shri Hari Prasad worked at the Chandni Chowk Delhi branch of the Bank of Maharashtra from 28-10-81 to 28-12-81 followed by a break from 29-12-81 to 31-12-81. He was taken on probation w.e.f. 1-1-82 and eventually confirmed in his appointment.

4. The case of the workmen is that the vacancies against which they were initially appointed were of permanent nature and breaks in their service were artificial intended to circumvent the provisions of the Desai and Shastry Awards and the Bipartite Settlement and the I.D. Act. They have claimed that they should be treated as in continuous service from the dates of their initial appointment and they are entitled to all the attendant benefits with retrospective effect.

5. The Management's case is that the employment of these workmen was against temporary vacancies and the breaks in service were for that reasons and not artificial and there has been no violation of any provisions of the Bank Awards and the Bipartite Settlement or of the I.D. Act and as such their temporary tenure cannot be considered as part of the probationary period. The Management also raised legal objection that the cases of the two workmen cannot be tried under a single reference as it relates to different cadres and arises out of separate temporary appointments and there is a misjoinder of the causes of action and consequently the reference is bad and illegal.

6. First of all the preliminary legal objection raised by the Management may be taken up while there is some substance in this objection because Shri L. G. Sampath Kumar, belongs to the clerical cadre while Hari Prasad belongs to the category of sub-staff and the periods of their temporary appointments are also different and they also worked at different branches of the respondent-bank and it would have been preferable that separate disputes were raised in respect of these employees and separate references were also made for adjudication in order to avoid confusion. However, since the evidence has already been recorded and considerable time has already been spent in bringing the reference to the stage of disposal, it is not considered desirable not to decide the dispute on merits and invite fresh references in this regard, as there is no legal impediment in disposing the case of these two workmen together. The objection of the management is disposed of accordingly.

7. On merits the dispute lies in a narrow campus. The Union contends that the workmen had been appointed on a permanent post temporarily and they had continuously officiated on the same post though technically the bank had made breaks in their services. It is the further contention of the Union that the bank has wrongfully refused to take into consideration the period from 13-9-74 to 22-12-75 in case of Shri L. G. Sampath Kumar and from 28-10-81 to 31-12-81 in case of Hari Prasad for computing the period of probation of six months in violation of the provisions of para 20.8 of the Bipartite Settlement, dated 19-10-66 which for facility of reference is reproduced below :

"20.8. A temporary workman may also be appointed to fill a permanent vacancy provided that such temporary appointment shall not exceed a period of three months, during which the bank shall make arrangements for filling up the vacancy permanently. If such a temporary workman is eventually selected for filling up the vacancy, the period of such temporary employment will be taken into account as part of his probationary period."

Para 20.7 of the said Settlement gives the definition of temporary employee and this paragraph is reproduced below for facility of reference :

"20.7. In supersession of paragraph 21.20 and sub-clause (c) of paragraph 23.15 of the Desai Award, "Temporary Employee" will mean a workman who has been appointed for a limited period for work which is of an essentially temporary nature or who is employed temporarily as an additional workman in connection with a temporary increase in work of a permanent nature and includes a workman other than a permanent workman who is appointed in a temporary vacancy caused by the absence of a particular permanent workman."

Thus a temporary employee under para 20.7 would be of three types, firstly when a workman is appointed for a limited period for work which is of an essentially temporary nature and the post is itself temporary. The second class contemplated is when a workman is employed temporarily as an additional workman in connection with temporary increase in work which may be of permanent nature. It is the temporary increase in work which necessitates an appointment and as soon as this exigency is over there is no necessity of the post being there. The third category is when a permanent workman is absent because of leave or otherwise and a workman is appointed in his vacancy during his absence. The workman absent here is of a permanent character but the person appointed is temporary because he only remains for that period during which the permanent incumbent is absent. Para 20.8 envisages different situation. The words may also be appointed" occurring in this paragraph would indicate that this is a category of employees in addition to those mentioned in para 20.7. Here a temporary employee could be appointed on a permanent post but for a maximum period of three months. It is expected that during this period of three months the Management would be able to select a person for the post which is more like an ad hoc appointment. When the selection is done and the selected person happens to be a temporary appointee the period of employment of such employee will be taken into account as

part of the probationary period. The employment in para 20.8 is, therefore, of a special type different from all the clauses mentioned in para 20.7. The benefit available to the temporary employees in para 20.8 is not available to other temporary employees indicated in para 20.7.

8. The main issue in this case would appear be as to whether Shri L. G. Sampath Kumar and Hari Prasad had been appointed on a permanent post from the very start. The employee or the Union have not produced any cogent evidence to prove this fact except for the oral statements of these employees. On the other hand it is the contention of the bank that these workmen were appointed only against temporary post and they were not appointed against any permanent post. The Management has placed on record the letter of appointment Ex. M-1 dated 17-9-74 of Shri L. G. Sampath Kumar in which it has been clearly mentioned that he was appointed as a temporary clerk for a period of two months w.e.f. 18-9-74 and his appointment will be deemed to be terminated on expiry of two months unless the same is extended by further notice in writing. The workman Shri L. G. Sampath Kumar in his cross-examination also has admitted that it is correct that he was issued appointment letter that his services were temporary for a period of two months only vide Ex. M-1. However, the Ld. representative of the workman has drawn attention to the letter Ex. W-1 dated 10-9-74 where by offer of the post was made to the workman. In this letter it has been mentioned that, "We have a few vacancies to be filled in our Faridabad Branch. It is going to be opened shortly". This recital does not mean that the vacancy offered was of permanent nature and it would include both temporary and permanent vacancies. The subsequent letter Ex. M-1 dated 17-9-74 dispels any doubt and makes it clear that the workman was appointed against a temporary vacancy. Similarly in case of Shri Hari Prasad the letter of appointment dated 26-10-81 it was made clear that he was being appointed temporarily for a period of two months and his appointment would be deemed to be terminated on expiry of two months. Both these workmen had accepted their appointments on the conditions mentioned in the letters of appointment and cannot now stand up and say that they had been appointed against permanent vacancies. Shri L. G. Sampath Kumar has raised the dispute after a lapse of about 10 years and Shri Hari Prasad after a lapse of about 4 years which undoubtedly is inordinate delay. Hence the workmen are not entitled to any relief, in this case and the action of the Management in not taking into account the period of temporary service rendered by these workmen as part of their probationary periods is quite justified. This reference is disposed accordingly.

Further it is ordered that the requisite number of copies of this Award may be forwarded to the Central Government for necessary action at their end.

Dated : September 23, 1986.

G. S. KALRA, Presiding Officer
[No. L-12012/23/84-D. II(A)]
N. K. VERMA, Desk Officer

नई दिल्ली, 15 अक्टूबर, 1986

का.आ. 3691.—केन्द्रीय सरकार ने यह समाधान हो जाने पर कि लोक हित में ऐसा करना अपेक्षित था औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 2 के खंड (इ) के उप-खंड (vi) के उपबंधों के अनुसरण में, भारत सरकार के श्रम मंत्रालय की अधिसूचना संख्या का.आ. 1099 दिनांक 28 फरवरी, 1986 द्वारा किसी भी तेल क्षेत्र में सेवा को उक्त अधिनियम के प्रयोजनों के लिए 10 मई, 1980 से छह मास की कालावधि के लिए लोक उपयोग सेवा घोषित किया था।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार की राय है कि लोकहित में उक्त कालावधि को छह मास की और कालावधि के लिए बढ़ाया जाना अपेक्षित है।

अतः, अब, औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 2 के खंड (इ) के उप-खंड (vi) के परन्तुक द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त उद्योग को उक्त

अधिनियम के प्रयोजनों के लिए 10 नवम्बर, 1986 से छह मास की और कालावधि के लिए लोक उपयोग सेवा घोषित करती है।

[फाइल संख्या-एस-11017/5/85-डी-1(ए)]

New Delhi, the 15th October, 1986

S.O. 3691.—Whereas the Central Government having been satisfied that the public interest so required had, in pursuance of the provisions of sub-clause (vi) of clause (n) of section 2 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), declared by the Notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Labour S.O. No. 1099 dated the 28th February, 1986 the service in any Oil field to be a public utility service for the purposes of the said Act, for a period of six months, from the 10th May, 1986;

And whereas, the Central Government is of opinion that public interest require the extension of the said period by a further period of six months;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by the proviso to sub-clause (vi) of clause (a) of section 2 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby declares the said industry to be a public utility service for the purpose of the said Act, for a further period of six months from the 10th November, 1986.

[No. S-11017/5/85-D. I(A)]

नई दिल्ली, 17, अक्टूबर, 1986

का. आ. 3692.—औद्योगिक नियोजन (स्वार्थ अधिष्ठ) अधिनियम, 1946 (1946 का 20) की धारा 14 द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार नेशनल इंस्ट्रुमेंट लिमिटेड, जदवपुर, कलकत्ता को इस अधिसूचना के जारी होने की तारीख से तीन वर्ष की अवधि के लिए उक्त अधिनियम के सभी उपबंधों से छूट देती है, बशर्ते कि प्रबंधन श्रमिकों की वर्तमान सेवा शर्तों में उनकी सहमति के बिना इस तरीके से संशोधन नहीं करेगा, जो कि उनके प्रतिकूल हो।

[सं. -एस-12014/2/82 -डी-1 (ए)]

New Delhi, the 17th October, 1986

S.O. 3692.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 14 of the Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act, 1946 (20 of 1946), the Central Government hereby exempts the industrial establishment, National Instruments Ltd. Jadavpur, Calcutta, from all the provisions of the said Act for the period of three years with effect from the date of the issue of this notification, subject to the condition that the management will not modify the existing service conditions of the workmen in a manner prejudicial to them without their concurrence.

[No. S-12014/2/82-D.I(A)]

आदेश

का. आ. 3693.—भारत सरकार के मूलपूर्व श्रम और रोजगार मंत्रालय की अधिसूचना संख्या का. आ. 456 दिनांक, 5 फरवरी, 1963 द्वारा गठित श्रम न्यायालय, मुख्यालय हैदराबाद के पीठासीन अधिकारी का पद रिक्त हुआ है,

अतः अब औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 8 के उपबंधों के अनुसरण में केन्द्रीय सरकार श्री एम. राम कृष्ण को उपरोक्त गठित श्रम न्यायालय के पीठासीन अधिकारी के रूप में नियुक्त करती है।

[सं. -11020/4/81/डी-1 (ए)]

नन्द लाल, अवर सचिव

ORDER

S.O. 3693.—Whereas a vacancy has occurred in the Office of the Presiding Officer of the Labour Court with headquarters at Hyderabad constituted by the notification of the Government of India in the Late Ministry of Labour and Employment No. S.O. 456 dated the 5th February, 1963;

Now, therefore, in pursuance of the provisions of section 8 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby appoints Shri M. Rama Krishna as the Presiding Officer of the Labour Court constituted as aforesaid.

[No. S-11020/4/81-D.I(A)]
NAND LAL, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 15 अक्टूबर, 1986

का.प्र. 3694.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार विभागीय इंजीनियर (टेलीफोन) गुंटूर के प्रबंधन से सम्बद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच अन्वय में निविष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में औद्योगिक अधिकरण, हैदराबाद को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 29-9-86 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

New Delhi, the 15th October, 1986

S.O. 3694.—In pursuance of section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the following award of the Industrial Tribunal, Hyderabad, in the industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Divisional Engineer, (Telecom), Guntur and their workmen, which was received by the Central Government on the 29th September, 1986.

BEFORE THE INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL (CENTRAL)

AT HYDERABAD

Industrial Dispute No. 50 of 1985

BETWEEN

The Workmen of Divisional Engineer (Telecommunications), Guntur, A.P.

AND

The Management of Divisional Engineer (Telecommunications), Guntur.

APPEARANCES :

Sri C. Suryanarayana, President, All India Telegraph Engineering Employees' Union, Line Staff & Class IV Andhra Circle Branch, Hyderabad for Workman.

Sri M. Pandu Ranga Rao, Central Government Standing Counsel for Labour and Industrial cases for the Management.

AWARD

The Government of India, Ministry of Labour, by its Order No. L-41012(29)/84-D. II(B) dated 23-8-1985 referred the following dispute under Sections 10(2A)(1)(d) of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 between the employers in relation to the management of Divisional Engineer, (Telecom), Guntur and their workmen to this Tribunal for adjudication :

"Whether the termination of services of Kumari A. Lakshmi Padma Kumari, Short Duty Operator with effect from 1-6-1982 by the Divisional Engineer (Telecommunications), Guntur is legal and justified ?

If not, to what relief is the employee entitled ?"

This reference was registered as Industrial Dispute No. 50 of 1985 and notices were issued to the parties.

2. One Kumari A. Lakshmi Padma Kumari filed a claim statement seeking to order restoration of her services and to absorb her in the vacancy in the first half year of 1982 recruitment of regular telephone operator in Guntur Telecommunication Engineering declaring that her retrenchment is illegal and null and void and also to order reinstatement with attendant benefits.

(a) It is her case that when the Management called for application for the recruitment of Telephone Operators (T. Os) in Guntur Telecommunication Engineering Division. It is her case that she applied for recruitment out instead of selecting her as regular Telephone Operator the Employer informed the workmen and others that they were selected as Short Duty Telephone Operators (SDTOs) and further informed that if they were so interested to work as Short Duty Telephone Operator they may register their names.

(b) It is her case that she registered her name with the Officer Incharge of the Telephone Exchange, Chilakaluripet and was employed as S.D.T.O. at Chilakaluripet Exchange for about 500 days, vide Annexure II dated 2-8-1982. But her services were admittedly terminated by verbal orders on 1-6-1982 and she was retrenched without notice or without paying the retrenchment compensation. Therefore the petitioner raised an industrial dispute before the Assistant Labour Commissioner, (Central) at Vijayawada and conciliation proceedings resulting in failure is marked as Annexure III. Hence this case was ultimately referred to the Tribunal. According to her the S.D.T.Os. scheme was initially introduced on an experimental basis for four Telephone Districts of New Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta and Madras and the same was later extended to all manual telephone exchanges in all the circles throughout the country. It is her case that the candidates were appointed as S.D.T.Os. are drawn in the order of their rank in the merit list of the candidates for recruitment as Telephone Operators under the normal rules after the available vacancies for regular T.Os. are filled up. According to her the S.D.T.Os. so recruited are given training as prescribed for candidates for employment as regular T.Os. and paid stipend (Training Allowances) as admissible to regular T.O. trainees. According to her the S.D.T.Os. so trained are absorbed as regular T.Os. according to their turn in the merit list in the next year's recruitment provided they have each put in 120 days service in a period of six months preceding their absorption in the regular establishment as per Annexure V and such absorption against direct requirement quota after completion of the prescribed formalities. It is her case that the power to relax the rules initially vested in the D. G. but later it was delegated to the Head of the Circle, i.e. the General Manager, Telecommunications, A. P. Telecom. Circle, Hyderabad in the case of this workman. By the time of recruitment of T.Os. for the first half year 1982 was over the workwoman has put in more than 365 days service continuously and thus become eligible for absorption as a regular T.O. and as such she was illegally terminated by verbal orders without any notice nor retrenchment compensation. So that the provision of Section 25F of the I.D. Act which are mandatory are not compelled with her case, the retrenchment is therefore null and void. From 1-6-1982 till her reinstatement the workwoman is entitled to back wages for at least 6 hours a day as if the workwoman had worked for two spells of three hours each everyday as before her retrenchment.

3. In the counter filed on behalf of the Assistant General Manager, Telecommunications, Andhra Pradesh, it is mentioned that the reference made by the Government is illegal and without jurisdiction. According to him the Respondent is not an Industry and not covered by the provisions of the Industrial Disputes Act. It is also contended that the Petitioner is neither maintainable in law or on facts. Even otherwise the advertisement in question was in 1980 for regular recruitment of telephone operator, she was engaged only as Short Duty Telephone Operator under clear terms and conditions that the services of the Petitioner would be terminated without any notice. She could not qualify herself in the merit list as Telephone Operator. Her engagement as S. D. T. O. was

on casual basis and she has no right to ask for absorption. According to him only the person who pass and selected in the merit list would be appointed as Telephone Operator. So it is contended that the Petitioner was neither in the merits list nor waiting list nor in the B List maintained. The petitioner was engaged as S.D.T.O. as there was heavy traffic and absenteeism in the Telephone Exchange of the Respondent-Division. Therefore she was engaged as S.D.T.O. to cope up with the traffic and absenteeism in these Exchanges and she was clearly informed to that effect. Further she was informed to register her name and she had taken the duty of Short Duty Telephone Operators and was paid Rs. 2.00 per hour and it is mentioned that the communication given to her as Short Duty Telephone Operator that it will not confer any right for permanent absorption in the Department. Finally it is mentioned that the petitioner never put in continuous services as required and therefore not entitled to any relief. As the Respondent is a Government Department and to the employees of the Government there are separate rules and as such the provisions of Industrial Disputes Act are excluded as settled by various divisions of the Supreme Court and High Court. Hence petition is liable to be dismissed.

4. The petitioner examined herself as W.W1 and marked Exs. W1 to W9 while the Management examined Divisional Engineer as M.W1 and marked Exs. M1 and M2 on their behalf.

5. W.W.1 the petitioner mentioned that she was intimated that she was recruited as Short Duty Telephone Operator as Ex. W1 when she applied for post of Telephone Operator and she reported for duty at Chalakuripeta as per Serial No. 11 of the Order. It is her case that she worked for 500 days as shown under Ex. W2 with breaks. She also mentioned that in all 500 days she worked for six hours a day or more except for 30 days when she worked for three hours a day. She admitted that she was paid on hourly basis of Rs. 2.00. Of course she mentioned that she worked for eight hours for some days. For about not exceeding four or five months in those 500 days. According to her no termination order was given in writing to the conciliation proceedings are marked as Ex. W-2. In this context she filed a circular marked as Ex. W-7 dated 10-9-1970 issued by the D.G. P&T. After obtaining Presidential assent. According to her the short duty telephone operator can be absorbed as regular Telephone Operator. According to their term in the merit list provided they have 120 days of service in six months preceding absorption in the regular establishment. It is her case under Ex. W-5 dated 4-4-1977 it is further clarified that they must have completed 120 days work in continuous six months period before their absorption. According to her she is entitled for benefits for the same and therefore her retrenchment is illegal and null and void. It is also her case that there is discrimination by not paying equal wages for equal hours of work as she was getting at the rate of Rs. 12.00 per day which comes to Rs. 360.00 per month while the regular Telephone Operators worked for six hours 20 minutes in a day and they get monthly salary of Rs. 800.00 or Rs. 900.00 as total emoluments. She mentioned that she had no intimation that she was selected under Ex. W-1 and it Ex. W-1 only intimated if she is interested to register as Short Duty Telephone Operator she can do so. It is also accepted by her that it is mentioned in Ex. W-1 that posting her as Short Duty Telephone Operator does not confer any right of permanency in the Department. She expressed her ignorance that the rules were framed by the President of India under Article 309 of the Constitution of India and that there is circular stating that for every 100 vacancies 20 vacancies are to be permitted to be absorbed as Short Duty Telephone Operators per Ex. W-5. and she also expressed that no engaged of reserve list prepared for persons who are in waiting list. She denied that B list is maintained for those Short Duty Telephone Operators who are kept in reserve while fixing 20% quota as per Ex. W-5 and that her name was not found in the said list. She also stated that she was not aware while filling the posts in the regular basis as she was not selected either in the regular list or kept in the reserved list or in the 'B' list for the Short

Duty Telephone Operator her services were terminated as those candidates who were selected should joint the post. It is her case that she is Central Government servant during that period. She admitted that fundamental rules and service rules apply to the Central Government servant.

6. MW-1 is the Divisional Engineer, Guntur since April, 1980. According to him the Telecommunications Department was established and is operating telephone service in the entire India. It is the only Department doing sovereign functions of the State, and that the Department employees are governed by the rules framed by the President of India under Article 309 of the Constitution. According to him the petitioner is allowed to work as casual Short Duty Telephone Operator without any assurance or permanency in the Department on payment of hourly basis and she has no work everyday and she has to enquire from the Department whether there is any work on a day and if there is any work then only she can be taken on work on hourly basis. According to him the recruitment will be depending upon standing instructions framed from time to time. According to him they always keep 80% minimum of the sanctioned strength to keep the telecommunication running and if it goes below they will take the service from the reserve strength and even then if there is absenteeism they will be met from Short Duty Telephone Operators who are posted on hourly basis. He admitted that some recruitment took place in the Division in the first half of 1981 and the candidates regular as well as reserve trained pool candidates were ready by June 1982. So there was no necessity for them for casual telephone operators and he mentioned that the persons mentioned in Ex. M-1 were recruited for regular R.T.P. etc. and corresponding dates and the petitioner being short duty telephone operator she is not eligible. He said that the Director General, Telecommunication issued certain orders is marked as Ex. W-8. They referred to only regular Operator and Regular R.T.P. Operators who are selected by the Selection process and not to others.

7. Admittedly A. Lakshmi Padma Kumari worked as Casual Short Duty Telephone Operator, according to Sri Suryanarayana who argued on her behalf. As per P and T Manual Page 1 Vol. X para 1 the Engineering Branch of P and T Department is entrusted with the erection and maintenance of Telegraphic and Telephone lines and wires including those list for use of Railway or Canal Administration as well as laying and maintenance of aerial, underground, and underwater cables laid in Indian waters; also the erection, laying and repairs of lines, wires and cables at the instance and cost of other Departments, e.g. Railways or the Military Authorities, as such Telecommunications is a Public Utility concern and not a Government Department. According to him whether P and T Department is an industry or not is also settled as reported in 1982(II) LLJ, page 248 (Bhaskrani vs. Sub-Divisional Officer) Sri Suryanarayana stated that the Department of Post and Telegraph is now separated as department of Postal Communications and Department of Telecommunication. It is his case that with reference to these employees come under the definition of industry in the light of 1982 (II) LLJ, page 248. But on the other hand Sri M. Panduranga Rao for the Management relied upon the decision reported in Director of Postal Services v. K. R. B. Kaimal, Neeluvilil Manucombu and another [1984 (I) LLJ page 484] and mentioned that the judgement relied upon by Sri C. Suryanarayana reported in 1982 (II) LLJ page 248 is over ruled by the Full Bench by the same Court and is no more good law. In 1982 (II) LLJ, page 248 (Bhaskaran v. Sub-Divisional Officer) the learned Judge disposed of the writ petition in respect of the persons employed by the P and T Department who were not governed by any rule under Article 309. The full bench consisting of three Judges in 1984 (I) LLJ page 484 the Director of Postal Services Kerala Vs. K. P. B. Kaimal etc.) it is held that the question raised in this Industrial Dispute is with reference to temporary Government servant governed by Rules framed under Article 309 and the question whether they can invoke the provisions of the I. D. Act and therefore it is pointed out in Para 28 that the question raised in this Writ Appeal before the Full Bench and the points decided did not arise for consideration in that case. Hence it is mentioned that they have considered only the impact of special rules, Central Civil Services (Temporary services) Rules 1965 on the I. D. Act and nothing further. Infact the full Bench held "That the I. D. Act, is a general law relating to industrial disputes, Rules relating to temporary employees in the

P and T Department are special provisions applicable to a particular class. Those Rules take note of the special feature of those categories of Government Servants and take care of their tenure and termination". Therefore it is held that Government servant unlike their counterparts in industrial establishments are not mere contractual employees, but have acquired a status protected by statutes and guaranteed by the constitutional safeguards under Article 310 of the Constitution. The services of the temporary Government Servants in the P and T Department can be terminated by a mere one month's notice in writing free from either side and a Government Servant is entitled to claim pay and allowance for this notice period. This is independent of the Industrial Disputes Act and stands in a different and distinct category altogether. So the judgement relied upon by Sri C. Suryanarayana is no more held to be good law. Sri M. Panduranga Rao relied upon the decision reported in 1984 (1) LLJ, 484 to show that if Article 309 to 311 apply then such persons are excluded by the I. D. Act as decided by the Full Bench. In the instant case the posts of Short Duty Telephone Operators are covered by the rules framed by the President of India under Article 309 of the Constitution. Rule 5 provides for termination. He also maintained that Short Duty Telephone Operator are not advertised for any employment and thus Short Duty Telephone Operator are engaged to get over heavy absenteeism and there is no rule of reservation followed and no advertisement are called for notifying vacancies. Under the Rules it is mandatory when vacancies are regularly filled up certain quota of reservation as well as qualifications and procedures have to be followed for considering the candidates for the post of regular Telephone Operator as per the Rules under Article 309. So when she is not appointed on a regular post and when she also did not come for selection to be kept in the reserve list or in the 'B' list when she purely worked on hourly basis as a casual Short Duty Telephone Operator no rights are accrued to her and therefore the I.D. Act has no application to her since the Telecommunication employees are governed by the service conditions as any Government servant and not by the I. D. Act. To the same effect is the judgement reported in Union of India v. Labour Court (P&H) 1984 (Vol. 65 L.F.J., page 138). A single judge of Punjab and Haryana High Court in a case decided held that activities handled by the Post and Telegraphs Department, historically speaking have been handled by the State in this country, and there is no escape from the conclusion that the activities of the Post and Telegraph Department is part of the sovereign and regal functions of the State. It is held that the Post and Telegraph Department is not an industry and the employees therein are not workmen for the purpose of I. D. Act. Even in Om Prakash v. E.E.S.L. Canal, Y. No. 7 (1985 (1) LLJ page 161 while discussing the scope of Irrigation Department of State Government whether it comes in the ambit of the definition 'industry' under Section 2(j) of the Act held that the same did not come within the ambit of Industry. As the function of the Irrigation Department are essentially Government functions and as these functions neither partake the nature of trade or business or even remedial analogous thereto, it will not come under the industry. Of course in Bijoy Kumar Bharti v. State of Bihar (1983 Part 2 L and I.C. page 1884) it is said down that if there are enactments or rules under Article 309 of the Constitution which are either expressly or by necessary implication exclude the operation of the I. D. Act no question of ability arises. It is observed that mere fact there is service code dealing with the some aspects of the employer and employee relationship between the Government and its employees do not amount by necessary implication to the exclusion of provisions of the Act to Government Department. Of course in the instant case when the rules are framed with the assent of the President of India and the rules clearly mentioned that they are employees governed by the Service conditions and the rules framed under Article 309 to 311 it is not correct to say that this decision by necessary implication excluded the operation of the I. D. Act brought the operation of these conditions within the purview of the I. D. Act. Looked from any angle in the light of Article 309 of the Constitution of the conditions of recruitment and conditions of service person appointed to public services and posts in connection in connection with the affairs of the State when the Government makes rules regulating the recruitment and their conditions service they are only subject to the provisions rules. Thus when Ex. M-1 and M-2 as well as Exs. W-4 and W-8 are all indicated the method of recruitment and also the method making the temporary Short Duty Telephone Operator to be drawn to the reserve list or 'B' list for

being ultimately selected and absorbed in the future regular vacancies and when she did not qualify for the same it is incorrect to say that she is not absorbed. It is her own failure to come to the expectations as provided for therefore she cannot be an aggrieved party being temporary casual worker as Short Duty Telephone Operator who worked on hourly wages that she is not recruited in the future that arose in the first half of 1981 or in the second half of 1982. The recruitments for Telephone Operator are governed by service conditions and she was not in the list of reserve candidates or in the 'B' list which is admittedly kept for such candidates for being considered departmentally for absorption. Therefore on a careful consideration of all the requirement as well as the documents by both sides I hold that A. Lakshmi Padma Kumari is not covered by the provisions of the Industrial Disputes Act and the Telecommunications Department is not an industry and therefore reference is not maintainable. Even otherwise the petitioner was engaged only as Short Duty Telephone Operator on a casual basis with clear terms and conditions that her service are purely temporary and she can be terminated without any notice and she did not qualify herself in the merit list prepared for the Telephone Operators and thus she acquired no right to seek for absorption either. Ex. W-8 or under other requirements mentioned by her the Petitioner was neither in the merit list, waiting list nor 'B' list maintained and thus having worked during intervals as Short Duty Telephone Operator and when she failed herself to qualify as per requirements she cannot be aggrieved party to say that she is not absorbed and that she was terminated without notice. Thus I hold that her termination of service as Short Duty Telephone Operator with effect from 1-6-1982 by the competent authority namely Divisional Engineer is legal and justified.

8. Of course the principle of equal pay for equal wages is a matter which is to be considered by the authorities of Payment of Wages, it is admitted that she can seek the same relief by way of special remedy by approaching the Central Administrative Tribunal in such matters. The Circular under Ex. W-8 which is relied upon by Sri C. Suryanarayana is only an administrative circular and had no legal force as a rule framed with the assent of President of India. It is not assented by the President of India and thus by virtue of Ex. W-8 it only contemplated that all Short Duty Telephone Operator who were on duty must be brought on reservation pool and the reserve list prepared thus will be preferred and there is quota prescribed by regular vacancies are filed for such people. It has nothing to do with her case as she did not come for the selection. Moreover the regular candidates work for about 6 hours 25 minutes and it is her case that she worked for 3 hours for same period on Short Duty Telephone Operator on hourly basis and in some cases she worked for 8 hours and in some cases she worked for 6 hours. All these matters can be gone into with the principles of equal wages for equal work is decided in an appropriate form when she seeks on appropriate relief and this Tribunal having held that this matter is not attracted by Industrial Disputes and that she is not a worker and thus she is not entitled for any relief cannot further go into the matter to decide about the equal wages for equal work.

Award passed accordingly.

Dictated to the Stenographer, transcribed by him, corrected by me and given under my hand and the seal of this Tribunal, this the 9th day of September, 1986.

J. VENUGOPALA RAO,
Industrial Tribunal.

Appendix of Evidence

Witnesses Examined
for the Workmen :

WW-1—A. L. Padma Kumari.

Witnesses Examined

for the Management :

MW-1—B. Rajagopala Rao.

Documents marked for the Workmen :

Ex. W-1—True Copy of the Posting Order No. E-109/SDTOS/111/75 dated 27-12-80 issued to A. Lakshmi Padma Kumari by the Divisional Engineer, Telecommunications, Guntur.

Ex. W-2—True Copy of the Service particulars dated 2-8-82 furnished by G. Veendava Rao, J.E. Phones, Indoor and Trunks, Chitlaburipet, to Kumari A. Lakshmi Padma Kumari.

Ex. W-3—True Copy of the Minutes of conciliation Proceedings held on 25-7-84 in the Office of the

Asstt. Labour Commissioner (Central) Vijayawada in the Industrial Dispute between the Divisional Engineer, Telecommunication and Kumari A. Lakshmi Padma Kumari, Ex-Short Duty Telephone Operator.

Ex. W-4—True Copy of the Circular No. 207/115/69-STB.I, dated 10-9-70 issued by the Director General, P&T New Delhi with regard to reintroducing the Scheme of Short Duty Telephone Operators.

Ex. W-5—True Copy of the Circular No. 207/88/76-STN, dated 4-4-77 issued by the Director General, P&T, New Delhi with regard to Short Duty Telephone Operators absorption as regular Telephone Operators.

Ex. W-6—Extract from P&T Manual Vol. III fourth edition (Reprint) corrected upto 1-11-80 pages 321 and 322 with regard to rules relating to appointment of Non-Departmental and Short duty employees.

Ex. W-7—Photostat copy of the Vishalandra daily News Paper dated 25-12-80 with regard to recruitment of Kurnool Area Telephone Operators.

Ex. W-8—Photostat copy of the letter dated 9-12-80 addressed by Asst. Director (Recruitment) Telecommunications, Hyderabad to all directors, Telecommunications, all divisional Engineers and all SSTIT/STO with regard to constitution of Standing Pool of trained reserve candidates for the following cadres in Telecommunication wing where the scheme of Short duty staff exists at present.

Ex. W-9—By consent—Copy of P.M.G. Hyderabad letter No. STA-1/64/RLGS/dated 12-11-63 addressed to all concerned with regard to Standard forms for making offer of appointments and issuing order of appointment after training.

Documents marked for the Management :

Ex. M-1—List Showing the telephone operators regular and R.T.P. recruited in 1st half year 1981 and appointed after 1-6-82.

Ex. M-2—By consent—True copy of the Letter dated 17-12-80 addressed by Divisional Engineer, Guntur to L. Shankar Narayanan, D.E. Telecommunications, Guntur with regard to utilising of some of the applicants for T.O.S. Post in Guntur.

J. VENUGOPALA RAO, Industrial Tribunal

Dated : 15-9-86

[No. L-41012/29/84-D.II (B)]
HARI SINGH, Desk Officer

नई दिल्ली, 16 अक्टूबर, 1986

का. जा. 3695—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसार में, केन्द्रीय सरकार व टोपा कोलियरी मैस. संयुक्त कोलफील्ड लि. डा. टोपा, जि. हजारी बाग के प्रबंधन में संबंध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच अनुबंध में निहित औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण नं. 2 धनबाद के पंचाट को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 3-10-86 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

New Delhi, the 16th October, 1986

S.O. 3695.—In pursuance of section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the following award of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal No. 2, Dhanbad, in the industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Topa Colliery, M/s. Central Coalfields Limited P.O. Topa, Distt. Hazaribagh and their workmen, which was received by the Central Government on the 3rd October, 1986.

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL

TRIBUNAL (NO. 2) AT DHANBAD.

Reference No. 140 of 1985.

In the matter of industrial dispute under Section 10(1)(d) of the I.D. Act, 1947.

PARTIES :

Employers in relation to the management of Topa Colliery of M/s. Central Coalfields Limited and their workmen.

APPEARANCES

On behalf of the workmen—Shri B. Joshi, Advocate.

On behalf of the employers—Shri R. S. Murthy, Advocate.

STATE : Bihar

INDUSTRY : Coal.

Dated, the 30th September, 1986.

AWARD

The Government of India, Ministry of Labour in exercise of the powers conferred on them under Section 10(1)(d) of the I.D. Act, 1947 has referred the following dispute to this Tribunal for adjudication vide their Order No. L-24012(28)/85-D. IV(B), dated, the 24th September, 1985.

SCHEDULE

"Whether the action of the management of Topa Colliery of Central Coalfields Limited, P.O. Topa, District Hazaribagh in dismissing S/Shri Rajdeep Singh, Clerk Gr. II and Maheshwari Singh, Clerk Gr. III is legal and justified? If not to what relief are the workmen concerned entitled?"

The case of the workmen is that the concerned workman Rajdeep Singh was a Grade-II Clerk and the other concerned workman Maheshwari Singh was Clerk Grade-III in Topa Colliery of M/s. C. C. Ltd. They were active members of R.C.M.S. union. They had raised several demands on behalf of the workmen before the management in the year 1976 and as such had incurred displeasure of the management. They had raised some of the important disputes by letters dated 12-10-1976, 8-11-1976, 11-1-1977, 4-2-1977, 8-2-1977 etc. on behalf of the workmen of Topa Colliery and they had pursued the dispute seriously. The management did not like the union activities of the concerned workmen and as such concocted false charges and issued chargesheets dated 17/18-2-1977 against the concerned workmen. Shri D. C. Sharma, the Colliery Manager of Topa Colliery, conspired with his assistants Shri K. L. Kundu and Shri M. R. Banerjee to concoct the charge that the two concerned workmen had instigated one Shri Sukhdeo Mahato to assault Shri K. L. Kundu and that the two concerned workmen assaulted Shri D. C. Sharma and also threatened to assault Shri M. R. Banerjee. The chargesheets against Rajdeep Singh did not indicate that he had gone to No. 7 Quarry with Shri Maheshwari Singh who too abused Shri M. R. Banerjee. The charges of instigation, abuse, threat etc. are vague as the material facts to constitute the said charges have not been mentioned in the chargesheets. Shri D. C. Sharma, Manager of Topa Colliery is a close relative of Shri S. D. Sharma Secretary of United Coal Workers Union. The Manager was associated with the United Coal Workers Union run by Shri S. D. Sharma and that was also a cause as to why D. C. Sharma took victimising attitude against the concerned workmen who were active members of R.C.M.S. The concerned workmen had submitted their replies denying the charges levelled against them. They stated that the charges levelled against them were baseless and motivated and that they were entangled on false charges on account of conspiracy. The management had lodged FIR before the Police against the concerned workmen on the above facts. The said case was dismissed as there was no merit in the allegation against the concerned workmen. The manager Shri Sharma had threatened and coerced the witnesses to give evidence in support of the charges. Two of the witnesses subsequently gave in writing before the enquiry officer that they had given their statement in the enquiry proceeding under undue pressure. The enquiry officer was biased and was friend of Shri Sharma and as such his finding was not impartial. The enquiry officer did not call for the relevant records and registers relating to the case in spite of the request made by the concerned workmen. The concerned workmen made positive statement that they were sick on 14-2-1977 and 15-2-1977 and they had taken medicine from the colliery hospital and as such the hospital records were necessary documents and the medical officer was an important witness. When the concerned workmen were sick the question of adjustment of attendance on 14-2-1977 and 15-2-1977 did

not arise. The concerned workmen were found guilty of the charges and were dismissed from their services by letter dated 1-8-1978 with effect from 2-8-1978. The concerned workmen and the union submitted several representations for consideration of their case but to no effect. Thereafter an industrial dispute was raised by the sponsoring union R.C.M.S. and on failure of conciliation the present reference was made for adjudication to this Tribunal. It is prayed that the concerned workmen be reinstated with full back wages and other benefits with effect from 2-8-1978.

The case of the management is that the dispute is over-stale as it has been raised after about 7 years of the dismissal of the concerned workmen. No dispute was raised on behalf of the concerned workmen with the management in respect of the dispute. On receipt of acts of misconduct alleged to have been committed by the two concerned workmen, the management issued them with chargesheets dated 17/18-2-1977. It was alleged in the charge against Maheshwari Singh that on 14-2-1977 and 15-2-1977 he had absented from duty unauthorisedly and he subsequently marked his attendance by putting his signature on both the days in the attendance Register. It is further alleged that on 17-2-1977 at about 11.30 A.M. he along with Shri Rajdeep Singh Grade-II Clerk and Shri Sukhdeo Mahato an outsider went to Shri K. L. Kundu Asstt. Colliery Manager near 3/4 incline of Topa Colliery and pressurised Shri K. L. Kundu to certify the attendance of Shri Maheshwari Singh for 14-2-1977 and 15-2-1977 and on being refused Maheshwari Singh instigated Shri Sukhdeo Mahato upon which Sukhdeo Mahato assaulted Shri K. L. Kundu. It is further alleged that both the concerned workmen went to Shri D. C. Sharma colliery Manager of Topa Colliery in his office at about 11.45 A.M. On 17-2-1977 and Maheshwari Singh pressurised Shri D. C. Sharma to certify his attendance for 14-2-1977 and 15-2-1977 and on being refused Shri Maheshwari Singh along with Rajdeep Singh assaulted and abused and threatened Shri D. C. Sharma. After assaulting Shri D. C. Sharma the concerned workmen went to 7 series quarry and abused and threatened Shri M. R. Banerjee, Under Manager, Topa Colliery.

The allegations in the chargesheets against the concerned workman Shri Rajdeep Singh was that on 17-2-1977 after marking his attendance he left his duty place without taking the permission from the competent authority. Thereafter he along with the other concerned workman Maheshwari Singh and an outsider Shri Sukhdeo Mahato went to Shri K. L. Kundu, Asstt. Colliery Manager at 7/4 incline of Topa Colliery on 17-2-1977 at about 11.30 A.M. and Rajdeep Singh pressurised Shri K. L. Kundu to certify the attendance of Shri Maheshwari Singh of 14-2-1977 and 15-2-1977 and on being refused he instigated Shri Sukhdeo Mahato to assault Shri K. L. Kundu. It is further alleged that thereafter Shri Rajdeep Singh went along with Maheshwari Singh to Shri D. C. Sharma in his office at about 11.45 A.M. and assaulted, abused and threatened him. Subsequently the concerned workmen submitted their reply to the chargesheet. Shri A. P. Sinha was appointed as Enquiry Officer and the two concerned workmen fully participated in the enquiry. The concerned workmen had filed their copies of explanation purported to have been submitted by them earlier before the management. The enquiry officer held the enquiry in accordance with the principles of natural justice and reasonable opportunities were given to the concerned workmen to defend them. The management's witnesses were examined in presence of the concerned workmen and they were given full opportunity to cross-examine the management's witnesses. The concerned workmen did not produce any witness in their defence. The enquiry officer submitted his report finding the concerned workmen guilty of the charges of misconduct under the Model Standing Orders for the establishment of the Coal Mines. The report of the concerned workmen were considered by the Agent of Topa Colliery and also the General Manager of Hazaribagh area in which the Topa Colliery fell at the relevant time. Having regard to the gravity of the misconduct committed by the concerned workmen, they were dismissed from service with effect from 2-8-1978 by the Order issued by the Project Officer/Agent after obtaining the approval of the G.M./C.M.F. Hazaribagh area for the dismissal of the concerned workmen. It is submitted on behalf of the management that the dismissal of the concerned workmen is legal and justified and that they are entitled to no relief.

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Earlier the management had prayed that as the case relates to the dismissal of the two concerned workmen after holding a domestic enquiry, the fairness and validity of the domestic enquiry may first be decided as a preliminary issue so that in case it is held that the enquiry was not fair and proper they may adduce fresh evidence before the Tribunal for establishing the charges against the concerned workmen. The workmen had also challenged the fairness and validity of the domestic enquiry and as such the fairness of validity of the domestic enquiry was first taken up for decision as a preliminary issue. By order dated 11-7-1986 this Tribunal held that the enquiry held against the concerned workmen was fair and proper and thereafter the case was fixed for hearing on merit on the materials which were placed in the domestic enquiry.

The point for decision are whether the charges levelled against the concerned workmen was established against them in the domestic enquiry and whether the punishment imposed on them was too severe.

The management have produced all the documents relating to the domestic enquiry and they have been marked Ext. M-1 to M-16.

Ext. M-1 dated 17/18-2-1978 is a chargesheet against the concerned workman Maheshwari Singh and Ext. M-1/1 is the chargesheet of the same date against the other concerned workman Rajdeep Singh. Ext. M-2 and M-2/1 are the replies of the two concerned workmen to the charges served on them. Ext. M-2 is the reply of Maheshwari Singh Ext. M-2/1 is the reply of Rajdeep Singh. Both the replies are almost carbon copy. It will appear from the replies Ext. M-2 and M-2/1 that on 17-2-1977 both of them were sick and were under the treatment of the colliery medical officer. They have stated that the charges against them is baseless and motivated and they have been implicated due to some ulterior motive. They have further stated that they did not instigate anybody to assault the Asstt. Colliery Manager nor they assaulted the Colliery Manager. They have stated that the chargesheet is based on wrong information and the persons have conspired against them in order to entangle them in the case. It will thus appear that Maheshwari Singh has not explained all the allegations made against him.

Ext. M-3 and M-3/1 dated 25/26-2-1977 are memos showing that Shri A. P. Singh Asstt. Chief Personnel Officer was appointed as Enquiry Officer and Shri Hardware Singh, Sr. Personnel Officer Kuru was appointed as the management's representative before the Enquiry Officer. Ext. M-4, M-5 are notices sent to the concerned workmen informing them about the date fixed in the enquiry. Ext. M-6 dated 16-3-1977 is a joint petition by both the concerned workmen before the enquiry officer seeking permission to allow Shri Lakhan Jha a co-worker to defend them in the enquiry proceeding. Ext. M-15 is the proceeding of the enquiry into the charges against the concerned workmen and Ext. M-16 is the enquiry report of the enquiry officer along with forwarding report. Ext. M-11 is the note relating to the consideration of the enquiry report and the approval of the dismissal of the concerned workmen by the General Manager. Ext. M-12 is the dismissal order issued to Shri Rajdeep Singh.

It will appear from the enquiry proceeding that the management examined MW-1 Shri K. L. Kundu, A.C.M., MW-2 Shri D. C. Sharma, Colliery Management, MW-3 Shri Hari Singh, Peon, Topa colliery office, MW-4 Shri K. N. Pandey, MW-5 Rajendra Pd. Yadav, MW-6 Shri M. R. Banerjee, MW-7 Dr. A. N. Banerjee Medical Officer, Topa Colliery and MW-8 Shri R. S. Topo L.W.O., Topa Colliery. It will further appear that MW-1 Shri K. L. Kundu was re-examined and cross-examined on behalf of the concerned workmen on 8-4-1977. The enquiry proceeding dated 28-3-1977 shows that both the concerned workmen were present before the enquiry officer. The charges were explained over to them on that day. They requested to permit Shri L. I. Jha, Mining Sirdar to assist them as co-worker in the domestic enquiry and the prayer was allowed. The next date of the enquiry fixed was 4-4-1977 when MW-1 to MW-7 were examined. On 4-4-1977 Shri L. L. Jha did not attend the enquiry but the concerned workmen had no objection to take up the enquiry in the absence of Shri L. L. Jha. They also stated that Shri L. I. Jha will assist them in the subsequent date of enquiry and thereafter the enquiry officer took up the enquiry.

MW-1 Shri K. L. Kundu, Asstt. Colliery Manager has stated that he had inspected the work site of Maheshwari Singh on 14th, 15th February, 1977 and found him absent from duty at No. 1 East Quarry. He has stated that the duty hours of Maheshwari Singh was from 8 A.M. to 5 P.M. with a break of one hour from 12 Noon to 1 P.M. He was in the one east quarry from 10.30 A.M. to 11.30 A.M. on 14th and 15th February, 1976 and he did not find Maheshwari Singh at his work place. MW-1 enquired from the attendance Clerk on both the days and learnt that Maheshwari Singh had not come on duty and that Maheshwari Singh had not applied for leave for those two dates. Subsequently he had checked the attendance register and found that Shri Maheshwari Singh had signed his attendance for 14th and 15th February, 1977 in the attendance Register. He has stated that he had drawn the attention of the Manager Shri D. C. Sharma on 17th February and the attendance of Maheshwari Singh on 14th and 15th February had been cancelled. He has also stated that he himself had marked Maheshwari Singh absence on 14th and 15th February after finding him absent but Maheshwari Singh subsequently superimposed his signature on the absence mark. He had also produced the attendance during the enquiry. Maheshwari Singh was present on 15th and 16th February, 1977 and had put his signature in token of his presence. The original attendance register has not been produced but a certified extract copy of the attendance register which was filed before the enquiry officer is on the record to show that on 16th and 17th February, 1977 Maheshwari Singh was present and that his attendance for 14th and 15th February had been struck off. It will also appear from the said extract that Rajdeep Singh was marked present on 17-2-1977. He has further stated that on 17-2-77 MW-1 arrived at 3/4 incline at about 8.30 A.M. accompanying by Shri D.C. Sharma, Colliery Manager and at about 9.00 A.M. when they were about to enter the mine Maheshwari Singh approached Shri D. C. Sharma and demanded that he should be treated as present on 14th and 15th February whereupon Shri Sharma told him that Maheshwari Singh was not on duty on those two days. MW-1 Shri K. L. Kundu was again examined on 2-8-1977 when he had produced the attendance Register in respect of Maheshwari Singh. MW-1 was cross-examined thoroughly by Shri L. L. Jha on behalf of the concerned workman on 8-4-1977. It will appear from question No. 17 of the cross-examination of MW-1 that a suggestion was made to MW-1 that Maheshwari Singh had not signed over absent mark but he had signed having worked on 14th and 15th February and it was MW-1 who had put the absence mark over the signature of Maheshwari Singh. This fact was denied by MW-1. It is clear therefore from this suggestion that Maheshwari Singh claims to have been present on 14th and 15th February, 1977 and had marked his presence in the attendance register.

MW-2 Shri D. C. Sharma has stated that on 17-2-1977 at about 9.00 A.M. when he was to proceed in underground of 3/4 incline Shri Maheshwari Singh came to him and told him that he was present on 14-2-1977 and 15-2-1977 but he had been marked absent. MW-2 told him that as he had not come on duty so he will not be marked present. He has further stated that when he came from underground at 11.20 A.M. Maheshwari Singh along with Rajdeep Singh came to him near the survey office and asked him to mark Maheshwari Singh present. He told them that without holding an enquiry he will not mark Maheshwari Singh present. MW-4 Shri K. N. Pandey was on duty on 3/4 incline. He has stated that at about 11.30 A.M. Rajdeep Singh and Maheshwari Singh approached Shri D. C. Sharma, Manager regarding the attendance of Maheshwari Singh near the survey and stores office. MW-4 thereafter saw Rajdeep Singh, Maheshwari Singh and Sukhdeo going to the Asstt. Manager Shri K. L. Kundu who was standing at the mouth of 3/4 incline. He has stated that they had a talk with Shri K. L. Kundu who told them that he will deal with the attendance only after making an enquiry. He has stated that while they were arguing Sukhdeo Mahato caught hold of the collar and hit him and thereafter Sukhdeo Mahato was trying to lift a bolder showing that he will hit Shri Kundu with it but one Shri Sakaldeo Choubey caught hold of the bolder and prevented Sukhdeo Singh from hitting the Asstt. Manager. He has stated that thereafter Shri Sukhdeo Mahato and the two concerned workmen left the place. He had also seen Maheshwari Singh taking to Sukhdeo Mahato at the time Rajdeep Singh was arguing with Shri Kundu MW-5 Rajendra Pd. Yadav was on duty

on 12-2-1977 at Topa Colliery Manager's office. He has stated that at about 11.30 A.M. Maheshwari Singh had gone to the office and argued with Manager and asked him to give his Hazree. He has further stated that after some argument Maheshwari Singh manhandled the manager by catching hold of his collar but on intervention of some persons the Manager could not further be manhandled. He has stated that Rajdeep Singh who had gone along with Maheshwari Singh snatched the stick from Bhanupratap Singh's hand and tried to hit the manager but he was prevented as the stick was snatched from Rajdeep Singh. He has also stated that Rajdeep Singh also abused the Manager. The workmen had filed Ext. M-8 in two sheets purported to have been written by MW-5 Rajendra Prasad and MW-4 K. N. Pandey. It will appear from the two statements that they had given their statement under coercion of the manager. These petitions had not been filed by those witnesses themselves and it is doubtful whether those two petitions were actually written and signed by them. Moreover, they did not appeared before the enquiry officer to deny by giving their statement that the statements which they had earlier made before the enquiry officer were under coercion and were not true. It is difficult to put reliance on Ext. M-8.

MW-3 Shri Hari Singh is working as a Peon in Topa Colliery. He has stated that he was on duty on 17-2-1977 at the office of the Manager Topa Colliery. He has stated that at about 12 Noon two concerned workmen came to the office of the Manager and Maheshwari Singh caught hold of the collar of the manager and also abused him. He has stated that before the manhandling of the Manager, Maheshwari Singh had demanded something to be done by the Manager to which the Manager told that he would do so after enquiry. He has further stated that Shri Rajdeep Singh had snatched the stick from the security guard and tried to hit the manager. He tried to snatch the stick from Rajdeep Singh. He has also stated that both the concerned workmen left abusing the Manager. In cross-examination of MW-3 it was suggested on behalf of the concerned workmen that none of the concerned workmen had gone to the office on 17-2-1977 as they were sick and were at their residence to which he said that he had correctly stated the facts. Thus even if the evidence of MW-5 Rajendra Pd. Singh is eliminated there is the evidence of MW-3 Hari Singh to show that the Manager Shri Sharma was manhandled by Maheshwari Singh and that Rajdeep Singh also wanted to assault the Manager but he was prevented to do so.

MW-1 Shri K. L. Kundu has stated that on 17-2-1977 at 11.20 A.M. when he came from the mines, he found the concerned workmen and Shri Sukhdeo Mahato and others standing near the coal depot of the incline mouth. He has stated that they approached Shri Sharma about cancellation of attendance of Shri Maheshwari Singh when Shri Sharma was going towards stores while talking with them. He remained at the depot. He has stated that when Shri Sharma left the depot with his jeep Maheshwari Singh came to him and asked him about the attendance and in the meantime Rajdeep Singh also joined him and they told him to certify the attendance of Maheshwari Singh for 14th and 15th February, 1977. When he refused to do then the concerned workmen told him that they had a talk with the colliery manager and he had asked him to certify the attendance of Maheshwari Singh. He has stated that Shri Sukhdeo Mahato also came at that time and was standing at some distance. He has also stated that both the concerned workmen started pressuring him to certify the attendance and when he refused Sukhdeo Mahato rushed to him and caught hold of the collar of his shirt and tore it away and also give him a blow on his forehead and threatened to kill him. He has further stated that Sukhdeo started to lift a big dump of coal in order to assault him but Sakaldeo Choudhury prevented him and thereafter the concerned workmen and Sukhdev Mahato left the place. Thus his evidence will show that Sukhdeo Mahato had assaulted Shri Kundu when the concerned workmen were pressuring him for the attendance of Maheshwari Singh. There is no allegation that two concerned workmen had themselves assaulted Shri Kundu. The allegation is that the two concerned workmen had instigated Shri Sukhdeo Mahato to assault Shri Kundu and the facts as disclosed in the evidence do support that Sukhdeo Mahato had assaulted Shri Kundu at the instance of the concerned workmen.

MW-2 Shri D. C. Sharma has stated about his assault by the concerned workmen. He is supported by MW-3. It appears from the evidence that the concerned workmen wanted to assault him with a stick but he was prevented to do so. It will also appear that the concerned workmen had threatened and abused him. He was cross-examined individually by both the concerned workmen but there was nothing in the cross-examination to discard the evidence.

MW-6 is Shri M. R. Banerjee under Manager, Topa Colliery. He has stated that he was at 1 series quarry at Topa Colliery when at about 12.30 P.M. the concerned workmen came while passing by the road near the said quarry. He has stated that when they saw him, they rushed towards him and Maheshwari Singh told him that he has assaulted two of the managers and that now it was his number. However nothing serious happened and thereafter the concerned workmen left the place. Thus the charge that the concerned workmen abused Shri M. R. Banerjee under Manager is not established but the evidence of M. R. Banerjee shows that the concerned workmen had threatened him.

MW-7 is Dr. A. N. Banerjee Medical Officer of Topa Colliery. He had issued sick certificate and fit certificate to Shri Maheshwari Singh. He has explained the circumstances as to how he had issued the certificate without actually examining Shri Maheshwari Singh. I have already stated while discussing the evidence of MW-1 Shri K. L. Kundu that the case of the concerned workman Maheshwari Singh was that he was present on 14th and 15th February and marked his presence but Shri Kundu had subsequently marked him absent in the attendance Register. Thus this fact itself shows that the sick certificate obtained from MW-7 Dr. A. N. Banerjee from 14-2-1977 till he was found fit on 22-2-1977 was false certificate and that Shri Maheshwari Singh had actually marked his presence on 14th and 15th February 1977 and was in fact present on 16-2-1977 and 17-2-1977 and had marked his attendance in the attendance Register. It will appear therefore that the cause of assault was that MW-1 and MW-2 did not mark the presence of Maheshwari Singh as he was marked absent by MW-1 and MW-1 and MW-2 were not agreeing to give attendance to Maheshwari Singh for 14-2-1977 and 15-2-1977. It will also appear that Maheshwari Singh was present on 17-2-77 the day on which the assault took place. The attendance will also show that Rajdeep Singh was also present on 17-2-1977 and the certificate Ext. M-9 filed by Rajdeep Singh that he was absent and under the treatment of Dr. V. K. Chaturvedi from 15-2-1977 to 22-2-1977 was not correct.

The co-worker of the concerned workmen had stated on their behalf that no defence witness or document was to be produced on behalf of the concerned workmen. He had however prayed for calling all the Management's witnesses for their cross-examination which was referred. I think the enquiry officer had rightly rejected his prayer for calling all the management's witnesses for cross-examination. On the first day of the examination of the witnesses the concerned workmen themselves stated to proceed with the enquiry in the absence of the co-worker and accordingly the enquiry officer had proceeded with the enquiry. The concerned workmen had cross-examined a few of the management's witnesses and subsequently MW-1 was cross-examined by the co-worker. MW-8 was also cross-examined by the co-worker.

In view of the discussion made above it will appear that there is no evidence to show that the concerned workmen were falsely implicated at the instance of the manager or Asstt. Colliery manager of Topa Colliery. There is no evidence to show that the chargesheet had been submitted against the concerned workmen due to any grudge against them. The management's witnesses appeared to have deposed truly and I find no reason to disbelieve them. It appears that the concerned workmen were guilty of misconduct under para-17 (a)(c) of the Model Standing Orders and also under para-17(a)(r) of the Model Standing Orders and accordingly I hold that the concerned workmen have rightly been found guilty of the charges of misconduct under those paras of the Model Standing Orders by which the workmen of the establishment are governed.

It has been submitted on behalf of the concerned workmen that the punishment of dismissal is too harsh. From the discussion made above it will appear that the Manager and

Asstt. Colliery Manager of Topa Colliery were manhandled, threatened and abused by the concerned workmen. If the concerned workmen take into their own hands to assault and punish the officers of the management a chaos will prevail in the entire coal industry and the deteriorating law and order situation in the coal fields will further deteriorate leading to a great law and order problem. It is for this reason that the punishment of dismissal of the concerned workmen is not harsh. The said punishment is quite justified for the misconduct of the concerned workmen so that they may not only be punished but the others also may have a lesson that in case of such disorderly and indiscipline misconduct they would also be punished. I hold therefore that there is no reason to interfere with the said order of dismissal.

In the result, I hold that the action of the management of Topa Colliery of Central Coalfields Limited, P.O. Topa, District Hazaribagh in dismissing S/Shri Rajdeep Singh, Clerk Gr. II and Maheshwari Singh, Clerk Gr. III is legal and justified and consequently the concerned workmen are entitled to no relief.

This is my Award.

Dated : 30-9-1986.

I. N. SINHA, Presiding Officer.

[No. L-24012/28/85-D. IV(B)]

का. अ. 3696.....औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार व मसर्ज सिंगरनी कोलरीज लि. लि. बेल्लपल्ली के प्रबन्धतन्त्र से संबंध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच अनुबन्ध में निदिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण हैदराबाद के पचाद को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार की 6-10-86 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

S.O. 3696.—In pursuance of section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the following award of the Industrial Tribunal, Hyderabad, in the industrial dispute, between the employees in relation to the management of M/s. Singareni Collieries Company Limited, Bellampalli and their workmen, which was received by the Central Government on the 6th October, 1986.

BEFORE THE INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL (CENTRAL) AT HYDERABAD

Industrial Dispute No. 2 of 1982

BETWEEN

The Workmen of Singareni Collieries Company Limited, Bellampalli and Kothagudem.

AND

The Management of Singareni Collieries Company Limited, Bellampalli and Kothagudem.

APPEARANCES :

1. None for President, Tandur Coal Mines Labour Union, Bellampalli, Adilabad, District, A.P.
2. Sri G. Bikshapathy, Advocate for President, Coal Chemical Complex Workers Union, Bellampalli, Adilabad District. (A.P.).
3. Sri K. Srinivasa Murthy and Miss G. Sudha, Advocates for the Management.

AWARD

The Government of India, Ministry of Labour by its Order No. L-21011(13)/81 D.IV(B) dated 2nd February 1982 referred the following dispute under Section 7A and 10(1)(d) of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 between the Singareni Collieries Company Limited, Kothagudem and its workmen for adjudication to this Tribunal.

"Whether the management of M/s. S.C. Co. Ltd. Bellampalli is justified :—

- (1) In transferring Shri A. Laxminarayana, General Mazdoor (Timrated) Coal Chemical Complex to Yellandu Collieries as piece rated worker :

- (2) In refusing to prescribe job descriptions to different categories of workmen working in Coal Chemical Complex;
- (3) In not supplying Uniforms to all categories of workmen exposed to coal dust and machinery ;
- (4) in refusing to pay dust and heat allowance to the workmen working in Coal Chemical Complex who are exposed to dust and heat ?

Is not what relief the workmen are entitled ?

This reference was registered as Industrial Dispute No. 2 of 1982 and notices were issued to the parties.

2. The claims statement filed by the President, Tandur Coal Mines Labour Union for workmen of Singareni Collieries Company Limited, Bellampalli and Komagudem mentioned with regard to certain demands as mentioned in the reference for adjudication. The reference is received in this Tribunal on 13-2-1982 and registered as I.D. 2/82 and after notice is served a claims statement was filed on behalf of the workmen on 29-6-1982 to the following effect. It is mentioned that regarding the first issue of the reference, namely, with reference to A. Lakshminarayana, General Mazdoor of the Coal Chemical Complex being transferred to Yellandu, was taken on duty with effect from 1-3-1982 from the date of his stoppage till 28-2-1982, the period of absence is treated as leave on loss of pay and thus an agreement was executed between the Union and the Management in this regard. Thus the claim was settled out of Court and there is no claim pending regarding issue 1.

3. It is mentioned regarding Issue 2 of the reference that the Singareni Collieries Company Limited started Coal Chemical Complex newly and there were many kinds of works. It is also pointed out that while extracting the work of similar categories the Singareni Collieries Company Workmen were categorised as per the Singareni Collieries Company job description. For the workmen to whom the job description is not in existence in S. C. Company the Management has given categories according to their will without discussion nor entering into an agreement with the Union while fixing the said categories of workmen such as Carboniser mazdoor, Weighing, stitching, Tipping mazdoors, Junior Plant Attendants, Junior Craftsmen Helpers etc., It is mentioned that there is lot of difference to their wages when compared to their duties performed by them. It is also stressed that the Management of Coal Chemical Complex is not coming forward to fix appropriated category/grade to the workmen whose job description is non-existent and fixation of pay scales of all such jobs which, are yet to be properly categorised. In these circumstances, it is requested that the Tribunal to prescribe job description of the workers other non-existent at Coal Chemical Complex in appropriate Category. For example, it is mentioned that that P. Srinivas Rao, P. Jeevan Kumar, 3. N. N. Reddy, Sampson Prabhakar and P. Christopher are classified as Junior Craftsmen and getting Vth Category and forced to perform the works regarding operation of maintenance of electrical Electronic pneumatic instruments testing collaboration, checking and maintenance of electrical interlocks for the equipment in Coal Chemical Complex, looking after the maintenance of 50.7 PAX and that there is equal responsibility in duties like Senior Craftsmen and Senior Operators and the Junior Craftsmen is practically performing as Shift incharge for instrumentation and is also attending to fabrication erection and commissioning of instrumentation and control system in briquetting Plant. Thus when these persons are performing the above duties and when they are placed in payscale of E Grade only it is contended that it is unjustified. According to the Union, in Singareni Collieries Company Limited the workmen performing similar duties are placed in Grade A. Thus it is contended that there is no proper job description at Coal Chemical Complex and there is disparity between the workers of S.C. Co. Ltd., and the Coal Chemical Complex giving rise to discontentment among the workers. So it is prayed they should be fixed in A Grade with retrospective effect and to set aside showing the pay scales of Category V. Similarly it is mentioned that G.J. Balan, N. Seetharam, V. Rachakrishna, B. Sardar Singh and V. Nagabhushnam are performing duties of even Plant Attendant like LT Erection, Electrical Maintenance and Instrumentation works in Carboniser section and yet they are only

placed in Category I only. It is pointed out that their work is like assistants to Plant Attenders and they should be properly categorised. So it is requested that these workmen be placed in Category V with retrospective effect.

4. The other issue which is raised by the Union is regarding supply of uniforms to all categories of workmen exposed to coal dust and machinery. It is pointed out that the Management is providing uniforms to certain workers and denying the same for the remaining workers. Such disparity should be ceased and every worker at Coal Chemical Complex should be provided with dresses and as their own dresses will be spoiled at the work places where there is dust and other material which spoiled their clothes. It is therefore requested that the Management should be directed to prescribe and supply proper dresses to all the workmen at C.C.C.

5. Lastly it is mentioned that the workers of Coal Chemical Complex are working in peculiar and difficult conditions such as at places where there is dust and excess of heat but the Management is not coming forward to pay any allowances for this. It is therefore requested that the said workers be given allowance at least Rs. 25.00 per month as dust and heat allowance for the workers employed at Coal Chemical Complex on humanitarian grounds.

6. Sri K. Srinivasa Murthy undertook to file vakalat on 24-8-1982 and filed vakalat on 9-9-1982.

7. At this stage the workmen represented by the President, Coal Chemical Complex Workers Union filed M.P. No. 124/82 requesting to implead the same as second Petitioner in I.D. No. 2 of 1982 and pass such further order or orders just necessarily circumstances. It is mentioned that the Petitioner Union is a registered Trade Union and it has got substantial number of workers belong to Coal Chemical Complex Union on its rolls and that the dispute relate to service conditions of the workmen and the participation of the Union in the adjudication proceedings is essential as the workmen of their Union will also be affected by the award. After notice to the Management and also President of Tandur Coal Mines Labour Union, Bellampalli which originally initiated the proceedings leading to the reference it is found from the record, that the President, Tandur Coal Mines Labour Union had no objection to implead the workmen represented by the President, Coal Chemical Complex Workers Union in I.D. No. 2/82 as per their Memo filed on 8th October 1982 in the Tribunal which is part of the record. But the Management objected and filed a counter affidavit of the Project Manager stating that the Tandur Coal Mines Labour Union alone is the party to the dispute representing the workmen and the Policy of the Company is only to recognise single union with the largest number of membership at Bellampalli and therefore the Petitioner Union i.e. Coal Chemical Complex Workers Union is not recognised by the Management. It is further mentioned that both the Unions are affiliated to the very same Central organisation namely Indian National Trade Union Congress and thus the participation of the second union which filed M.P. No. 124/82 in I.D. No. 2 of 1982 is neither essential nor warranted. On this my learned predecessor who was then in office passed orders allowing the petition. He observed that that as a matter of fact bringing the Petitioner as second petitioner in the Industrial Dispute does not amount to bringing new party on record. It is observed that the Petitioner Union is part of the workers which are already part-taking in this industrial dispute and thus the petition is allowed and they were brought on record as second petitioners to contest the industrial dispute.

8. The Second Petitioner is added as a party pursuant to the orders in M.P. No. 124/82. Sri G. Bhikshapathi filed Vakalat for the second petitioner on 17-11-1982 and filed the claims statement also on the same date. It is mentioned with reference to second issue that there is no job description or categorisation fixed nor recommended in various National Coal Wage Board agreement. In Singareni Collieries the job description was fixed to each category of workmen. In the absence of job description in the Coal Chemical Complex, the Management is extracting the work in whichever fashion they like whether it confirmed to the standard fixed for the posts or not. It is mentioned that there are about 32 designation posts right from the senior operator Grade C

(Rs. 572-1008) to Sweeper Category I (Rs. 15-18.12 daily rate). Out of these 32 categories of posts except the following posts/categories other categories of posts are existing in Singareni Collieries. He mentioned that Senior operators Grade C, Boiler Attendant Grade C, Junior Craftsmen, Plant Attendant, Carboniser Mazdoor, Boiler Mazdoors, stitching mazdoors were not there in the Singareni Collieries. So the Union wanted that the job description be fixed to these posts. According to him, the Management is extracting the work of Junior Executive from the Senior Operators likewise in other categories also, higher responsibilities are being shouldered by the employees while in lower categories. Therefore they wanted the Management to fix suitable job description to the above posts. Regarding the third issue, it is mentioned that the employees in the Plant are exposed to various dust and heat and they should necessarily be provided with uniforms. The Union demanded atleast four pairs of uniforms per year be given to all the workmen and it is pointed out that the workmen have to come into contact with chemical tar, coal ash etc. and there is every possibility of deterioration of cloths quickly and thus four pairs of clothes were demanded per year. Lastly it is mentioned that the Carboniser is being operated at 600°C heat and the workmen are exposed to dust and heat and all the workmen either to have to work in heat or dust at the given places. Therefore they demanded the Management to pay Rs. 50.00 towards Dust/heat allowance to all the workmen with effect from 1-1-1980 onwards.

9. The Management sent a counter through post received in this Tribunal on 30th August 1982 as noticed in the docket sheet on 9-9-1982. It is mentioned that regarding the first item of transfer of A. Lakshminarayana that there was a Settlement which is enclosed as Annexure I and therefore it is requested that the said issue may be treated as settled under Section 18(1) of the I.D. Act. A copy of the said settlement is also filed. Regarding the second issue, it is mentioned that the distinction be drawn between the term and job description and categorisation, whereas categories denotes dividing of work force into different pay scales based on the nature of jobs performed, degrees of skills and levels of experience, job description means a written record of the duties, responsibilities, conditions of the job. So job description means what a workman as an incumbent of a position is required to do any work situation, whereas categorisation of workman is not an issue referred to the Tribunal. The Union in its claims statement contend that the job are not properly categorised by the Management at Coal Chemical Complex and that such categorisation was not mutually discussed and negotiated upon and it is not commensurate with the duties/responsibilities of the workers. As in the case of mine workers, job nomenclature at Coal Chemical Complex is only indicative and not exhaustive. The job in which the workmen are required to perform are indicated in the office orders issued to them. The workmen are assigned these jobs which are in conformity with their scales of pay and those jobs are being performed by them. The jobs in Coal Chemical Complex are mostly identical to the jobs in mines for which job description evolved under assigned by and under the supervision of Senior Operators. job description are not required in these cases. Further there is no such designation as Junior Plant Attendant or Junior Craftsmen Helper. There are Junior Craftsmen on our rolls in Technical Grade E but not Category V, as stated by the union. Thus the Junior Craftsmen carry out the work as assigned by and under the supervision of Senior Operators. They are not entrusted with independent responsibility as in the case of Senior Operators. Similarly the five General Mazdoors referred to by the Union are unskilled workmen who work along with Junior Craftsmen as their Helpers. Therefore the Union claim for placing junior craftsmen in Grade A and General Mazdoor of Instrumentation Department in Category V is not tenable since categorisation is not within the purview of terms of reference.

10. The workmen are being provided with uniform cloth as per the requirements and practice in the Company. Any deviation at Coal Chemicals Complex from the existing practice would result in an imbalance in the Company. It should be mentioned in this context that the workmen in Mines, in fact, are exposed to more coal dust. Hence taking coal dust as a criterion to provide the workmen with uniforms does

not have any basis. However, some workmen who work in close proximity with machinery are provided uniforms for safety.

11. The workmen who are employed at Coal Screening Plant alone are eligible special allowance as agreed to under the Management of Settlement dated 29-1-1981 to which the Union is a party. The workmen in other departments/Units of the Company, are not entitled to any such allowance. The claim of the Union to extend Special Allowance to all Coal Chemicals Complex workmen cannot be sustained as it is outside the purview of Settlement made earlier, involving huge financial Commitment. Lastly the issue regarding the preparation of job descriptions, Dust and Heat Allowance are to be raised by the Union before the appropriate forum i.e. the standardisation Sub-Committee 'C' constituted by Joint Bipartite Wage Negotiations Committee for the Coal Industry under National Coal Wage Agreement II which is still in force. The Management of the Singareni Collieries Company Limited cannot be singled out for prescribing job description, categorisation, or introduction of new allowances. Thus the claim petition is liable to be dismissed.

12. Thereafterwards another counter was filed on 29-1-1983 by the Management after the second petitioner is added as a party. It is denied that no job descriptions are prescribed by the Management for senior operators, Boiler attendant, Junior Craftsmen Plant attendants, Carboniser mazdoor, Boiler mazdoors, Weighing Tipping and Stitching mazdoors. According to the management, the job in Coal Chemicals Complex are mostly identical with those of the Mines for which job description were evolved. It is mentioned that the Senior Operators, Boiler Attendants and Junior Craftsmen belong to technical Supervisory cadre and the Plant Attendants, Carboniser Mazdoors and Boiler Mazdoors, weight, tipping and stitching mazdoors are skilled/semi skilled categories of workmen. It is asserted that these incumbents are required to perform the jobs as indicated and they are not exhaustive. It is pointed out that the workmen of Coal Chemicals Complex are also covered by the National Coal Wage Agreement II arrived at by the Joint Bipartite Committee for the Coal Industry constituted by the Government of India, representatives of the Management and Coal Trade Unions as per Para 12.7.1 of National Coal Wage Agreements II. It was agreed that "with a view to examine and standardise different designations job descriptions, disparities in service among different sets of employees and also to examine such anomalies brought to the notice of the Committee, a standardisation Committee consisting of representatives of employees and representatives of the Management shall be constituted". It is the function of Standardisation Committee 'C' constituted by J.B.C.C.I. "on new and categorisation and preparation job descriptions for old jobs for miscellaneous sections" including coke plants. In view of the above, the Management of Singareni Collieries cannot be singled out for prescribing job description. It is denied that the Management is entrusted with higher responsibilities to these workmen.

13. The claim of the Union that the workmen are exposed to heat at 600°C is denied. The process of low temperature Carbonising required 600°C. It is only the temperature inside the carboniser shell, which is in the range of 650°C required for the process. These Carbonisers are thoroughly insulated with refractory brick walling thus containing the effect of heat on the persons employed and man-coolers also are provided for the comfort of workman deployed in carboniser section. As regards exposure to dust, it was agreed to in the memorandum of Settlement dated 29-1-1981 to which the President of this Union is also a party, that only the workmen who are employed at Coal Screening Plant of the Company are eligible for Special allowance whereas the workmen of the other Units/Departments of the Company are not entitled to any such allowance. The claim of the Union for payment of Rs. 50.00 per month with effect from 1-1-1980 in terms of Dust/Heat Allowance to all the workmen of Coal Chemical Complex is untenable, involving huge financial commitments.

14. The Workmen examined one witness as W.W.1 and marked Exs. W1 to W3 while the Management examined M.W1 to M.W3 and marked Exs. M1 to M7.

15. W.W1 is working as Senior Operator in Coal Chemicals Complex in Singareni Collieries Company Limited,

Naspur, Mancheril. He said that he was previously Vice President of the C.C.C. Workers Union and this dispute was referred when he was the Vice President of the Union. According to him, the Coal Chemicals Complex is established with indigenous technology. Its main activities is processing of coal and producing of domestic coke, light tar, and oil and also coal tar fuel and started commercial production in January 1979. It is his case that 12 to 15 categories of employees are employed in this complex and some of the categories which are existing in this complex and some of the categories which are existing in Coal Chemicals Complex are not existing in Singareni Collieries but they existed in Coal Chemical Complex. He mentioned that the job description of various workmen in this Complex are not fixed as there was no such fixation. The management is extracting more and responsible work of other categories without paying anything for those responsibilities. He marked Ex. W1 office letter appointing him but he did not prescribe job requirements. In 1983 they issued Ex. W2 office copy mentioned that they would have to work in Shift Incharge whenever required. Ex. W3 is another circular requiring them to discharge higher responsibility. It is the Shift Incharge are Assistant Engineers and Executive Engineers. According to him the Management was extracting the duties of higher categories and they demanded for fixation of job description. The Management was not taking interest. He mentioned that the workmen attached to Garage and Workshop are given Uniforms. The Senior Operator and Plant Attendant, Carboniser mazdoor, Junior Craftsmen, Stitching mazdoors are not given Uniforms. These categories work very close to the machinery and also handling of hot tar and oil and liquid and bagging of coke and cleaning of conveyors without uniforms. It is mentioned without uniforms their cloths get spoiled and worn out quickly. They requested for four pairs of Uniforms every year. According to him the coal is processed at 750° to 800°C temperature and radiation of heat is always there. The pipe through gas is further utilised on processed are not insulated and the temperature of these gases will be about 300°C the persons working in Carbonisation Division and Boiler is exposed to this heat and gas. All conveyors and Coal pile, yard are all open and workmen are exposed to coal dust. It is mentioned that the coal is taken from the ground level to 24 metres elevation by conveyors and screens, and whenever coal is transferred from one conveyor to the other it falls from a height of two meters naturally the coal would break and there would be lot of coal dust. So it is mentioned that the workmen working at conveyors are forced to inhale dust and the entire complex the workers are exposed to coal dust. In Coal Screening Plant at Singareni Collieries they are giving dust allowance of Rs. 15.00 but in this Coal Chemical Complex there is no such allowance and they are demanding Rs. 50.00 as heat and Rs. 15.00 as coal dust allowance from 1-1-1980.

16. M.W1 is the Executive Engineer in Coal Chemicals Complex for the last ten years. He is incharge of the Plant. He deposed that Ex. M2 is the drawing of the Plant and there are two major sections in the Plant. One is the Carboniser and By-products Recovery Section and the second one is material Handling Section. He mentioned that for Carbonising Section four categories of workmen are employed. General Mazdoors Category I, Carboniser Mazdoor Category III, Plant Attendant Category IV and Junior Craftsmen. In Carboniser Section four Plant Attendants are working in Material Handling Section, four C Plant Attendants are working. The educational qualification for the Plant Attendant are Intermediate with group M.P.C. and there are no other technical qualifications. According to him in Carboniser Section the first Plant Attendant is meant for Zero Meter level for starting compressor in compressor house and process pumps, to pump oil and tar, by switch on and switch off the starter. He mentioned they will maintain log sheet and Log Book in which the meter reading will be noted periodically. The second Plant Attendant looks after cooling tower, pump house where he has to switch on and switch off the pumps and nothing over head tank level and he has to maintain log sheet and log book whatever the readings are shown in the meters. The third Plant Attendant has to look after Unit Poking work and Flushing Works with the help of Category III Mazdoors and he carries out these workers on every two hours once in a shift. The fourth Plant Attendant has to carry out miscellaneous works. He has to carry out like sludge basin pumps, starting and stopping only by switching off and

switching on. According to him the coal feeding bunker and transfer house see page water pumping is attended by him. In Material Handling Section four Plant Attendants are employed to look after sales and bagging and weigh bridge, coal screening plant to receive the coal and feeding the coal to the Carboniser and in the Control desk room, he has to attend to panel board and operate it automatically some of the conveyors for bagging coke and in the local operations. he has to start the conveyor which are meant for production as and when instructed by the concerned Shift Incharge.

17. According to him in Carboniser Section Category III persons are six, three persons will do unit poking work, flushing works and waste gas seal duct flushing. The fourth person who is employed at coke lock chamber, his duty is to see whether the material is coming from the coke lock chamber is proper or not. The fifth person is employed at Spray Cooler to scrap dust from the seal and disposing the same. The sixth person is employed as Dust separator. He has to make up seal leve of the dust chamber and periodically he should remove dust from the chamber and disposing the same.

18. There are two Senior Operators in Carbonising Section. One person will look after the control room for adjusting the Parameters as and when any process parameter are showing abnormalities then he will inform to the concerned Shift Incharge for advices. The second senior Operator periodically once in an hour, he will go around the process equipments and see any troubles are prevailing in respect of mechanical or process, he will locally check up and intimate to the concerned Shift Incharge for advice and rectifications.

19. There is one Senior Operator in the Material Handling Section. His nature of duties to allot the work to the workers, he is having Plant Attendants as assistants, and given the information wherever belt conveyors coal side and coke side conveyors are showing any troubles. They will inform the matter to the concerned Senior Operator. He will intimate if it is a maintenance problem he will inform to the concerned maintenance Department and if it is process problem, he will inform to the concerned Shift Incharge.

20. The Junior Craftsmen (Instrumentation) comes under Technical Supervisory Cadre. His nature of duties are : in control room periodically they have to check up panel mounted monometers and temperature recorders functioning as and when the air or gas pneumatic control volve gives any trouble they have to rectify. The Junior Craftsmen did not have knowledge of instruments, maintenance and operations before appointment. They undergo practical training for fifteen months and afterwards they are allowed to see and learn about the equipment and afterwards they are allowed to operate and learn practically to handle the equipment. The Plant Attendants and Junior Craftsmen who are in the shift, if they found the working of the equipment is not normal, they will immediately report to the Shift Incharge and they will not undertake independently the said job. The General Mazdoors were appointed to assist the Attendants and Junior Craftsmen. Category II employees are called Stitching Mazdoors. In each Shift one person of the said category will report to duty. His duty is for stitching the required bags and spools required for stitching in the shift beginning in consultation with Shift plant attendant. Further when the loaded bags with coke come they will be stitched and then bags will be sent to the Wagon Platform through conveyors. Category V are called Boiler Attendants. Their duties are to put coal inside the Boiler arrangement. To maintain production of steam five kgs per centimeter square and coal transportation will be arranged to the spot by his assistants category III mazdoors.

21. The Boiler Mazdoors are called Category III mazdoors. The duties of Category III mazdoors are to bring coal required for the Boiler. Any shale or stone pieces are there in the coal will be removed by them. Any instructions that are to be passed to the Shift Incharge by the Boiler Attendant will be communicated through the Category III mazdoors. The Junior Craftsman has to check up panel mounted monometers and temperature recorder whether they are functioning or not. All the categories of the jobs and duties performed by them are independent and one category is not performing normal duties of the other. When exigencies occur due to absenteeism and strikes in such cases the lower category people act at a higher category and they get higher emoluments

for the period of acting. In normal circumstances, all the workmen will be discharging their duties and shift-inchange or any higher ups will not direct or instruct them to discharge the duties of other categories. In Coal Chemicals Complex the Carboniser cells are well insulated, refractory wall lining and mineral wool packing so that whatever heat inside the carboniser the brick retain themselves, there is no radiation of heat. A person can touch the wall of the carboniser cell. The brick retains themselves, there is no radiation of heat. Similarly the dust in the Coal Chemicals Complex is comparatively less than the Mines. The workmen can work within the Coal Chemicals Complex as the atmosphere is normal and there is no such dust which prevents the work. Even if the dust falls in Coal Chemicals Complex it will be in semi-solid state and the question of cloth getting soiled does not arise. The Management is supplying handgloves in cases where semi-solid dust is falling. In the by-product which we receive there is dust inside the seals and it will be removed periodically with a scraper. Category III workmen work there and is called Carboniser Mazdoor. Screened coal (plus 25 mm to 100 mm size) received through the conveyor to carboniser. The coal will be carbonised inside the carboniser between 650 to 750 C. after carbonisation the volatiles and the gas will expel in the form of mist, and that the same will be received as recover by product structure and whatever gas is there it will be re-circulated for burning purposes inside the Carboniser and dryers Carboniser combustion chambers. This by-product is known as Tar oil, amonical liquor and gas. The entire plant structure including pipe lines, pumps, cells are all well insulated. There is no possibility of cloth being soiled of the said areas because Coal Chemicals Complex is fully insulated. According to him they give uniforms or apron to Dust Separators mazdoors working at Dust separator and spray coolers and poking mazdoors, and these three types of mazdoors are provided with leather gloves, helmet, shoes and mouth guage cask. In each shift there are six persons who are provided with these facilities.

22. M.W2 is the Senior Personnel Officer in Singareni Collieries Company Limited, Bellampally. His duties are to put up promotions, transfers, sanction of increments requirements dealing with disciplinary actions. It is his case that there are 521 working in Coal Chemicals Complex and they invested Rs. 12.5 crores and Rs. 13 crores there is loss. It is his case that Coal Chemicals Complex is running in loss. He finally deposed that the Standing Orders of the Singareni Collieries Company Limited are quite applicable to staff of Coal Chemicals Complex. According to him as per National Coal Wage Agreement I, II, III, Wage Agreements paid to the worker of the Coal Chemicals Complex and the Coal Chemicals Complex is part of the Singareni Collieries Company. He also mentioned that the Coal Chemicals Complex comes under the Coal Industry and there are inter-transfers from S. C. Company to C.C.C. He also admitted that the workers of the Coal Chemicals Complex are liable to be transferred to any of the coal mines owned by the S. C. Company. He filed Ex. M3 office order to show that the General Mazdoor in Carboniser Section being re-designated as Carboniser mazdoor as Category III and thus they are inter transferable from the Mines to the Department of Singareni Collieries from time to time. He denied that they were extracting more work than the work required to be done by them while paying less amount. He filed a comparative statement showing the scales of pay at the existing categories at Singareni Collieries Company and they are equivalent in the Neyveli Lignite Corporation under Ex. M-4. According to him the Singareni Collieries Company is an old coal industry and in the year 1967 all eminent Trade Union leaders and the Management discussed to give uniform job description to all coal industry of India including S.C. Company and promised to file booklet in the course of the evidence for reference. According to him in Singareni Collieries they are supplying uniforms to dispensary staff hospital staff and canteen. Up to Workshop, Electrical Workshop and Machine Workshop and all office Boys and they have similar benefits to all categories who are working in Coal Chemicals Complex. According to him it is a fact that in Singareni Collieries they are paying Rs 15.00 as special pay to the workers as they handle 6000 to 8000 tonnes of coal per day whereas in the Coal Chemicals Complex it is hardly 300 to 400 tons of coal were being handled and no special pay is paid to them. According to him they are provided coal dust mask in the C.C.C. workers.

He asserted that their workers are getting more benefits in C.C.C. when compared to Neyveli Lignite Corporation.

23. M.W3 is one P. D. Venkata Krishnan who is the Senior Marketing Manager (Technical) Neyveli Lignite Corporation. He was B.Ss. Chemistry, B.Ss. Technical in Chemical Engineering. It is his case that he studied the Coal Chemicals Complex Naspur, Mancheril with reference to job specifications and supply of uniforms and dust and heat allowances. His inspection report is marked as Ex. M5 (11 sheets) and that it is signed by him. According to him he inspected the Coal Chemical Complex on 3rd, 4th and 5th October, 1985. He marked Ex. M7 as the letter from the Singareni Collieries Company addressed to the Chairman, Neyveli Lignite Corporation Tamilnadu, to depute him for study the conditions of the Coal Chemicals Complex. Ex. M7 is filed to show that it was received from the Coal Chemicals Complex on 4-10-1985. Whereas he started his inspection from 3rd October, 1985. Of course he did not mention in the inspection report that he inspected Coal Chemical Complex on 3-10-1985, 4-10-1985 and 5-10-1985. He admitted that the workers were not wearing dust mask when he visited.

24. Originally the Management wanted that the Tribunal should direct the Management, Neyveli Lignite Corporation, Tamilnadu to nominate any one of their Technical Officer to inspect the Coal Chemicals Complex to study the conditions in relations to the demand made by the workers and submit a report by way of commissioner. This was opposed by the workers and Tribunal had occasion to pass an order on 4-4-1985 rejecting the same. Thereupon they filed a Writ Petition No. 7830/85 questioning the same their right to examine any expert on their behalf is considered and it is observed that it is open to the Petitioner to examine such expert as it chooses in support of its stand and also examine any other witnesses within three months time before the Tribunal. Thus M.W3 was examined as the witness of the Management and not as a Tribunal witness.

25. Admittedly the first issue regarding transfer of A. Lakshminarayana, General Mazdoor Coal Chemicals Complex to Yellandu Collieries as piece rate workers is settled mutually and settlement was filed under Section 18(1) of the I.D. Act between the Management and their workmen. The said settlement was also filed as part of the Managements rejoinder dated 30th August 1982 as Annexure I. The settlement showed that the Management agreed to transfer A. Lakshminarayan and to post him as General Mazdoor at R.K. 7th cline with effect from 1-3-1982 and to treat his earlier order transferring him to Yellandu Collieries as cancelled and to treat the period of absence from duty from 16-6-1981 to 1-2-1982 as leave on loss of pay, and thus the claim of the Union with reference to transfer of A. Lakshminarayan fully and finally settled and so the same is recorded as agreed upon by both parties and there is no claim pending.

26. Regarding the second issue namely that the Management of Singareni Collieries Limited refused to prescribe job descriptions to different categories of workmen working in Coal Chemicals Complex. It is the case of the workmen that though Coal Chemical Complex was established in 1975 and commenced commercial production in January, 1979 the job descriptions were not prescribed to the employees working since January, 1979 and it is asserted by the workmen that the Management is extracting work in any fashion as they like. According to the workmen in Singareni Collieries there are about 32 categories from Sweeper to Manager. But some of the categories which are existing in Coal Chemicals Complex are not existing in Singareni Collieries and the Management without entering into agreement or any discussion with the Union while fixing the categories of workmen such as Carboniser Mazdoors, helpers, for which they have not prescribed proper job description, and given appropriate categories to some of them who are working as Junior Craftsmen in Coal Chemicals Complex and similarly no job descriptions are given to plant Attendants who are discharging duties of LT erection, electrical instrumentation works etc. The Management on the other hand questioned all these aspects and also contended that the reference itself is without jurisdiction and when the reference is properly considered it is pointed out that without demanding the refusal is raised as if there is refusal and it is contended that any refusal as alleged in the reference did not arise. Secondly it is pointed out the reference is made under

Section 10 of the I.D. Act giving jurisdiction to this Tribunal and when the party who raised a dispute keeps aloof, on the basis of second party being impleaded in the name of Coal Chemicals Complex Workers Union they are not entitled for any reliefs or to speak about the reference or to seek for fixation of suitable job descriptions. In other words it is the case of the Management that the reference was originally brought to the Tribunal at the instance of President, Tandur Coal Mines Labour Union and this Coal Chemicals Complex Workers Union is not a party during the conciliation and this reference did not emanate at the instance of Coal Chemicals Complex Workers Union. So it is pointed out that this Coal Chemical Complex Workers Union had no right to participate in the reference and further it is contended that the Central Government had not made any reference to fix any suitable job description and the reference is only with reference to refusal to prescribe the job descriptions as mentioned by the Tandur Coal Mines Labour Union. So it is pointed out by the Management counsel Sri K. Srinivasa Murthy that the plea of Coal Chemicals Complex Workers Union to fix suitable job descriptions is outside the purview of the reference. Further it is also pointed out that the Coal Chemical Complex Workers Union is not a party to the reference as such. It is also pointed out by the Management counsel that the second issue as referred must be rejected as the demand is outside the scope of the reference and pointed out that even on merits the workers did not produce any material to pass any award. It is also contended by the management counsel that under Section 11(3) of the I.D. Act every Court or Tribunal shall have the same power as are vested in a Civil Court under the Code of Civil Procedure when trying a suit in respect of the following matters namely as mentioned therein for enforcement of attendants, compilation production of documents, issuing commons for the examination of witnesses in respect of such other matters as may be prescribed by the Tribunal and it is that the entire C.P.C. is not made applicable. It is therefore argued under Central Rules 21, 22, 24, 25, 10(b) there is no power to implead parties and thus the second Union namely Coal Chemicals Complex Workers Union which claims to be independent Union and which is not a representative of Tandur Coal Mines Labour Union cannot be impleaded as a matter of course and it cannot be permitted to participate in the adjudication. So it is argued the reference is without jurisdiction and thus the reference should be answered as not maintainable as the original union kept itself aloof from the dispute.

27. Before going into merits these legal points have to be thrashed out. It is necessary to find out how Coal Chemical Complex was established. The Singareni Collieries Company Limited set up Coal Chemicals Complex in pursuance of the recommendations of Research and Development wherein the Government of India, Industries Department for making use of coal for various other purposes other than normal use. The Singareni Collieries Company Limited started this Coal Chemicals Complex with indigeneous technology with its main activity of processing coal and producing domestic coke, light tar and oil and also coal tar fuel. The Commercial production started in January, 1979. It is mentioned in both the rejoinders filed by the Management 30th August, 1982 as well as 29th January, 1983 (after the Coal Chemicals Complex Workers came on record) as in the case of Mine workers the job nomenclature at Coal Chemicals Complex is only indicative and not exhaustive and the job which the workmen were required to perform are indicated in the office order issued to them. It is further mentioned that the job in Coal Chemical Complex are mostly identical to the jobs of Mines for which the job description evolved under awards, wage negotiations etc. are applicable. In otherwords it is the case of the Management that fresh job description are not required in these cases. According to the Management there is no such designation as Junior Plant Attendant or Junior Craftsmen Helper. There are Junior Craftsmen on the rolls in technical Grade E but not in Category V as stated by the Union and thus Junior Craftsmen carried out the work as assigned by under the supervision of Senior Operators. It is also the case of the Management that these workers are not entrusted with independent responsibility as in the case of senior operators.

28. Similarly the five General Mazdoors referred to by the Union are called unskilled workmen, who work along with the Junior Craftsmen as their Helpers and thus the Union's claim for placing Junior Craftsmen in Grade A and General Mazdoor of Instrumentation department in Category V is not tenable since categorisation is not within the purview of the terms of reference.

29. First of all the argument of Sri K. Srinivasa Murthy that the reference was made at the instance of President, Tandur Coal Mines Labour Union and therefore this Coal Chemical Complex Workers Union who did not participate in the conciliation proceedings had no right to participate in the adjudication seeking for fixation for suitable job descriptions as the same is outside the jurisdiction of the reference is untenable. First of all when the docket sheet would show that in M.P. No. 124 of 1982 by an order of this Tribunal during the time of my predecessor-in-office the Coal Chemical Complex Workers Union was brought on record and the Tandur Coal Mines Labour Union expressed no objection for it and M.P. No. 124/82 was allowed. No such grounds which are sought to be advanced now were taken up by the Management. The Management was at perfect liberty to question the said order passed in M.P. No. 124/82 in Appellate Authority and get it quashed if this argument is tenable; Hence this argument which is now raised is not tenable they did not do so. They never went in appeal against the said order passed in M.P. No. 124/82 by my predecessor. Further it is worth noting that they filed a rejoinder to the Coal Chemical Complex Workers Union claims statement contending almost the same points that are raised when the President, Tandur Coal Mines Labour Union filed the claims statement. It is no where stated in their rejoinder dated 29-1-1983 that this Coal Chemical Complex Workers Union cannot be impleaded as a party and that the entire C.P.C. is not made applicable under Section 11(3) of the I.D. Act and that the Central Rules relevant are Rule 24, 22, 21, 25 did not speak about impleading of parties and thus the impleading of coal Chemical Complex Workers Union was outside the purview. There is no whisper in their rejoinder filed by the Management to the claims statement file by President, Coal Chemical Complex Workers Union, that they cannot be impleaded as parties and that they cannot be heard and thus they have no right to speak about the reference or seek for fixation of suitable job description. In otherwords having been a party in the proceedings M.P. No. 124/82 and the said objection was disallowed and when C.C.C. Workers Union is brought on record as petitioner when a counter rejoinder is filed by the Management no such objections were taken questioning the right of the C.C.C. Workers Union regarding their participation in the adjudication as invalid. So all these grounds taken by the management at the final hearing on merits without a plea being taken and further they having filed a rejoinder on behalf of the Management to the claims statement of C.C.C. Workers Union without any such objections; It is too late in the day perhaps too technically illogical and it is a belated and perhaps unworthy and also an after thought and it is a ridiculous argument which cannot be allowed to be raised. Moreover in the counter filed in M.P. No. 124/82 by the Management, it is mentioned that this Petitioner Union namely C.C.C. Workers Union is registered and functioning as a separate Union and this Union as well as Tandur Coal Mines Labour Union are affiliated to the very same Central Organisation namely I.N.T.U.C. and the participation of the Petitioner-Union (C.C.C. Workers Union) in the adjudication proceedings is neither essential nor warranted. It is the case of the management that they have recognised Tandur Coal Mines Labour Union as recognised single Union with largest membership and but not the petitioner union. It is no where stated that this union i.e. C.C.C. Workers Union cannot represent the adjudication without being impleaded after approaching the Government at the time of conciliation proceedings. Moreover the Central Rules relied upon under Rule 21, 22, 24 and 25 did not say that the Tribunal had no such powers. Moreover the powers mentions specifically under Section 11(3) (d) of the I.D. Act. mention in such other matters as may be prescribed and the same is not exhaustive and further when such petition is allowed by an order of this Tribunal on 11-10-1982 and when there is no ground taken in the rejoinder filed by the Management to their claims statement subsequently it is futile to contend that when the same Union which is part of INTUC for which the other original union has no objection to proceed with the matter

cannot part take in the proceedings. The learned counsel Sri K. Srinivasa Murthy relied upon the decision reported in *Grindlays Bank Limited v. Central Government Industrial Tribunal* (1981 (I) LLJ, page 327 at 329) and contended that except to the extent specified under the I.D. Central Rules 1957 as framed by the Central Government the provisions of C.P.C. are not applicable to the I.D. Act. The very question that was opposed in that matter before the Supreme Court was whether the Industrial Tribunal has powers to set aside an ex-parte award while answering the said question. The Supreme Court held that it is true that there is no express provision in the Act or giving the Tribunal jurisdiction to set aside the ex-parte award. But it is well known rule of statutory construction that a Tribunal or body should be considered to be endowed with such ancillary or incidental powers as are necessary to discharge its functions effectively for the purpose of doing justice between the parties. In a case of this nature, the Tribunal should be considered as invested with such incidental or ancillary powers unless there is any indication in the statute to the contrary. There is no statutory prohibition. On the other hand, there are indications to the contrary." So it is incorrect to say that as laid down as a principle that except to the extent specified the provision of C.P.C. are not applicable to Industrial Disputes Act. It is clarified by the Supreme Court in the same judgement at para 8 "Nevertheless, all these authorities being quasi-judicial in nature objectively determining matters referred to them, have to exercise their discretion in a judicial manner, without caprice, and according to the general principles of law and rules of natural justice." So it had no application. The learned counsel relied upon the decision reported in *RIVERS STEAM NAVIGATION CO. LTD. v. RADHANATH HAZARIKA AND OTHERS* (AIR 1960 Assam, page 39 at 42). It is contended from this judgement that the second union namely Coal Chemical Complex Workers Union can be brought on record only by the Government of India which is the referring party. It is contended that the power to make the amendment of the nature as involved in that case shows very Section 10 itself and if by mistake or oversight a person or a party whose presence was necessary for proper adjudication of industrial dispute is not made a party then it would be clear duty of the Government making a reference under Section 10 to make such a person a party to dispute even by subsequent notification. Otherwise the reference itself would be rendered infructuous and the duty or the application which statute imposed upon the Government would not be carried out. It is further pointed out for this reason they have no doubt that Government had the power on the terms of Section 10 of the I.D. Act itself read with Section 21 of the General Clauses Act to make the proposed amendment. From this it is contended the second union ought to have approached the Government of India to get them impleaded and this Tribunal has no power to implead and it is pointed out that by impleading them as a party the reference itself is null and a void. According to Sri K. Srinivasa Murthy the power of Government to refer and make parties cannot be interfered by the Tribunal only when a valid reference is made. It is pointed out that the Tribunal can adjudicate and further contended that a valid reference made to the Tribunal is converted as an invalid reference by impleading a new party. In dealing with these contentions, it must be borne in mind that the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 is a piece of legislation calculated to ensure social justice to both employers and the employees and advance progress of industry by bringing harmony and cordial relations between the parties. In other words, the purpose of the Act is to settle disputes between workmen and employers which if not settled would result in strikes or lockouts and entail dislocation of work, essential to the life of the community. The scheme of the Act shows that it aims settlement of all industrial disputes arising between the capital and labour by peaceful methods, and through the machinery of conciliation, arbitration and if necessary, by approaching the Tribunals constituted under the Act. It, therefore, endeavours to resolve the competing claims of employers and employees by finding a solution which is just and fair to both the parties. Now it is nowhere stated either when M.P. No. 124/82 is contested by the Management or when an order is passed by my predecessor that impleading the Coal Chemicals Complex Workers Union which is the part of INTUC as Tandur Coal Mines Labour Union as admitted by the Management required any further sanction from the Government. The said order is not questioned and even when the rejoinder is filed no such stand is taken. The essence of a judicial approach of these matters is objectivity.

exclusion of extraneous materials or considerations and observance of rules of natural justice. In other words merely because the rules of evidence and procedure do not apply to domestic enquiries does not mean that the rules of natural justice or fair play are to be ignored. The rules of natural justice are matters not of form but of substance. In *BOISA-HABI TEA ESTATE v. PRESIDING OFFICER, LABOUR COURT* (1981 LIC page 557) whether rules of natural justice have been followed or not would dependant upon the facts and circumstances of each case. It will equally apply to a case where the Management has not pleaded such prejudice or sufferance and when the same is not proved before the Tribunal by legal evidence it cannot be allowed to be argued. In *Central Bank of India v. Prakash Chand Jain* [1969 (II) LLJ, page 377 at 382]. It is held that the breach of bare technicalities cannot be equated with violation of the rules of natural justice. The resultant effective violation of rules of natural justice must result in some sort of sufferance, handicapped prejudice to the opposite party. The alleged prejudice caused to opposite party resulting from the violation of rule of natural justice must be pleaded and proved before the Tribunal as laid down in 1981 LIC page 557 at 563. So the non-approach by the party for sanction for impleading as a proper party did not result in some sort of sufferance handicapped or prejudice and moreover the same is not pleaded or proved by any legal evidence.

29. The learned counsel for the Management Sri K. Srinivasa Murthy relied upon the decision reported in *Express Newspapers v. Labour Court* [1962 (II) LLJ, page 200 at 205]. In that case the facts would disclose under Section 2(k) and 2(s) read with Section 10 of the I.D. Act when a dispute will become an industrial dispute. In that case individual dispute, if any, when the concerned workman belonging to the category of "working journalists" and when his case is not taken up by the Union of Working Journalists and when his case is not taken up by the Union of working Journalists but by the other members who are not members of the union of working journalists promising their cooperation for any steps taken in their redressal of their grievances was held that the same is not having characteristics of industrial dispute. It is because the Secretary of the other Union who is not connected with the appellant therein was held not competent to confer an individual dispute in to an industrial dispute and moreover the said General Secretary did not take part in the initiation of the conciliation proceedings, and that it did not write to the Government also to that effect. In that context it was held that something more than this is necessary to make it an espousal by them of the cause of the aggrieved workmen. Surprisingly this judgement had no application to this case at all for the simple reason, Section 2A is added by inserting Act 35 of 1965 where dismissal of individual workman is deemed to be an industrial dispute. So the citation had no application of the amendment of the Industrial Disputes Act. Whether an individuals workman dispute should be espoused by one Union or not when his service conditions are affected resulting in discharge, dismissal retrenchment it is deemed to be an industrial dispute. The judgement which is of 1962 pertaining to the earlier period had no relevance in view of the amendment of the I.D. Act by bringing forth Section 2A. Moreover the facts had not application to the present case.

30. He also relied upon the decision reported in *Visalakshmi Mills Ltd. v. Labour Court, Madurai and Others* [1962 (II) LLJ, page 93]. It is also with reference to individual dispute explaining when it achieved the characteristics of industrial dispute within the meaning of Section 2(k) of the I.D. Act. For the same reason as mentioned above first of all after the amendment and commencement of Section 2A of the I.D. Act it had no relevance. Moreover the Tandur Coal Mines Labour Union had no objection for this Coal Chemicals Complex Workers Union to represent them in the adjudication and it is nobody's case it had no representation or following. Even Management counter in M.P. No. 124/82 is that Tandur Coal Mines Labour Union is having larger followers and they wanted to recognise the single Union for the purpose of representation. It is never said that Coal Chemicals Complex Workers Union had no following or capacity to represent. No such stand was taken at all. Therefore it had no application. Recognition of one union by management is quite different from stating that another union has no following or representation unless it is pleaded and proved.

31. The question of having a resolution of the union is not necessary when the very union is recognised by them agreed for this union to represent them in the dispute. In

this context the learned counsel for the Management relied upon the Trade Union Acts. According to said Act as per Section 22 not less than 1/2 of the total number of office bearers of every registered Trade Union shall be present actually engaged or employed in an industry with which the Trade Union is connected. There is proviso stating that appropriate Government may by general or special order declare that the provisions of this Section shall not apply to any Trade Union or classes of Trade Unions. So under the Trade Union Act it is contended that not less than 1/2 of the total number of workers must be engaged and when the matter refers to only seven persons or five members as the case may be for alleged certain grievances. It is contended that the said union i.e. C.C.C. Workers Union is not properly having representative character. There is no evidence for it. On the other hand W.W1 mentions that it is a registered union and they are having sufficient number of workers and their strength is also enumerated by him and it is not denied that the Trade Union had no good following. Moreover there is no such ground, pleaded and proved by the Management in their evidence. It is a belated plea taken and it is an after thought which is brought for the sake of argument in a technical way. After the amendment of Section 2A of the I.D. Act, all these arguments do not stand to reason.

32. The learned counsel for the Management relied upon the decision reported in *Deepak Industries Limited and Another v. State of West Bengal and Others* [1975(1)LLJ, page 293]. In that case from the very beginning the Management is contending that the Union had no authority to represent the 174 workmen. In that context it was held that it was incumbent on the union to produce material and documentary evidence to show it had the requisite authority to represent 174 dismissed workmen as there was no material either by way of resolution of the members or authorisation by individual workman or substantial number of them it could not be said that the Respondent Union had the capacity or authority to represent 174 dismissed employees at any stage. It was held that no community of interest did not arise as there was no evidence it is not so. W.W1 in the instant case who was Senior Operator in Coal Chemicals Complex was previous Vice President of C.C.C. Workers Union and he mentioned that there are 12 to 15 categories of employees employed in the Coal Chemicals Complex and some of the categories which are existing in the Coal Chemicals Complex are not existing in Singareni Collieries Company Limited, such as Senior Operator to the Plant Attendant Carboniser Mazdoors, Boiler Mazdoors, Stitching Mazdoors, Junior Crafts men and the job description of various categories of workmen in the Coal Chemicals Complex are not fixed and they are asked to do higher responsible duties while being kept in the lower categories. It is not suggested to him in the cross examination that his union of which he is the Vice President had no requisite authority to represent the C.C.C. Workers Union. It is nowhere filed in the rejoinders also to that effect stating that Sri A. Raghuramulu, President who filed impleading petition in M.P. No. 124/82 on behalf of the C.C. Workers Union had no representative character. It is in fact treated as one of the unions registered and also connected with INTUC by the management itself. So the question of the union not producing material or documentary evidence to show that it had requisite following as contemplated under Section 2A did not arise. The Management counsel next relied upon the decision reported in *The Kandans-Textile Limited v. Industrial Tribunal, Madras and Workers* (1949 LLJ page 875). It was a case where when a matter was referred to the Tribunal, the Management contended that there is no industrial dispute in existence between the employer and workers and prima facie the Government had no material to arrive at with the matter involved a dispute and the said objection of the management was upheld in the writ of certiorari stating that the Government should have material before it to form an opinion. As rightly pointed out in *A.I.R. 1984 S.C. page 1462 (S. K. Verma vs. Mahesh Chandra)* it has become a fashion to take preliminary objections by all public sector corporations whenever an industrial dispute is referred to Tribunal objecting that the matter did not involve an industrial dispute or that the petitioner is not a workman and that the establishment is not an industry and that matters are being protracted for years together and the Supreme Court had rightly pointed out that such things should be curbed. Moreover when there is no ground taken that by adding those C.C.C. Workers Union that the same resulted in prejudice to the management and also it amounted to violation of principles of natural justice it cannot be said that the reference by the Government itself is bad as is

sought to be contended now. It is argued that except W.W1 that no other witness was examined. The multiplication of the witness is not the criterion. The said union is a registered union and it must have been shown that it had no membership worth noting. In their counter they never said so and they never pleaded. It is taken for granted. It is also a recognised union having some strength and it is having a representative character. It is nowhere stated that it had no representative character or it had no sufficient members. On admitted facts there need not be any oral evidence. It cannot be said that this Coal Chemicals Complex at this juncture had no representative character and therefore this industrial dispute cannot be adjudicated upon.

33. In *H. D. Singh vs. Reserve Bank of India and others* i.e. 1986(1)LLJ, page 127 at 132 it is observed by the Supreme Court as follows :—

"It has been our sad experience to find employer trying to stifle the efforts of employees in their legitimate claims seeking benefits under industrial law by tiring them out in adjudication proceedings raising technical and hyper technical pleas. Industrial Adjudication in bona fide claims have been dragged on by employers for years together on such pleas. It would always be desirable for employers to meet the case of the employees squarely on merits and get them adjudicated quickly. This would help industrial peace. It is too late in the day for this Court to alert employers that their attempt should be to evolve a contented labour".

34. It is also decided in *S. K. Verma v. Mahesh Chandra* AIR 1984 S. C. Page 1462 para which reads as follows :

"There appear to be three preliminary objections which have become quite the fashion to be raised by all employers, particularly public sector Corporations, whenever an industrial dispute is referred to a Tribunal for adjudication: one objection is that there is no industry, a second that there is no industrial dispute and the third that the workman is not workman. It is a pity that when the Central Government, in all solemnity, refer industrial dispute for adjudication, a public sector corporation which is an instrumentality of the State instead of welcoming a decision by the Tribunal on merits so as to absolve itself of any charge of being a bad employer or of victimisation etc., should attempt to evade decision on merits by raising such objections and never thereby satisfied, carry the matter other times to the High Court and to the Supreme Court, wasting public time and money. We expect public sector Corporations to be model employers and model litigants. We do not expect them to attempt to avoid adjudications or to indulge in luxurious litigation and drag; workman from Court to Court merely to vindicate, not justice, but some rigid technical stand taken up by them. We hope that public sector corporations will henceforth refrain from raising needless objections fighting needless litigations and adopting needless postures."

So having raised no objection when M.P. No. 124/82 is filed for impleading C.C.C. Workers Union as a party to this dispute and when it is recognised that it is also fighting for rights of the workers being affiliated to I.N.T.U.C. as a sister concern of Tander Coal Mines Labour Union and when no such ground is taken disputing the right of the Union to represent in the industrial dispute for adjudication before this Tribunal, it must be held that at this late hour objection of the public sector Corporation as a model employer should avoid any indulging in such protracted objections by putting forth some rigid technical stand which is not weakened as a ground in their rejoinder at any time. Hence the said objection is rejected as untenable.

35. The learned counsel for the Management relied upon the judgement reported in *Vazir Sultan Tobacco v. State of Andhra Pradesh* [1964 (1) LLJ page 622] and contended that when a dispute of dismissal of a workman is taken up 104 out of 2,170 workmen of the establishment as the other workmen had no substantial interest in the cause of such dismissed employee to support 104 workmen would not convert the individual dispute into an industrial dispute. First of all it relates to dismissal of a workman and moreover in the

claims statement filed by workmen representing the President, C.C.C. Workers Union, Benaimpally, it is averred that it had strength of about 500 employees and 100 officers. In fact the original Union Tandur Coal Mines Labour Union did not ever mention their actual strength or membership of the Union in their claims statement. After this claims statement of C.C.C. Workers Union is filed the Tandur Coal Mines Labour Union did not deny the said averment and further stated that they have no objection for the said C.C.C. Workers Union to contest the industrial dispute on their behalf. The rejoinder filed two months later on 29-1-1983 by the management did not depose that they have no membership of 500 members and 100 officers. It is not averred in the rejoinder or the Management that the Tandur Coal Mines Labour Union had so much of strength and that the membership of C.C.C. Workers Union is far less so as to say that the support given by them for these demands which are under adjudication cannot be sustained by them by virtue of their strength. It is nowhere averred by the Management disputing the strength of the C.C.C. Workers Union when the pleading is not disputed in their rejoinder, it automatically goes to show the same stands proved and admitted. So WW-1 need not further say as Vice President what was the strength of their union. It is not even questioned when he was in the witness box. Therefore the judgment relied upon by the Counsel for the Management had no relevance to show that the C.C.C. Workers' Union cannot represent in this adjudication pending before this Tribunal. The Management counsel relied upon the decision reported in Workmen of Dimakuchi Tea Estate v. Dimakuchi Tea Estate [1958 (1) LLJ, page 500] that the provision of expression "any person in Section 2(k) of the I.D. Act must be read subject to the limitation and qualifications as arise from the context namely the dispute must be a real dispute between the parties to the dispute and the person regarding whom dispute is raised must be one in whose employment, non-employment, terms of employment or conditions of labour, the parties to the dispute have direct and substantial interest. In the present case there is such interest in the dispute cannot be disputed. So it cannot be said that there is no such interest and hence C.C.C. Workers Union cannot raise the dispute. It had no application. Moreover Section 2(A) of amendment and when Section 2(k) read with it will entitle the C.C.C. Workers Union to be rightly impleaded as a party and the same was rightly upheld by my predecessor and no technical argument will stand to deny its right to represent the demand of C.C.C. Workers Union working in Coal Chemicals Complex. Thus on a careful consideration of the entire evidence I am of the opinion that all these technical grounds raised by the Management Counsel questioning the jurisdiction of this Tribunal are not maintainable and not legally tenable and the same are rejected as arguments without any substance.

36. Coming to the facts in a nutshell, it is the case of the Workman that there are no prescribed job description to different categories of workmen in Coal Chemical Complex for those such as Carboniser mazdoors, Weighing and stitching and tipping mazdoors, Junior Plant Attendant, Boiler Attendant, Senior Operator Grade C, Junior Craftsmen etc. For this the workmen contended for other categories of posts that are existing in Singareni Collieries Company Limited which started this Coal Chemicals Complex, the job description were fixed as existed in Singareni Collieries Company Limited. There is no dispute about that aspect. Both agree on this for all these enumerated 7 categories out of 32 categories by posts. It is the case of the Workmen that the Management is extracting the work of Junior Executives from the Senior Operator; likewise in other categories also higher responsibilities are being shouldered by the employees while they are in lower categories. Hence they wanted these persons who are shown in the pay scale of "E" Grade be placed in Grade A and the Workmen who are classified as Junior Craftsmen in Coal Chemicals Complex in Grade A with retrospective effect instead of classifying them in Category V. It is not in dispute that in Singareni Collieries Company 32 categories from Sweeper to General Manager except these 7 categories of posts namely Senior Operator Grade C, Boiler Attendant Grade C, Junior Craftsmen, Plant Attendant, Carboniser Mazdoor, Boiler Mazdoor, Stitching Mazdoor. For this the Management case is the job nomenclature at Coal Chemicals Complex is only indicative and not exhaustive and the jobs which the workmen were required to perform are indicated in the office order issued to them and as per the job assigned to them their scales of pay are fixed. Finally it is mentioned that the job in Coal Chemicals Complex is mostly identified to the jobs in Mines for which the job descriptions are evolved under Awards, Wage Negotiations

etc. as applicable. Therefore fresh job description are not required in these cases. According to the Management there are no job designations as Junior Plant Attendant or Junior Craftsmen labour and the Junior Craftsmen are not entrusted with independent responsibilities as in the case of Senior Operators and the five General Mazdoors referred to by the Union are only unskilled workmen who work along with the Junior Craftsmen as their helpers. Hence they cannot be placed in Grade A and therefore the request of the workmen for placing junior craftsmen in Grade A and General mazdoors of Insurmentation Department Category V is not tenable.

37. The evidence of MW-3 who is said to be specialist and his report of inspection which is marked as Ex. M-5 throws some light on these aspects. He is said to be working as Senior Marketing Manager (Technical) for about 2-1/2 years in the Neyveli Lignite Corporation and that he is concerned with the Marketing and quality of the materials which are being produced at the Neyveli Lignite Corporation. Ex. M-6 and M-7 are only to show that he is authorised to inspect as per procedure and MW-3 inspected Coal Chemicals Complex premises on 3rd, 4th and 5th October, 1985. His own evidence in the chief would show that Ex. M-7 was received in the Coal Chemicals Complex office on 4-10-1985 but he started inspection in the Coal Chemicals Complex on 3-10-1985. In other words, even before it is made clear that he is the nominee sent by Neyveli Lignite Corporation he got himself introduced to Coal Chemicals Complex authorities and started inspection of the Coal Chemicals Complex for the purpose of studying the conditions. Ex. M-5 which is his report shows that he signed it on 7-10-1985 as indicated under his signature. For example Ex. W-2 is office order of WW-1 who is shown a S. No. 10, it showed that he is appointed as Senior Operator and as a result of this placement in Grade A besides their normal duties which interalia included duties such as "taking charge of shift duties" whenever necessary they will also work as "shift incharge" and perform such other duties as are allotted to them from time to time. Ex. W-3 would show that he is asked to work as "shift incharge" in addition to his normal duties whenever Shift Manager(E) does not report for duty. Ex. W-1 would show that he was trained for 15 months and he is appointed as Senior Operator in Coal Chemicals of S.C. Company Limited, Ramakrishnapur and that he is kept on probation for one year and afterwards if he earned satisfactory report he will be confirmed. Now the Management except for contending that the job nomenclature at Coal Chemicals Complex is only indicative and not exhaustive and that the jobs in Coal Chemicals Complex are mostly identified to the jobs in Mines for which job description evolved under awards and wage negotiation etc. are applicable. It is not mentioned in clear terms with these persons who are shown in the claims statement filed by the Tandur Coal Mines Labour Union as well as Coal Chemicals Complex Workers Union who are having any job categorisation or job description either evolving under the Awards or under negotiations till now. The Union brought out specific cases of workmen who are not in the Mines and which are not having categorisation in Singareni Collieries Company except stating that the Coal Chemicals Complex will have the jobs mostly identical with those Mines for which job description will be evolved in the awards or negotiations, the Management could not come out with clear picture that there are job description under the similar mines under such similar jobs or awards. WW-1 mentioned that the shift incharge is the Assistant Engineer or Duty Engineer and as per Ex. W-3 he is required to discharge duties of shift incharge, duties of Assistant Engineer and Executive Engineer. It cannot be said that when Ex. W-3 is seen that he is directed to perform higher responsibility as a shift incharge normally as a Senior Operator Grade C he cannot be shift incharge. But Ex. W-3 would show there is general office order to all the senior operators in the Carboniser Section that they should work as shift incharge in addition to their normal duties whenever shift incharge did not report for duty. So it is patently clear that Senior Operator is made to work as Junior Executive though he is only Senior Operator without prescribing a job description. Now his evidence would further show that in the Coal Chemicals Complex the Plant Attendants, Carboniser Mazdoor, Boiler Mazdoors, Stitching Mazdoors, Junior Craftsmen and Senior Operators are asked to perform various duties without fixing any job description and the management is extracting more and higher responsibilities than required without a paying anything for these extra responsibilities. MW-1 is the Executive Engineer and according to him in Carboniser Section, four categories of workmen are employed i.e. General Mazdoor Category I, Carboniser

Mazdoor Category III, Plant Attendants Category IV and Junior Craftsmen and he admitted that these four Plant Attendants are working in Carboniser Section and there are four Plant Attendants in Material Handling Section and they are intermediate M.P.C. Group without any technical qualifications. He tried to discuss the nature of duties attended by the four Plant Attendants in the Carboniser Section and similarly in Material Handling Section also the four Attendants' duties are mentioned by him. Apart from these eight Plant Attendants who are according to him General Mazdoor Category I there are Carboniser six mazdoors Category II of which three work in Poking works and the fourth person works in the Coke Lock Chamber and the fifth person is employed in Cooler and sixth person is employed in Dust separators. He admitted that there are two Senior Operators in Carboniser Section. It is his case that one Senior Operator looks after the control room for adjusting the parameter and the second Operator periodically once in an hour he will get around the process equipments and see any troubles are prevailing in respect of mechanical or process. It is also his case that similarly there is one Senior Operator in Material Handling Section. Regarding the Junior Craftsmen he gave some duties and according to him they have no knowledge of instruments and maintenance operations and he mentioned there are two other categories Category II and V and Category II employees are called Stitching Mazdoors and Boiler Attendant are called Category V mazdoors. According to him the Junior Craftsman has to check up Panel mounted on monometer and temperature records whether they are functioning or not. In the cross-examination it is admitted that Bitumen coal is low grade coal and it is the coal that they get from nearby Mines and that the coal is kept in bunkers and open yards, and it is exposed to sun. According to him the slag coal is not handled by the Coal Chemicals Complex. Slag coal is coal dust in amorphous form and the coal is transferred through vibrating feeders and admitted that when the feeders are operated through a conveyor little dust will come and it will be quenched with water. He admitted that the coal is carbonised between 650 to 700°C to produce coke. According to him there is no radiation of heat during the process because it is well insulated. He expressed that the temperature inside the boiler is between 200 to 250°C. He admitted that there is coal tar fuel and it will be absorbed if it falls on the clothes and clothes get spoiled and he admitted that one Carboniser by name Cheniah was suffering from heart disease.

38. MW-2 is Senior Personnel Officer and he mentioned that the Coal Chemicals Complex is running in losses. It is his case that as per National Coal Wage Agreements I, II and III wage agreements the workers are paid wages and the Coal Chemicals Complex is part of the Singareni Collieries Company and it comes under Coal Industrial and there are inter-transfers from Singareni Collieries and Coal Chemicals Complex explained that all the workers in Coal Chemicals Complex are liable to be transferred to Singareni Collieries and filed Ex. M-3 order. It is his case that they are paying more than what is paid in Neyveli Lignite Corporation which is similar coal chemical extractions and he filed comparative statement as Ex. M-4 but the evidence of MW-3 would go contrary to the statement Ex. M-4. He mentioned that the workers and the Management discussed to give uniform job description to all the Industries in India including Singareni Collieries Company and they named to cover major jobs and he promised to file the booklet and no such booklet is filed. He conceded that Coal Chemicals Complex service conditions are not mentioned in Singareni Collieries Company Standing Orders and they have not amended the Standing Orders and they are proposing to amend to show that the Standing Orders of Singareni Collieries are applicable to Coal Chemicals Complex. In future also it is his case that Standing Orders of the Singareni Collieries Company and the Coal Chemicals Complex will not be mentioned separately. He conceded that the joint bi-partite Committee has fixed job description for the workmen employed in Mines. He also conceded that except the Carboniser Mazdoor, in all other sections there are job similar in Coal Chemicals Complex and there is no job description in the Singareni Collieries by name Junior Craftsmen while there is such in the Coal Chemicals Complex. In fact he did not visit the Neyveli Lignite Corporation situated in Tamilnadu and Ex. M-4 particulars of which are filed by him are not proved by any legal evidence and even MW-3 did not speak about Ex. M-4. He conceded that the nature of work done in Singareni Collieries Company Mines or any coal mines is different from the work done in Coal Chemicals Complex. So when the Standing Orders

are not amended making the Coal Chemicals Complex Service Conditions are brought in line with Singareni Collieries Company Limited service conditions and admittedly when there are certain categories of jobs unspecified and when the Management is not able to file any National Wage Agreement indicating these nature of jobs being fixed with nature of grades and when it is conceded by MW-2 that the nature of work done in Singareni Collieries Coal Mines is different from Coal Chemicals Complex with reference to Carboniser Section. It is high time for the Management to prescribe job descriptions to different categories of workmen working in Coal Chemicals Complex as mentioned in claims statement of workers. The issue is answered in favour of the workmen. Till the same is prescribed on the available evidence on the basis of evidence of WW-1 as well as evidence of MW-1 and 2 and the claims statements as well as rejoinders of the Management, I direct that the Plant Attendants are to be fixed in Category V and the Junior Craftsmen to fixed in Grade A as a relief measure as the standardisation Committee representing the employees and the Management has failed to examine and standardising committee for wages for the different designations and job description and disparities among different sections of employees in the given circumstances. As per Para 12.7.1 of National Coal Wage Agreement II the workers cannot be made to suffer without any standardisation while they are being extracted higher job responsibility without entering into an agreement to fix the categories of mazdoors such as Carboniser mazdoors, weighing and stitching mazdoor, Junior Plant Attendants and Junior Craftsmen Helpers. So as a relief measure I direct that the Junior Craftsmen be classified as Grade A and all other General Mazdoors of Instrumentation Department in Category V till such job descriptions are prescribed as contemplated under Para 12.7.1 of National Coal Wage Agreement II. This is given as relief due to attending circumstances as incidental relief under the reference since the matter is pending since 1982.

39. It is admitted that the Management is supplying uniforms to Security Staff, Dispensary, Hospital staff, Canteen, Auto Workshop, Electrical Works, Machine Workshop and to all office Boys in the Singareni Collieries Company and the same benefits were extended to similar categories who are working in Coal Chemicals Complex with reference to supply of Uniforms. Now it is found as per the evidence of the Management of MWs-1 and 2 and that Coal Chemicals Complex which is part of Singareni Collieries Company Limited which has no Standing Orders of its own is having two major sections one of them is a Carboniser and By-product Recovery Section and the other one is Material Handling Section.

40. The question now is whether these workers namely the General Mazdoor working in Coal Chemicals Complex as Boiler Attendant, Junior Craftsmen, Plant Attendants, Carboniser Mazdoors, Boiler Mazdoor, Stitching Mazdoors are entitled for Uniforms or not. This required to settle the issue whether they are exposed to coal dust or not. Evidently there are no Standing Orders for these workers working in Coal Chemicals Complex as admitted by MW-2. The nature of duties are explained by MW-2 regarding the mazdoors. The expert who is examined on this aspect is MW-3. MW-3 deposed that he had occasion to go round Carboniser, Briquetting Plant and also Material Handling system and he had inspected dust separator in Carbonising Section and found the said persons being given apron and glove. He admitted that Aprons are given because there is likelihood of spillage of oil tar. He admitted that the power house mason and Boiler mason are provided with uniforms but this is denied by the workers. He could not say whether uniforms are given, whether the dispute is given up or not. MW-3 could not mention that he did not agree that the person working in Carbonising the workers require uniform instead of aprons to protect their bodies while discharging their duties. His answer was that the Management was not providing such uniforms as there was no sections in Singareni Collieries known as Carbonising Section or Briquetting Section. So it is clear that the duties of mazdoor at Carbonising Section and Briquetting Section are quite different and there is also an admission by MW-2 that there is to avoid possibility of spillage of tar and oil, they are giving aprons, and that they are giving Boiler Mason, Power House Masons also uniforms. Now the workers demanded in their first claims statement that they should be supplied the uniforms to all categories of workmen exposed to coal dust and machinery. In the second claims statement filed by C.C.C. Workers Union they demanded four pairs of Uniforms per

year be given to all the workmen. For Singareni Collieries workers as admitted by MW-2 there is clear evidence that pair of uniforms are given to various staff like Security Staff, Dispensary and Hospital Staff, Canteen, Auto Workshop, Electrical Workshop and Machine and to all office boys. In the C.C.C. Carboniser mazdoors are working in Material Handling Section and at the Carboniser Plant and also at by product recovery Section. The evidence would show that recently the workers at Boiler Section and Power House were also given for the C.C.C. The evidence of MW-3 which is examined as an expert would show that he had not seen working of the Carboniser with reference to C.C.C. He admitted that the Coal Chemical Complex works 100 days without breakdown on an average. He admitted that the Mazdoors removed out from the holes of dryers seals separators for collecting dust from the by stand at about 2 or 3 feet. According to him the process of removing dust from the holes of tar seals separators is the same with reference to Neyveli Lignite Corporation as well as Coal Chemical Complex, and he did not measure the temperature of tar separator. He admitted that the mazdoor at the Boiler Plant is exposed to heat. According to him some gases and heat come out when the lid is opened for poking operations at the Carboniser plant and the workers used long rods and the temperature of gas coming near the workmen during these operations will be around 42 to 45 C. But he did not mention about the poking operations in his report that the temperature of the steam is 100°C as mentioned by him in the deposition and it was not 200 to 250 C as suggested. When the poking operations are done from the sides of the Carboniser as well as top of the Carboniser Plant and there are poking holes provided on the sides and top when gases come out when lid is opened and steam process use for suppressing the gases. It is unimaginable to them that there is no dust. Infact MW-3 admitted that C.C.C. Carboniser was developed by the Regional Research Laboratory, Hyderabad. The best person to give evidence regarding the Coal Chemical Complex Carboniser is an expert the Regional Research Laboratory, Hyderabad as the same is developed at Regional Research Laboratory and it is surprising that no body from the Regional Research Laboratory Hyderabad is thought of by the Management to be examined in this case. The Management with all their efforts tried to examine a senior Marketing Manager (Technical) of Neyveli Lignite Corporation who had nothing to do with the development of Coal Chemical Complex Carboniser or who had occasion to work in C.C.C. Further his own admission would show that he did not record any pressure maintained at the Carboniser or of the place of dryer of the Carboniser Plant and he did not observe if any mazdoor working at the top of the chimney when it is working but he admitted that the general mazdoor will be unskilled job like keeping it clean or they attend to poking operations and he also admitted that the temperature and dryers will be 5 to 10 C more than the normal temperature of the atmosphere. According to him when he went for inspection only one Carboniser at C.C.C. was working while on the date of deposition, it is his case that two carboniser were working. That means he might have visited second time before giving evidence. According to him the Coal Chemicals Complex is designed by the people who worked on Neyveli Lignite Corporation to minimise the dust and he admitted that at Neyveli Lignite Corporation they are using closed bucket system and in the C.C.C. system there is breezing chute system and open conveyor belt system to have more dust. So the so called expert MW-3 whom the Management examined after carefully screening and selecting him as an expert witness admitted that the workers are exposed to coal dust at place of work at the Carboniser Plant both at the material handling section as well as Carboniser Section. So all these workers general mazdoors are entitled for supply of uniforms. But it is reasonable to give two pairs of uniforms per year and not four pairs of uniforms as demanded by the C.C.C. Workers Union. This issue is answered in favour of the workmen to the Limited extent only. Infact at Neyveli Lignite Corporation all workers are given two pairs of uniforms as admitted by MW-3.

41. The Expert MW-3 is already found to be a stranger to the Coal Chemical Complex who had no knowledge at the time of its development or its working conditions and who by nature is only a Marketing Manager (Technical). He failed miserably and admitted that the workers of C.C.C. are exposed to dust and heat at various places of his own deposition; at the Boiler Section he admitted that the mazdoors will be exposed to heat and he also admitted that the mazdoors remove dust from the holes of tar seals separator

who stand at about two or three feet for collecting the dust from it are exposed to heat and dust. He admitted that at the poking operations of the Carboniser some gases and heat come out and there is variation atleast at the Carboniser and Dryer by 5 to 10 C more than the atmosphere temperature. Though indirectly he admitted that the Coal chemical process is different from the Neyveli Lignite Corporation process system, he tried to deny the same. According to him in the C.C.C. the people who work at Neyveli Lignite Corporation tried to minimise the dust by taking into account all aspects. But he denied that non-position cyclone separators Electronic precipitators are not there and not using briquetting process and using closed bucket conveyor system at Neyveli Lignite Corporation as a separate processing system when compared to Coal Chemicals Complex. Admittedly at the C.C.C. there is no electrostatic separators and no cyclone separators used and they are not using briquetting process or closed bucket conveyor system. So having agreed this and having agreed that it Breeze chute when there is dust filling from 28 meters to the ground level of fine powder created dust all over the area. He could not have an idea about exact points of dust that accumulates at ground level at any fixed time. MW-3 evidence only show supported by MW-2 evidence when there are no Standing Orders for Coal Chemicals Complex and when they are exposed to dust and heat they are entitled for dust and heat allowance. MW-3 mentions that Neyveli Lignite Corporation employees are provided with uniforms and also they were provided with Rs. 20 to Rs. 40.00 per month as adhoc allowance on the basis of 22 to 30 percent of their basic pay. The normal temperature at Neyveli Lignite Corporation is about 25 C even according to MW-3 the normal temperature where the workman operate at Coal Chemicals Complex is between 42 to 45 C. Thus the demand of the workers for Rs. 25.00 as dust and heat allowance as originally requested and subsequently raised to Rs. 50.00 in the subsequent claims statement and ultimately WW-1 demanding Rs. 50.00 as heat allowance and Rs. 50.00 coal dust allowance would show that there is some disparity in their claims regarding heat and dust allowance. Ofcourse as time past the claim is increased towards this respect. The evidence of MW-2 that Singareni Collieries Company which is the sponsoring company is incurring heavy loss cannot be taken as authoritative statement though they promised to file documents to show the same, they did not produce them. Further the entire Singareni Collieries Company Balance Sheet statement cannot be attributed to show the correct increase regarding the profit and loss of Coal Chemical Complex. Similarly no witness i.e. MWs-1 to 3 could say that the C.C.C. from the time it started production in January 1979 was shown to be in losses by a separate Annual Report. So when everybody in Neyveli Lignite Corporation which is a similar industry is given in the form of special allowance, towards heat and dust. The claim of the workers at the rate of Rs. 40.00 towards both heat and dust allowance is reasonable and all the general mazdoors of Coal Chemical Complex are entitled for heat and dust allowance of Rs. 40.00 from the time of the reference till the same is properly settled by wage agreement. So this issue is answered in favour of the workmen.

42. Before closing it is necessary to point out that the Counsel for the workmen completed his arguments on 19-3-1986 and thereafter adjournments were granted on 20-3-1986 and 21-3-1986 and 3-4-1986 and the management counsel filed a petition when the matter was closed treating their arguments as closed, to reopen the same and on 7-4-1986 the Management was directed to argue the matter or file written arguments. The Management counsel took time from 7-4-1986 till 22-4-1986 and as no arguments were addressed on that day, the matter was closed again. And again on 20-5-1986 in view of the M.P. No. 124/82 filed by the Management, the case was reopened for the Management arguments and a last chance was given to the Management and yet the Management counsel took adjournments on 26-5-1986 and the counsel for the Workmen Shri G. Bikshapathi objected and also protested that the management is taking very many adjournments due to Indulgence of the tribunal as could be seen from the docket sheet on 2-6-1986 and on the oral request of the management counsel the matter was again reopened and posted on 4-6-1986 to 5-6-1986 and on 5-6-1986 again as requested to 18-6-1986. On 18-6-1986 atleast Sri K. Srinivasa Murthy was present and he made arguments on 18-6-1986 and 20-6-1986 and 24-6-1986 i.e. He argued for three days both on law points and promised to continue the arguments on 25-6-1986 by adding some more points. Thereafterwards he did not come

and his juniors were coming on his behalf and the matter was adjourned from time to time till 14-7-1986 and again the workers counsel pointed out how the management was taking adjournments though he completed his argument on 19-3-1986 itself.

43. In the given circumstances mentioned supra the oral request for further time was over ruled. Again on the oral request of Sri K. Srinivasa Murthy represented by his Junior the Management was directed as per the docket order dated 14-7-1986 which is elaborate to file their further arguments if any to be advanced or else the Management were intimated that it is deemed to be closed as they did not avail time. Under Industrial Disputes Central Rules 1957 as per Section 10(1) and 10(b) there is a procedure laid down and under Rule 9 of 10(b) in case any party defaults and fails to appear at any stage the Tribunal as the case may be may proceed with the reference exparte and decide the reference application in the absence of the defaulting party. Infact as per the proviso sub-clause (9) thrice matter was reopened after 24-6-1986 by which time the Management counsel argued for three continuous days and wanted further time to add some more points and yet did not appear. Even afterwards M.P. No. 239/85 was reopened for their arguments. As there was no representation after giving three adjournments the said M.P. No. 239/86 was also closed as Tribunal is satisfied that the absence of the party and his counsel is not justified and there is no point in granting adjournments for about five months after the others six closed its arguments and that it is expedient to record its findings without extending any further time as contemplated under Section 10(2A) read with Section 14 of the I. D. Act as amended as no useful purpose would be served by keeping it open. In the said circumstances the matter was finally reserved for awards and on the arguments placed before me and the material placed before me the reference is decided on merits.

Award is passed accordingly.

Dictated to the Stenographer, transcribed by him, corrected by me and given under my hand and the seal of this Tribunal this the 17th day of September, 1986.

J. VENUGOPALA RAO, Industrial Tribunal
Appendix of Evidence

Witnesses Examined for President
Tandur Coal Mines Labour Union

NIL

Witnesses Examined for the
Management :

MW-1 S. Vijaya Kumar
MW-2 K. Ramadass
MW-3 P. D. Venkatakrishnan.

Witnesses Examined for President,
Coal Chemical Complex Workers Union :

WW-1 D. Prakash Swamy.

Documents marked for President, Tandur, Coal Mines Labour
Union
NIL

Documents marked for President, Coal Chemical Complex
Workers Union

Ex. W-1—Office Order dated 26-2-77 issued to D. Prakash Swamy by the Project Manager, Coal Chemical Complex of S.C. Company Limited, Ramakrishnapur.

Ex. W-2—Office Order dated 15/19-05-83 issued to D. Prakash Swamy and 14 others by the Executive Director, S.C. Company Limited, Bellampalli.

Ex. W-3—Order No. Dy. CE/C&B/83 dated 2-6-83 issued to B. Nageswara Rao, and 7 others by the Coal Chemical Complex the S.C. Co. Ltd., Kothagudem Collieries.

Documents marked for the Management :

Ex. M-1—Office Order No. P-3/3212/4088 dated 24-9-75 issued to P.V.D. Ramakoteswara Rao and 15 others by the General Manager, S.C. Co., Ltd., Kothagudem.

Ex. M-2—Flow diagram of Carbonisation and briquetting Plant Section.

Ex. M-3—Office Order dated 23/24-2-1981 issued to M. Chandraiah and 11 others by the Project

Manager, Coal Chemical Complex S.C. Company Limited, Adilabad.

Ex. M-4—Comparative Statement showing the Seals of Pay in the existing category/Grades at S.C. Co. Ltd., and their equipment in the existing grades at Neyveli Lignite Corporation.

Ex. M-5—Report on the working conditions of Coal Chemical Complex, Bellampalli by P. D. Venkata Krishnan, B.Sc., B.Sc., (TECR) Senior Marketing Manager (Technical) Neyveli Lignite Corporation Limited, Neyveli.

Ex. M-6—Letter dated 11-9-85 addressed by Chairman, and Managing Director to the Chairman and Managing Director, Neyveli Lignite Corporation Limited, Neyveli P.O. South Arcot District, Tamilnadu with regard to appointment of an Officer to go into the details of Coal Chemicals Complex.

Ex. M-7—Letter dated 27-9-85 addressed by Chief Personnel Manager (IR) Neyveli Lignite Corporation Limited, South Arcot Dist., Tamilnadu to the Chairman and Managing Director, S.C. Co. Ltd., Kothagudem Collieries, Bhadrachalam Road Station with regards to appointment of an Officer to go into the details of Coal Chemicals Complex.

J. VENUGOPALA RAO, Industrial Tribunal
[No. L-21011(13)/81-D.IV (B)]

R. K. GUPTA, Desk Officer

नई दिल्ली 17 अक्टूबर, 1986

का. आ. 3697:—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार कॉर्पोरेशन बैंक के प्रबंधन से संबंध नियोक्तों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निश्चित औद्योगिक विवाद में औद्योगिकरण, फर्नाटिक के पंचाद को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 30 सितम्बर 1986 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

New Delhi, the 17th October, 1986

S.O. 3697.—In pursuance of section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, the Central Government hereby published the award of the Industrial Tribunal Karnataka as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the Corporation Bank and their workmen, which was received by the Central Government on the 30th September, 1986.

BEFORE THE INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL IN
KARNATAKA, BANGALORE

Dated this the 22nd day of September, 1986

PRESENT :

Sri R. Ramakrishna, B.A., B.L., Presiding Officer
Central Reference No. 27/84

I. PARTY :

Workmen of Corporation Bank, Mangalore, represented by its General Secretary, Corporation Bank Employees Guild, Annoradha Building, S.C. Road, Bangalore-9.

Vs

II PARTY :

The management of Corporation Bank, Head Office, Mangalore-575001 by its Chairman and Managing Director.

APPEARANCES :

For the I Party—Sri N. G. Phadke, Advocate, Bangalore
For the II Party—Sri Tukaram S. Pai, Advocate Bangalore.

AWARD

The Central Government in exercise the powers conferred by section 7A and clause (d) of sub-section (1) of Section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, shortly called act. has referred this dispute for adjudication of the schedule enumerated below :

SCHEDULE

"Whether the action of the management of Corporation Bank, Mangalore in relation to their Basavangudi Branch at Bangalore in not taking into account the period of temporary employment of Shri Gopala Clerk from 30-4-1979 to 12-11-1979 from 24-11-1979 to 23-8-80 as part of his probationary period is justified? If not, to what relief is the workman concerned entitled?"

2. The I Party workman being represented by the General Secretary has filed his claim statement thereby contending that due to the security of service and service conditions of the employees of the II Party are found not upto the expectations. To secure the security of service and to get improve the service conditions of the employees, the workmen of the II Party have formed and joined a Registered Union namely Corporation Bank Employees Guild affiliated to National Organisation of Bank Workers and Bhavathiya Mazdoor Sangh, an All India Trade Union Federation.

3. The workman Sri Gopala was appointed as a clerk on temporary basis for a period of 3 months from 30-4-79. However, since the work of Sri Gopala was satisfactory, he was allowed to continue. But, after six months and 13 days of service, the II Party terminated the services of Sri Gopala on 12-11-1979, in pursuance of its unfair labour practice instead of continuing his service, and for no other reasons. That on 24-11-1979 Sri Gopala was appointed again on probation. While making such appointment the bank overlooked the provisions of para. 20.8 of the Bipartite Settlement dated 9-11-1966.

4. In view of the I Bipartite Settlement and para 495 of the Sastry Award, the services of Sri Gopala clerk should have been confirmed on 30-10-1979. Assigning no reasons, his services has been terminated on 12-11-1979, which is illegal and unjustified. It is further contended that the II Party using undue advantage of the helpless condition of Sri Gopala, who was in dire need of employment and had no strength to fight against the illegal action of the II Party, issued fresh order of appointment with effect from 20-11-79 and terminated on 23-8-80 and once again appointed as probationer on 8-9-1980 and confirmed his services with effect from 25-4-1981.

5. Immediately after his confirmation, he has requested the II Party to consider his service from 30-4-79 to 12-11-79, from 24-11-79 to 23-8-80 and from 11-9-80 to 24-4-81 as regular service for all the purposes by a letter dated 6-7-81, which was not considered by the II Party.

6. It is further contended that the II Party agreed before the Regional Labour Commissioner on 11-1-1983 that the services of the temporary period will be considered as per the guidelines issued by the Indian Banks Association read with provisions of para 20.8 of the I Bipartite Settlement. But the II Party did not keep this solemn assurance. Hence the I Party guild raised an Industrial Dispute by a letter dated 19-7-83.

7. The principle grounds taken by the I Party is that the action of the II Party is malafide, unfair labour practice, violation of principles of natural justice and violation of the I Bipartite Settlement and Sastry Award. It is prayed to pass an award that the period from 30-4-79 to 12-11-79 and 24-11-79 to 23-8-80 as part of services and to fix wages accordingly and to pay the monetary benefits in the interest of justice.

8. The II Party in their counter statement have initially contended that though there are three employees unions in the Corporation Bank. The II Party has recognised the Corporation Bank Employees Union, Bombay as the sole bargaining agent, since it has got the majority of employees on its roll. They have further contended that Sri Gopala was employed at Basavangudi Branch Bangalore as a temporary employee from 30-4-79 to 11-11-79. His services were terminated with effect from 12-11-79 and he was again appointed as a probationary clerk from 24-11-79. It is further contended that having regard to the above facts that Sri Gopala could not come out successful in the confirmation test given

to him once on completion of his probationary period of 6 months and thereafter for the second time during the extended period of probation of 3 months, his services had to be terminated with effect from 23-8-80. Subsequently, this employee submitted a fresh representation and based on the said representation he was appointed as a probationary clerk with effect from 11-9-80. Hence, there is no merit in the contention of the I Party that he was appointed against a permanent vacancy on 30-4-79 for a period of 3 months and allowed to continue for a further period of 3 months and 13 days. They have further denied of any unfair labour practice and other allegations made by the I Party.

9. They have further contended that they could not considered the request of the I Party workman having regard to the fact that he could not have been absorbed or regularised during the period referred to above that even in the representation for consideration of his candidature for appointment as clerk, the I Party has assured that he will try to come up to the expectation of the management in performing his duties. This itself shows that the I Party was aware that his services were not upto the mark during the period of his probation. The representation of the I Party has not disclosed any malafides on the part of the II Party, but he has only invoked the sympathies of the II Party. They have further denied the various accusations made against them for not considering the request of the I Party and prayed to reject the reference and to pass appropriate orders.

10. On the basis of the above pleadings one additional issue has been framed as follows:

"Whether the I party proves that the II party has overlooked the provisions of para 20.8 of the I Bipartite Settlement dated 9-11-66 and para 495 of the Sastry Award?

11. Most of the facts narrated by both the parties are undisputed. The I party has contended unfair labour practice and malafides on the part of the II party, but those facts remained only as allegations, as no evidence is placed by the I party in support of the contentions taken by them. The evidence of a witness on their behalf discloses that the I party have raised a dispute regarding regularisation of temporary period of services of some of the employees and since the II party did not agree, they have raised this dispute with regard to one employee that is Sri Gopala. They have very strongly relied on the Bipartite Settlement and Sastry award to justify their demand to take the temporary period of service into account for the purposes of accounting the length of service.

12. The II party on this point have examined the Chief Manager, who stated in his evidence that this workman was appointed on 30-4-79 as a temporary clerk due to increase in work load and generally this category used to be appointed after scrutinizing their applications by the Department of manpower planning and development. Under Bipartite Settlement the management have been empowered to appoint and continue for a period of three months or above depending upon the availability of work and this workman was continued to work as a temporary clerk after three months upto 12-11-79. He has further deposed that this workman was appointed again as a temporary clerk on probation on 24-11-79 to 23-8-80. The appointment giving a probationary period is always against a sanctioned vacancy. A probationer is expected to complete his probation by passing prescribed test at the end of the period of six months probation. If a candidate is not successful the probation can be extended for a further period of three months. During the extended period if the candidate does not come out successful his services will be terminated. In the case of this workman his probationary period was extended by 3 months and as he did not come out successful his period of probation was terminated on 23-8-80.

13. He has further deposed that after some time this workman made representation for appointment and again he was appointed as a probationary clerk on 8-9-80 after taking into consideration his family background. The workman has come out successfully the probationary period and his services are confirmed with effect from 25-4-81. This workman made re-

presentation to take into account the period of temporary employment for getting the other fringe benefits and seniority which was not accepted by the management, as he was not entitled to claim the said benefits.

14. It is elicited in the cross-examined of this witness that he do not remember the extension of temporary period of 3 months after 30-4-79 was extended by means of a written order and the Bipartite settlement, Desai and Sasty award are binding on the banks throughout the country.

15. By consent 24 documents have been marked as from Ext. W-1 to Ext. W-24. On a perusal of all these documents, this workman who has been appointed as a temporary clerk on 30-4-79 was continued to work in that capacity upto 12-11-79. Thereafter he has been appointed as a clerk on probation from 24-11-79 and he was not confirmed due to his failure in departmental test conducted after six months and during the extended period. Hence he has been terminated with effect from 23-8-80. He has been once again appointed as a probationer from 24-10-80 and he has completed his probationary period after he came out successful in the departmental test in the extended period of 45 days from 11-3-1981.

16. The learned counsel for the II Party has submitted that the period of temporary employment and as a probationer of this workman cannot be taken into consideration for calculating his seniority, as he was not successful in completing the probation except on 24-4-81. The learned counsel further submitted that there is no continuity of service prior to his second appointment under probation with effect from 8-10-80. Hence his previous service cannot be taken into consideration in accordance with the principles of natural justice, bipartite settlements and awards governing the conditions of service of the bank employees. The learned counsel further submitted that para 20.8 of I Bipartite settlement on the basis of which the I Party is harping is not applicable, as he was appointed under para 20.7 hence that temporary period cannot be calculated along with the probationary period.

17. Against this submission the learned counsel for the I Party has submitted that the II Party management has practiced unfair labour practice in bringing the break in service of this workman, hence he is entitled for a calculation of his temporary employment and other periods as part of his probationary period.

18. It is admitted of no doubt as per the evidence of the II Party that this workman has been appointed as a temporary clerk from 30-4-79 to 12-11-79 due to exigency of work and not against a permanent vacancy. This fact has not been controverted by the I Party. If this view is accepted the period worked by this workman in the first instance as a temporary employee falls within 20.7 of I Bipartite Settlement, which does not give rise to any scope for computing the period of temporary appointment as part of his probationary period. Para 20.8 in a clear and unequivocal terms gives right to a temporary workman appointed to fill a permanent vacancy shall have the benefit of the period of temporary employment to be added to his probationary period, if he is eventually selected for filling up the vacancy. Further, this workman was not successful in completing his probationary period in the first instance and therefore he has been terminated from service and again reappointed on probation which he came to be completed in the extended period only. When this being the case, it is most unfair to other workmen senior to him who have successfully completed their probation without any break in their service.

19. The I Party have not made out any case of unfair labour practice or malafides on the part of the II Party for the break in the service of the I Party workman and on the contrary the facts discloses that the I Party workman is himself responsible for break in service, barring his temporary employment, due to his non-completion of the probationary period by passing the test conducted by the II Party. When this being the case para 20.8 of the Bipartite Settlement is not applicable to this workman for reckoning his temporary period as also a part of his probationary period. Hence I pass the following award.

AWARD

The management of Corporation Bank, Bangalore are justified in not taking into account the period of temporary employment of Sri Gopala, clerk from 30-4-79 to 12-11-79, from 24-11-79 to 23-8-80 as part of his probationary period and the I Party is not entitled for any relief. Parties shall bear their own costs.

(Dictated to the Stenographer, transcribed and typed by her and corrected by me.)

R. RAMAKRISHNA, Presiding Officer
(No. L-12012/38/83-D.IV(A))

गुणि-यत्न

का. अ. 3698:—प्रमंत्रालय की दिनांक 27 फरवरी, 1986 की अधिसूचना संख्या एल-36011/7/75-टेस्क-4(ए) के अनुबंध को उस तरह ठीक किया जाए जिस तरह इसे संलग्न अनुबंध में बनाया गया है।

CORRIGENDUM

S.O. 3698.—The annexure to the Ministry of Labour Notification No. L-36011/7/75-D.IV(A) dated 27th February, 1986 may be corrected as shown in the annexure.

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL No. 1 AT BOMBAY

Miscellaneous Application No. CGIT-3 of 1986
(Arising out of Reference No. CGIT-6-10 of 1985)

PARTIES :

Employers in relation to M/s. Italab (Goa) Pvt. Ltd. and other companies

AND

their workmen.

APPEARANCES :

For the Management : Mr. Damania and Mr. Bandodkar

For the Workmen.—Mr. S. K. Shetye

INDUSTRY : Ports Docks : STATE : Union territory of Goa

Bombay, dated the 23rd day of April, 1986

CORRIGENDUM/AWARD

This is an application under Rule 28 of the Industrial Disputes (Central) Rules, 1957 for correction of two errors which have crept in the award. The errors relate to paragraph 108 of the body of the award and clause (d) of the summary of the award and other with regard to para 116 and 101 of the Award.

2. Mr. Shetye appeared for the workmen and Mr. Damania with Mr. Bandodkar appeared for the managements. I have heard both of them. It is plain and correct that a mistake or error has crept in the summation of the award in clause (d), which is inconsistent with the directions which are in para 108. Instead of Rs. 200 which appears in clause (d) of the summary of the award in accordance with directions and judgment as set out in paragraph 108, it should be read as Rs. 160. In other words, in clause (d) of the summary, in third line, instead of Rs 200, it should be Rs. 160 and in the next time it should be between Rs. 161-300. Besides after the figures instead of pc. it should be read as paise. In other words clause (d) of the summary of the award would read as follows.

"Variable DA would be for the same slabs neutralisation at the rate of 0.70 paise per point rise or fall upto Rs. 160, above Rs. 160 and upto Rs. 350 at Rs. 0.55 per point rise or fall and above Rs. 350 at Rs. 0.30 per point rise or fall."

3. As regards so called discrepancy in paragraph 116 and 101. I do not think there is any discrepancy. But the two paragraphs should be correctly understood. What is meant

by saying that no retrospective effect is granted is that the award comes into force and becomes applicable from the date of the reference, which is really not granting any retrospective effect.

4. In other words, the award shall come into force from the date of the reference and not before. That is how, paragraphs 116 and 101 should be and ought to be understood and are intended.

5. With these directions, the application is disposed of.

R. D. TRIPULE, Presiding Officer

[No. L-36011/7/75-D-IV(A)]

K. J. DYVA PRASAD, Desk Officer

नई दिल्ली, 17 अक्टूबर, 1986

का. आ. 3699.—केंद्रीय सरकार को यह प्रतीत होता है कि निम्नलिखित स्थापन से संबंधित नियोक्त और कर्मचारियों की बहुसंख्या इस बात पर सहमत हो गई है कि कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि और प्रकीर्ण उपबन्ध अधिनियम, 1952 (1952 का 19) के उपबन्ध सम्बन्धित स्थापन को लागू किए जाने चाहिएं :—

1. मैसर्स सेरीकन ट्रिस्ट-कम-फार्मर्स सर्विस को-ऑपरेटिव सोसाइटी लिमिटेड, करीमनगपुर, कामराजा नगर ताल्लुका मैसूर कस्बा।
2. मैसर्स रघुजी मिनरल्स एण्ड केमिकल्स खानगे ब्रादर्स बिल्डिंग नं. 4 हवरी मंजिल सुपर मार्केट गुलबर्गा।
3. मैसर्स भारत राइस मिल्स नं. 371/1-2 बी दरबार रोड, बेलगांव।
4. मैसर्स पी आर बोडकार एण्ड कम्पनी लक्ष्मी रोड कैलाश नगर शाहपुर बेनगांव।
5. मैसर्स दा बैंगलोर लोगन प्रैक्टिशनर्स को-प्रोप्रेटिव सोसाइटी लिमिटेड, एडवोकेट, एमोसिएशन बिल्डिंग बैंगलोर।
6. मैसर्स अडवांस टेप, 702 उद्यम बाग, बेलगांव-8।
7. मैसर्स अलरिंग स्टोन क्रैशिंग इन्डस्ट्रीज, बेलगांव।
8. मैसर्स कर्नाटक स्टेट फार्मर्स कौंसिल, विलेज रोड, बंगलौर।
9. मैसर्स केंद्रा चैम्बर आफ कमर्स एण्ड इन्डस्ट्री चैम्बर बिल्डिंग पो. बा. नं. 116, बंदर, मंगलूर।
10. मैसर्स डी. एफ. गोकुल रोड, हुबली।
11. मैसर्स आर्टिमेक इन्डस्ट्रीज, कलब रोड हुबली-20।
12. मैसर्स भारत सेवाईल, कुमारा कस्बा रोड, बंगलौर।
13. मैसर्स आदिति, 5 माइन, बंगलौर रोड, बंगलौर।
14. मैसर्स कारुजी कंजी एन्टरप्राइजेस न्यू काउन्ट मार्केट हुबली।
15. मैसर्स हरिहर फोको कार्शा, स्थल हा कोरी, कुमारा नगर, पो. आ.।
16. मैसर्स टाईम्स पब्लिशिंग हाउस लिमिटेड, 88 एन जी रोड, बंगलौर।
17. मैसर्स एम्स सर्विसेज लिमिटेड, ऐडवोकेट 36, जे.जी. बिल्डिंग, 2 फ्लोर होसूर हुबली।
18. मैसर्स श्री गुप्ता इंडिया को-प्रोप्रेटिव बैंक लिमिटेड, मोकनाविरा माथ बम्पड, हुबली-28।
19. मैसर्स एस.एम. निरजाल एण्ड कम्पनी विद्यानगर हुबली-21 और इसकी पेट्रोल बैंक 1/7/61 ट्रे फोर्ड इन्डस्ट्री हुबली स्थित शाखा।
20. मैसर्स फिक्खनकर अरुनर स्वामी लिमिटेड, गोकुल रोड, हुबली और इसकी बंगलौर, पुणे, मद्रास तथा बम्बई स्थित शाखा।
21. मैसर्स कर्नाटक स्टेट बोर्ड फॉर रिजर्वेशन एण्ड कंट्रोल आफ वाटर पैव्जेशन 8,7 और 8 पथोर पब्लिक यूटिलिटी बिल्डिंग एम जी रोड, बंगलौर और इसके 3 क्षेत्रीय कार्यालय।

अतः केंद्रीय सरकार उक्त नियम की धारा 1 की उपधारा 4 द्वारा प्रवृत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए उक्त अधिनियम के उपबन्ध उक्त स्थापनों को लागू करती है।

[एन. -35019(172)/86-एन एन-2]

New Delhi, the 17th October, 1986

S.O. 3699.—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that the employers and the majority of employees in relation to the following establishments have agreed that the provisions of the Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952 (19 of 1952), should be made applicable to their respective establishments, namely

- (1) M/s. Sericulturists cum-farmers Service Co-operative Society Limited, Karinanapura, Chamrajanagar, Taluk Mysore.
- (2) M/s. Ragholi Minerals and Chemicals, Khange Brothers, Building No. 4, II Floor, Super Market, Gulbarga.
- (3) M/s. Bharath Rice Mills, No. 371/1-2B, Dharwar Road, Belgaum.
- (4) M/s. P. R. Bowdakar and Company, Laxmi, Road, Kailasnagar Shahapur, Belgaum.
- (5) M/s. The Bangalore Legal Practitioners' Co-operative Society Limited, Advocates' Association Building, Bangalore.
- (6) M/s. Advance Tapes, 702, Udyambag, Belgaum.
- (7) M/s. Alatte Stone Crushing Industries, Belgaum.
- (8) M/s. Karnataka State Pharmacy Council, Palace Road, Bangalore.
- (9) M/s. Kanara Chamber of Commerce and Industry, Chamber Building, P.B. No. 116, Bunder, Mangalore.
- (10) M/s. D. F. Tools Gokul Road, Hubli.
- (11) M/s. Automac Diesels. Club Road, Hubli-20.
- (12) M/s. Bharath Seva Dal, Kumara Krupa Road, Bangalore.
- (13) M/s. Aditi, 5th Mile, Bellary Road, Bangalore.
- (14) M/s. Naranji Kanji Enterprises, New Cotton Market Hubli.
- (15) M/s. Harihar Poly Fibres Staff Colony, Kumara-patnam. P.O.
- (16) M/s. Times Publishing House Limited, 88, MG Road, Bangalore.
- (17) M/s. Ex-Servicemen Security Agency, 36, I. G. Building II Cross, Hosur, Hubli.
- (18) M/s. Gurusiddheshwara Co-operative Bank Limited Moorosavira Ma'h Compound, Hubli-28
- (19) M/s. S. M. Mirhankar and Company, Vidyanagar, Hubli-21 including its branch at Petrol Bank 1-7-61, Traffic Island, Hubli.
- (20) M/s. Kirloskar Warner Swarey Limited Gokul Road, Hubli-30 including its branches at Bangalore, Pune, Madras and Bombay.
- (21) M/s. Karnataka State Board for Prevention and Control of Water Pollution 6th, 7th and 8th Floor, Public Utility Building, M.G. Road, Bangalore-1, including its 3 Regional Offices.

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (4) of section 1 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby applies the provisions of the said Act to the above mentioned establishments

[S. 35019(172)/86-SS.III]

का.आ. 3700 :—केंद्रीय सरकार को यह प्रतीत होता है कि निम्नलिखित स्थापन से संबंधित नियोक्त और कर्मचारियों की बहुसंख्या इस बात पर सहमत हो गई है कि कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि और प्रकीर्ण उपबन्ध अधिनियम, 1952 (1952 का 19) के उपबन्ध सम्बन्धित स्थापन को लागू किये जाने चाहिएं :—

1. मेसर्स गुजरात पेस्टीसिड प्राइवेट लिमिटेड, सेड नं. 29 जी. आई. डी. सी. स्टेट, कलोल (एन. जी.) 21 जिला मेहसाना।

2. मेसर्स पटेल क्वारी सेवागिया तालुक थसरा, जिला कायरा।

3. मेसर्स पटेल मशीनरी प्राइवेट लिमिटेड प्लाट नं. 5/1/1 ए. जी. आई. डी. सी. फेज-1 बरवा, अहमदाबाद।

4. मेसर्स श्री बहाराजी माताजी टेम्पल ट्रस्ट एंड बहाराजी तालुका चसमा डिस्ट्रिक्ट मेहसाना।

5. मेसर्स मिलन टाकिस, पतन, जिला मेहसाना।

6. मेसर्स भारत शाह एण्ड एसोसिएट्स, स्नान फ्लैट्स, देना, बैंक के पीछे आश्रम रोड, अहमदाबाद।

7. मेसर्स रंकी इन्डस्ट्रियल आयलस लिमिटेड, 19 कल्पना सोसाइटी रस कोर्स बड़ोदा और इसकी दुनिया तालुक हलोल जिला पंचमहल स्थित फेक्ट्री।

8. मेसर्स इलेक्ट्रोथर्म इन्डस्ट्रीज विद्युत उद्योग नगर बल्लभ विद्यानगर जिला कायरा (गुजरात) और इसका निवास 9 ए. सीरा विन्डिंग, शान्ताकुष बम्बई-54 स्थित प्रधान कार्यालय।

9. मेसर्स हिट चैम 880/2, जी. आई. डी. सी., मकरपुर, बड़ोदा और इसकी 106 अपसरा अपार्ट, वनवीया बाजार बड़ोदा स्थित शाखा।

10. मेसर्स जीभा भाई गोरधनदास पोपातिया एण्ड सन्स परिकोडी काडी जिला मेहसाना और इसकी नजदीक दोर्गवासी पोले कल्थपुर, अहमदाबाद स्थित शाखा।

11. मेसर्स एबिस इन्टरनेशनल (एक्सपोर्ट) प्राइवेट लिमिटेड सेड नं. 170-172, सेक्टर-1, के एकटी जैड गांधीधाम कण्ड और इसका मजकुर रोड नई दिल्ली स्थित कार्यालय।

अतः केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त धारा नियम की धारा 1 की उप धारा 4 द्वारा प्रवृत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए उक्त अधिनियम के उपरोक्त उक्त स्थापनों को लागू करती है।

[एस. 35019 (173)/86 एस. एस. 2]

S.O. 3700.—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that the employers and the majority of employees in relation to the following establishments have agreed that the provisions of the Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952 (19 of 1952), should be made applicable to their respective establishments, namely:—

- (1) M/s. Gujarat Pesticides, Pvt. Ltd. Shed No. 29, G. IDC Estate, Kalol (NG) 21 Distt. Mehsana.
- (2) M/s. Patel Quarry at sevalia Taluqa Thasra, District Kaira.
- (3) M/s. Patel Machinery Private Limited, Plot No. 5/1/1-A, GIDC PH-1 Vatva, Ahmedabad-45.
- (4) M/s. Shri Bahucharaji Mataji Temple Trust, Bahucharaji, Taluqa Chansma Dist. Mehsana.
- (5) M/s. Millan Talkies, Patan Dist. Mehsana.
- (6) Ms. Bharat Shah and Associates, Snflam Flats, Behind Dena Bank, Ashram Road, Ahmedabad.
- (7) M/s. Rinki Industrial Oils Limited, 19, Kalpana Society, Race Course Baroda, including its factory at P.O. Duniya, Palyga Palol District Panchmahal.
- (8) M/s. Electro Therm Industries, Vitthal Udyog Nagar Vallabh Vidyanagar, District Keira, and its Head Office at Nishwak 9A, Meera Building, Santacruz, Bombay-54.
- (9) M/s. Hit Chem 880/2 GIDC Makarpura, Baroda including its Branch at 106 Apsara Apartment Dandia Bazar, Baroda.
- (10) M/s. Jivabhai Gordhandas popatia and Sons, Pir Brodi, Kadi District Mehsana, including its branch

Near Doshiwadi Pole, Kalupur Ahmedabad.

(11) M/s. Avis International (Export) Private Limited, Shed No. 170-172 sector I.K.F.T.Z. Gandhidham, Kutch, including its office at 2, DLF Industrial Area Najafgarh Road, New Delhi-15.

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (4) of section 1 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby applies the provisions of the said Act of the above mentioned establishments.

[S-35019(173)/86-SS-II]

का.मा. 3701.—मेसर्स अशोक लेनैन्ड लि., कारागिरा 19, राजाजी सलाय, मद्रास (टी. एन./11727) (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त स्थापन कहा गया है) ने कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि प्राविधियों अधिनियम, 1952 (1952 का 19) (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त अधिनियम कहा गया है) की धारा 17 की उपधारा (2क) के अधीन छूट दिए जाने के लिए आवेदन किया है।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार का समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त स्थापन के कर्मचारी किसी पृथक् अधिनियम या प्रीमियम का संदाय किए बिना ही भारतीय जीवन बीमा निगम की जीवन बीमा स्कीम की सामूहिक बीमा स्कीम के अधीन जीवन बीमा के रूप में जो फायदा उठा रहे हैं वे ऐसे कर्मचारियों को उन फायदों से अधिक अनुभूत हैं जो उन्हें कर्मचारी निवेश सहस्र बीमा स्कीम, 1976 (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त स्कीम कहा गया है) के अधीन अनुभूत हैं।

अतः केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 17 की उपधारा (2क) द्वारा प्रवृत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए और भारत सरकार के धर्म मंत्रालय की अधिसूचना संख्या का.मा. 595 तारीख 6-2-1984 के अनुसरण में और इससे उपाय अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट शर्तों के अधीन रहते हुए उक्त स्थापन को, 25-2-1987 से तीन वर्ष की अवधि के लिए जिसमें 24-2-1990 भी सम्मिलित है, उक्त स्कीम के सभी उपबन्धों के प्रवर्तन से छूट देती है।

[अनुसूची]

1. उक्त स्थापन के सम्बन्ध में नियोजक प्रारंभिक भविष्य निधि धायुक्त तमिल नाडु को ऐसी विवरणियां भेजेगा और ऐसे लेखा रखेगा तथा निरीक्षण के लिए ऐसी सुविधाएं प्रदान करेगा जो केन्द्रीय सरकार समय-समय पर निदिष्ट करे।

2. नियोजक, ऐसे निरीक्षण प्रसारों का प्रत्येक मास की समाप्ति के 15 दिन के भीतर संदाय करेगा जो केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 17 की उपधारा (3क) के खण्ड (क) के अधीन समय-समय पर निदिष्ट करे।

3. सामूहिक बीमा स्कीम के प्रवर्तन में, जितने प्रस्ताव लेखाओं का रखा जाना, विवरणियों का प्रस्तुत किया जाना, बीमा प्रीमियम का संदाय लेखाओं का अन्तर्गण, निरीक्षण प्रसारों का संदाय आदि भी है, होने वाले सभी व्ययों का वहन नियोजक द्वारा किया जाएगा।

4. नियोजक, केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा यथा अनुश्रित सामूहिक बीमा स्कीम के नियमों की एक प्रति, और जब कभी उन्हें संशोधित किया जाए, तब उस संशोधन की प्रति तथा कर्मचारियों की अनुमति की भाषा में, उसकी मुख्य बातों का अनुवाद, स्थापन के सूचना पट्ट पर प्रदर्शित करेगा।

5. यदि कोई ऐसा कर्मचारी, जो कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि का या उक्त अधिनियम के अधीन छूट प्राप्त किसी स्थापन की भविष्य निधि का पहले ही सदस्य है, उसके स्थापन में नियोजित किया जाता है तो नियोजक सामूहिक बीमा स्कीम के सदस्य के रूप में उसका नाम तुरन्त दर्ज करेगा और उसकी वास्तव आश्रयक प्रीमियम आगामी जीवन बीमा निगम को संदाय करेगा।

SCHEDULE

6. यदि सामूहिक बीमा स्कीम के अधीन कर्मचारियों को उपलब्ध फायदे बढ़ाये जाने हैं तो, नियोजक उक्त स्कीम के अधीन कर्मचारियों को उपलब्ध फायदों में समुचित रूप से वृद्धि की जाने की व्यवस्था करेगा जिसे से कि कर्मचारियों के लिए सामूहिक बीमा स्कीम के अधीन उपलब्ध फायदे उन फायदों से अधिक अनुकूल हों, जो उक्त स्कीम के अधीन अनु-मेय हैं।

7. सामूहिक बीमा स्कीम में किसी बात के होते हुए भी, यदि किसी कर्मचारी की मृत्यु पर इस स्कीम के अधीन संदेय रकम उस रकम से कम है जो कर्मचारी की उस दशा में संदेय होती जब वह उक्त स्कीम के अधीन होता तो, नियोजक कर्मचारी के विधिक वारिस/नामनिर्देशितों को प्रतिकर के रूप में दोनों रकमों के अन्तर के बराबर रकम का संदाय करेगा।

8. सामूहिक स्कीम के उपबन्धों में कोई भी संशोधन, प्रादेशिक भविष्य निधि प्रायुक्त सलिलताइ के पूर्व अनुमोदन के बिना नहीं किया जाएगा और जहाँ किसी संशोधन से कर्मचारियों के हित पर प्रतिकूल प्रभाव पड़ने की संभावना हो वहाँ, प्रादेशिक भविष्य निधि प्रायुक्त, अपना अनुमोदन देने से पूर्व कर्मचारियों को अपना दृष्टिकोण स्पष्ट करने का युक्तियुक्त अवसर देगा।

9. यदि किसी कारणवश, स्थापन के कर्मचारी, भारतीय जीवन बीमा निगम की उस सामूहिक बीमा स्कीम के, जिसे स्थापन पहले अपना चुका है, अधीन नहीं रह जाते हैं, या इस स्कीम के अधीन कर्मचारियों को प्राप्त होने वाले फायदे किसी रीति से कम हो जाते हैं तो यह छूट रह की जा सकती है।

10. यदि किसी कारणवश, नियोजक भारतीय जीवन बीमा निगम द्वारा नियत तारीख के भीतर प्रीमियम का संशय करने में असफल रहता है, और पालिसी को व्यय गत हो जाने दिया जाता है तो छूट रह की जा सकती है।

11. नियोजक द्वारा प्रीमियम के संदाय में किए गए किसी व्यतिक्रम की वशा में, उन मूल सदस्यों के नामनिर्देशितियों या विधिक वारिसों की जो यदि यह, छूट न दी गई होती तो उक्त स्कीम के अंतर्गत होते, बीमा फायदों के संदाय का उत्तरदायित्व नियोजक पर होगा।

12. इस स्कीम के अधीन आने वाले किसी सदस्य की मृत्यु होने पर भारतीय जीवन बीमा निगम, बीमाकृत राशि के हकदार नामनिर्देशित विधिक वारिसों को उस राशि का संदाय तत्परता से और प्रत्येक दशा में त्वर प्रकार से पूर्ण दावे की प्राप्ति कि एक मास के भीतर सुनिश्चित करेगा

[मं. एस.-35014/184/83-पी. एफ. 2/एम एस. II]

S.O. 3701.—Whereas Messrs Ashok Layland Limited, Corporate No. 19, Rajaji Salai, Madras (TN/11727) hereinafter referred to as the said establishment) have applied for exemption under sub-section (2A) of Section 17 of the Employees Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952 (19 of 1952) (hereinafter referred to as the said Act).

And whereas, the Central Government is satisfied that the employees of the said establishment are, without making any separate contribution of payment of premium, in enjoyment of benefits under the Group Insurance Scheme of the Life Insurance Scheme of the Life Insurance Corporation of India in the nature of Life Insurance which are more favourable to such employees than the benefits admissible under the Employees Deposit Linked Insurance Scheme, 1976 (hereinafter referred to as the said Scheme);

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2A) of Section 17 of the said Act and in Continuation of the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Labour, S.O. 595 dated the 6-2-1984 and subject to the conditions specified in the Schedule annexed hereto the Central Government hereby exempts the said establishment from the operation of all the provisions of the said Scheme for a further period of three years with effect from 25-2-1987 upto and inclusive of the 24-2-1990.

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1. The employer in relation to the said establishment shall submit such returns to the Regional Provident Fund Commissioner, Tamil Nadu and maintain such accounts and provide such facilities for inspection as the Central Government may direct from time to time.

2. The employer shall pay such inspection charges as the Central Government may, from time to time direct under clause (a) of sub-section (3A) of Section 17 of the said Act within 15 days from the close of every month.

3. All expenses involved in the administration of the Group Insurance Scheme, including maintenance of accounts, submission of returns, payment of insurance premia, transfer of accounts, payment of inspection charges etc. shall be borne by the employer.

4. The employer shall display on the Notice Board of the establishments, a copy of the rules of the Group Insurance Scheme as approved by the Central Government and, as and when amended, alongwith a translation of the salient features thereof, in the language of the majority of the employees.

5. Whereas an employee, who is already a member of the Employee's Provident Fund or the Provident Fund of an establishment, the employer shall immediately enrol him as a member of the Group Insurance Scheme and pay necessary premium in respect of him to the Life Insurance Corporation of India.

6. The employer shall arrange to enhance the benefit available to the employees under the Group Insurance Scheme appropriately, if the benefits available to the employees under the said Scheme are enhanced so that the benefits available under the Group Insurance Scheme are more favourable to the employees than the benefits admissible under the said Scheme.

7. Notwithstanding anything contained in the Group Insurance Scheme, if on the death of an employee the amount payable under this scheme be less than the amount that would be payable had employee been covered under the said Scheme, the employer shall pay the difference to the legal heir/nominee of the employee as compensation.

8. No amendment of the provisions of the Group Insurance Scheme, shall be made without the prior approval of the Regional Provident Fund Commissioner, Tamil Nadu and where any amendment is likely to affect adversely the interest of the employees, the Regional Provident Fund Commissioner shall before giving his approval, give a reasonable opportunity to the employees to explain their point of view.

9. Where, for any reason, the employees of the said establishment do not remain covered under the Group Insurance Scheme of the Life Insurance Corporation of India as already adopted by the said establishment, or the benefits to the employees under this Scheme are reduced in any manner, the exemption shall be liable to be cancelled.

10. Where, for any reason the employer fails to pay the premium etc. Within the due date, as fixed by the Life Insurance Corporation of India, and the policy is allowed to lapse, the exemption is liable to be cancelled.

11. In case of default if any made by the employer in payment of premium the responsibility for payment of assurance benefits to the nominees or the legal heirs of deceased members who would have been covered under the said Scheme but for grant of this exemption, shall be that of the employer.

12. Upon the death of the members covered under the Scheme the Life Insurance Corporation of India shall ensure prompt payment of the sum assured to the nominee/legal heirs of the deceased member entitled for it and in any case within one month from the receipt of claim complete in all respects.

[No. S. 35014/184/85-PF-II (SS) II]

का. आ. 3702.—वैतर्क इंडियन डैरी कार्पोरेशन दार्ज. मी. वस रोड बबोदरा-390005 (जी. जे/1320) (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त स्थापन कहा गया है) ने कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि अधिनियम, 1952 (1952 का 19) जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त अधिनियम कहा गया है) की धारा 17 की उपधारा (2क) के अधीन छूट दिए जाने के लिए आवेदन किया है;

और केन्द्रीय सरकार का समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त स्थापन के कर्मचारी किसी पृथक अभिदाय या प्रीमियम का संदाय किए बिना ही भारतीय जीवन बीमा निगम की जीवन बीमा स्कीम की सामूहिक बीमा स्कीम के अधीन जीवन बीमा के रूप में जो फायदा उठा रहे हैं वे ऐसे कर्मचारियों को उन फायदों से अधिक अनुकूल हैं जो उन्हें कर्मचारी निधिप सहबद्ध बीमा स्कीम, 1976 (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त स्कीम कहा गया है) के अधीन अनुज्ञेय है;

अतः केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 17 की उपधारा (2क) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए और भारत सरकार के श्रम मंत्रालय की अधिसूचना संख्या का.आ. 4031 तारीख 15-10-1983 के अनुसरण में और इससे उपाबद्ध अनुज्ञेय में विनिर्दिष्ट शर्तों के अधीन रहते हुए उक्त स्थापन को, 29-10-86 से तीन वर्षों की अवधि के लिए जिसमें 28-10-89 भी सम्मिलित है, उक्त स्कीम के सभी उपबंधों के प्रवर्तन से छूट देती है।

अनुसूची

1. उक्त स्थापन के सम्बन्ध में नियोजक प्रादेशिक भविष्य निधि आयुक्त गुजरात को ऐसी विवरणियाँ भेजेगा और ऐसे लेखा रखेगा तथा निरीक्षण के लिए ऐसी सुविधाएँ प्रदान करेगा जो केन्द्रीय सरकार समय-समय पर निश्चित करे।

2. नियोजक, ऐसे निरीक्षण प्रमारों का प्रत्येक माम की समाप्ति के 15 दिन के भीतर संदाय करेगा जो केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 17 की उप-धारा (3क) के खंड (क) के अधीन समय-समय पर निश्चित करे।

3. सामूहिक बीमा स्कीम के प्रशासन में, जिसके अन्तर्गत लेखाओं का रखा जाना, विवरणियों का प्रस्तुत किया जाना, बीमा प्रीमियम का संदाय लेखाओं का अन्तरण, निरीक्षण प्रभागों का संदाय आदि भी है, होने वाले सभी व्ययों का बहन नियोजक द्वारा किया जाएगा।

4. नियोजक, केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा यथा अनुमोदित सामूहिक बीमा स्कीम के नियमों की एक प्रति, और जब कभी उनमें संशोधन किया जाए, तब उस संशोधन की प्रति तथा कर्मचारियों की बहुसंख्या की भाषा में उसकी मुख्य बातों का अनुवाद, स्थापन के सूचना-पट्ट पर प्रदर्शित करेगा।

5. यदि कोई ऐसा कर्मचारी, जो कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि का या उक्त अधिनियम के अधीन छूट प्राप्त किसी स्थापन की भविष्य निधि का पहले ही सदस्य है उसके स्थापन में नियोजित किया जाता है तो नियोजक सामूहिक बीमा स्कीम के सदस्य के रूप में उसका नाम तुरन्त दर्ज करेगा और उसकी आवश्यक आवश्यक प्रीमियम भारतीय जीवन बीमा निगम को संदाय करेगा।

6. यदि सामूहिक बीमा स्कीम के अधीन कर्मचारियों को उपलब्ध फायदे बढ़ाये जाते हैं तो, नियोजक उक्त स्कीम के अधीन कर्मचारियों को उपलब्ध फायदों में समुचित रूप से वृद्धि की जाने की व्यवस्था करेगा जिस से कि कर्मचारियों के लिए सामूहिक बीमा स्कीम के अधीन उपलब्ध फायदे उन फायदों से अधिक अनुकूल हों, जो उक्त स्कीम के अधीन अनुज्ञेय हैं।

7. सामूहिक बीमा स्कीम में किसी बात के होने हुए भी, यदि किसी कर्मचारी की मृत्यु पर इस स्कीम के अधीन संदेय रकम से रकम से कम है जो कर्मचारी को उस दशा में संदेय होती जब वह उक्त अधीन होता तो, नियोजक कर्मचारी के विधिक वारिस/नामनिर्देशिनी को प्रतिकर के रूप में दोनों रकमों के अन्तर के बराबर रकम का संदाय करेगा।

8. सामूहिक स्कीम के उद्देश्यों में कोई भी संशोधन, प्रादेशिक भविष्य निधि आयुक्त गुजरात के पूर्व अनुमोदन के बिना नहीं किया जाएगा और जहाँ किन्हीं संशोधन से कर्मचारियों के हित पर अतिकूल प्रभाव पड़ने को संभावना हो वहाँ, प्रादेशिक भविष्य निधि आयुक्त, अपना अनुमोदन देने से पूर्व कर्मचारियों को अपना दृष्टिकोण स्पष्ट करने का युक्तिपूर्ण अवसर देगा।

9. यदि किसी कारणवश, स्थापन के कर्मचारी भारतीय जीवन बीमा निगम की उस सामूहिक बीमा स्कीम के, जिसे स्थापन पहले अपना चुका है, अधीन नहीं रह जाते हैं, या इस स्कीम के अधीन कर्मचारियों को प्राप्त होने वाले फायदे किसी रीति से कम हो जाते हैं, तो यह छूट रद्द की जा सकती है।

10. यदि किसी कारणवश, नियोजक भारतीय जीवन बीमा निगम द्वारा नियत तारीख के भीतर प्रीमियम का संदाय करने में असफल रहता है, और पाविसी को व्यपन्न हो जाने दिया जाता है तो छूट रद्द की जा सकती है।

11. नियोजक द्वारा प्रीमियम के संदाय में किए गए किसी व्यतिक्रम की दशा में, उन मृत सदस्य के नामनिर्देशितियों या विधिक वारिसों को जो यदि यह, छूट न दी गई होती तो उक्त स्कीम के अन्तर्गत होते, बीमा फायदों के संदाय का उत्तरदायित्व नियोजक पर होगा।

12. इस स्कीम के अधीन आने वाले किसी सदस्य की मृत्यु होने पर भारतीय जीवन बीमा निगम, बीमाकृत राशि के हकदार नामनिर्देशितों/विधिक वारिसों को उस राशि का संदाय तत्परता से और प्रत्येक दशा में हर प्रकार से पूर्व दावे की प्राप्ति के एक मास के भीतर सुनिश्चित करेगा।

[संख्या एस-35014/190/85-वी एफ.2/एस.एम-2]

S.O. 3702.—Whereas Messrs Indian Dairy Corporation 'Darpan' R.C. Datt Road, Vadodara- 390005 (GJ/1320) (hereinafter referred to as the said establishment) have applied for exemption under sub-section (2A) of Section 17 of the Employee's Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952 (19 of 1952) (hereinafter referred to as the said Act).

And whereas, the Central Government is satisfied that the employees of the said establishment are, without making any separate contribution of payment of premium, in enjoyment of benefits under the Group Insurance Scheme of the Life Insurance Scheme of the Life Insurance Corporation of India in the nature of Life Insurance which are more favourable to such employees than the benefits admissible under the Employees Deposit Linked Insurance Scheme, 1976 (hereinafter referred to as the said Scheme);

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2A) of Section 17 of the said Act and in continuation of the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Labour, S.O. 4031 dated the 15-10-83 and subject to the conditions specified in the schedule annexed hereto the Central Government hereby exempts the said establishment from the operation of all the provisions of the said Scheme for a further period of three years with effect from 29-10-1986 upto and inclusive of the 28-10-1989.

SCHEDULE

1. The employer in relation to the said establishment shall submit such returns to the Regional Provident Fund Commissioner, Gujarat and maintain such accounts and provide such facilities for inspection as the Central Government may direct from time to time.

2. The employer shall pay such inspection charges as the Central Government may, from time to time, direct under clause (a) of sub-section (3A) of Section 17 of the said Act within 15 days from the close of every month.

3. All expenses involved in the administration of the Group Insurance Scheme, including maintenance of accounts, submission of returns, payment of insurance premia, transfer of accounts, payment of inspection charges etc. shall be borne by the employer.

4. The employer shall display on the Notice Board of the establishments, a copy of the rules of the Group Insurance Scheme as approved by the Central Government and, as and when amended, alongwith a translation of the salient features thereof, in the language of the majority of the employees.

5. Whereas an employee, who is already a member of the Employee's Provident Fund or the Provident Fund of an establishment, the employer shall immediately enrol him as a member of the Group Insurance Scheme and pay necessary premium in respect of him to the Life Insurance Corporation of India.

6. The employer shall arrange to enhance the benefits available to the employees under the Group Insurance Scheme appropriately, if the benefits available to the employees under the said Scheme are enhanced so that the benefits available under the Group Insurance Scheme are more favourable to the employees than the benefits admissible under the said Scheme.

7. Notwithstanding any thing contained in the Group Insurance Scheme, if on the death of an employee the amount payable under this scheme be less than amount that would be payable had employee been covered under the said Scheme the employer shall pay the difference to the legal heir/nominee of the employee as compensation.

8. No amendment of the provisions of the Group Insurance Scheme, shall be made without the prior approval of the Regional Provident Fund Commissioner, Gujarat and where any amendment is likely to affect adversely the interest of the employees, the Regional Provident Fund Commissioner shall before giving his approval, give a reasonable opportunity to the employees to explain their point of view.

9. Where, for any reason, the employees of the said establishment do not remain covered under the Group Insurance Scheme of the Life Insurance Corporation of India as already adopted by the said establishment, or the benefits to the employees under this Scheme are reduced in any manner, the exemption shall be liable to be cancelled.

10. Where, for any reason, the employer fails to pay the premium etc. Within the due date, as fixed by the Life Insurance Corporation of India, and the policy is allowed to lapse, the exemption is liable to be cancelled.

11. In case of default, if any made by the employer in payment of premium the responsibility for payment of assurance benefits to the nominees or the legal heirs of deceased members who would have been covered under the said Scheme but for grant of this exemption, shall be that of the employer.

12. Upon the death of the members covered under the Scheme the Life Insurance Corporation of India shall ensure prompt payment of the sum assured to the nominee/legal heirs of the deceased member entitled for it and in any case within one month from the receipt of claim complete in all respects.

[No. S. 35014/190/83-PF. II-SS. II]

का. आ. 3703.—मैसर्स श्री अम्बिका मिल्स लि., नं. 2 दीवानी बटलवाई हाई स्कूल के सामने, कंकारिया, ग्रहमदवाद (जी.जे/307) (जिसे इसके पश्चात् उक्त स्थापन कहा गया है) ने कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि और प्रकीर्ण उपबंध अधिनियम, 1952 (1952 का 19) (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त अधिनियम कहा गया है) की धारा 17 की उपधारा (2क) के अधीन छूट दिए जाने के लिए आवेदन किया है;

और केन्द्रीय सरकार का समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त स्थापन के कर्मचारी किसी पृथक् अभिदाय या प्रीमियम का संदाय किए बिना ही, भारतीय जीवन बीमा निगम की जीवन बीमा स्कीम को सामूहिक बीमा स्कीम के अधीन जीवन बीमा के रूप में जो फायदा उठा रहे हैं वे ऐसे कर्मचारियों को उन फायदों से अधिक अनुकूल हैं जो उन्हें कर्मचारी निक्षेप सहबद्ध बीमा स्कीम, 1976 (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त स्कीम कहा गया है) के अधीन अनुभूते हैं;

अतः केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 17 की उपधारा (2क) द्वारा प्रवृत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए और भारत सरकार के

अम संज्ञासूची की अधिसूचना संख्या का. आ. 4562 तारीख 18-11-83 के अनुसरण में और इसमें उपावह अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट शर्तों के अधीन रहते हुए उक्त स्थापन का, 17-12-1986 से तीन वर्ष की अवधि के लिए जिसमें 16-12-1989 भी सम्मिलित है, उक्त स्कीम के सभी उपबंधों के प्रवर्तन से छूट देती है।

अनुसूची

1. उक्त स्थापन के संबंध में नियोजन प्रादेशिक भविष्य निधि आयुक्त गुजरात को ऐसी विवरणियाँ भेजनी और ऐसे लब्धा रखेगा तथा निरीक्षण के लिए ऐसी सुविधाएँ प्रदान करेगा जो केन्द्रीय सरकार समय-समय पर निर्दिष्ट करे।

2. नियोजक, ऐसे निरीक्षण प्रभागों का प्रत्येक मास की समाप्ति के 15 दिन के भीतर सदाय करेगा जो केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 17 की उपधारा (3क) के खंड (क) के अधीन समय-समय पर निर्दिष्ट करे।

3. सामूहिक बीमा स्कीम के प्रशासन में, जिसके अन्तर्गत लेखाओं का रखा जाना, विवरणियों का प्रस्तुत किया जाना, बीमा प्रीमियम का संश्लेष लेखाओं का अन्तर्गण, निरीक्षण प्रभागों का संदाय आदि भी है, होने वाले सभी व्ययों का बहुत नियोजक द्वारा किया जाएगा।

4. नियोजक केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा यथा अनुमोदित सामूहिक बीमा स्कीम के नियमों की एक प्रति, और जब कभी उनमें संशोधन किया जाए, तब उस संशोधन की प्रति तथा कर्मचारियों की बहुसंख्या की भाषा में उसकी मुख्य बातों का अनुवाद, स्थापन के सूचना-पट्ट पर प्रदर्शित करेगा।

5. यदि कोई ऐसा कर्मचारी, जो कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि का या उक्त अधिनियम की अधीन छूट प्राप्त किसी स्थापन की भविष्य निधि का पहले ही सदस्य है, उसके स्थापन में नियोजित किया जाता है तो नियोजक सामूहिक बीमा स्कीम के सदस्य के रूप में उसका नाम तुरन्त दर्ज करेगा और उसकी बाबत आवश्यक प्रीमियम भारतीय जीवन बीमा निगम को संबन्ध करेगा।

6. यदि सामूहिक बीमा स्कीम के अधीन कर्मचारियों की उपलब्ध फायदे बढ़ाये जाते हैं तो, नियोजक उक्त स्कीम के अधीन कर्मचारियों को उपलब्ध फायदों में समुचित रूप से वृद्धि की जाने की व्यवस्था करेगा जिस से कि कर्मचारियों के लिए सामूहिक बीमा स्कीम के अधीन उपलब्ध फायदे उन फायदों से अधिक अनुकूल हों, जो उक्त स्कीम के अधीन अनुभूते हैं।

7. सामूहिक बीमा स्कीम में किसी बात के होते हुए भी, यदि किसी कर्मचारी की मृत्यु पर इस स्कीम के अधीन संश्लेष रकम उस रकम से कम है जो कर्मचारी को उस दशा में संवेद्य होती जब वह उक्त स्कीम के अधीन होता तो, नियोजक कर्मचारी के विधिक वारिस/नामनिर्देशितों को प्रतिकर के रूप में दोनों रकमों के अन्तर के बराबर रकम का संदाय करेगा।

8. सामूहिक स्कीम के उपबंधों में कोई भी संशोधन, प्रादेशिक भविष्य निधि आयुक्त गुजरात के पूर्व अनुमोदन के बिना नहीं किया जाएगा और जहाँ किसी संशोधन से कर्मचारियों के हित पर प्रतिकूल प्रभाव पड़ने की संभावना हो वहाँ, प्रादेशिक भविष्य निधि आयुक्त, अपना अनुमोदन देने में, पूर्व कर्मचारियों को अपना दृष्टिकोण स्पष्ट करने का युक्तियुक्त अवसर देगा।

9. यदि किसी कारणवश, स्थापन के कर्मचारी, भारतीय जीवन बीमा निगम की उस सामूहिक बीमा स्कीम के, जिसे स्थापन पहले अपना चुका है, अधीन नहीं रह जाते हैं, या इस स्कीम के अधीन कर्मचारियों को प्राप्त होने वाले फायदे किसी रीति से कम हो जाते हैं, तो यह छूट रद्द की जा सकती है।

10. यदि किसी कारणवश, नियोजक भारतीय जीवन बीमा निगम द्वारा, नियत तारीख के भीतर प्रीमियम का संश्लेष करने में असफल रहता है, और पालिसी को व्ययगत हो जाने दिया जाता है तो छूट रद्द की जा सकती है।

11. नियोजक द्वारा प्रीमियम के संश्लेष में किए गए किसी व्यतिक्रम की वशा में, उक्त मृत सदस्यों के नामनिर्देशितों या विधिक वारिसों को जो यदि

यह, छूट न बी गई होती तो उक्त स्कीम के अंतर्गत होने, बीमा फायदों के सन्दाय का उत्तरदायित्व नियोजक पर होगा।

12. इस स्कीम के अधीन आने वाले किसी सदस्य की मृत्यु होने पर भारतीय जीवन बीमा निगम, बीमाकृत राशि के हकदार नामनिर्दिष्ट विधिवक वारिसों को उस राशि का सन्दाय तत्परता से प्रारम्भिक वषा में हर प्रकार से पूर्ण दावे का प्राप्ति के एक मास के भीतर सुनिश्चित करेगा।

[संख्या एस-35014/203/83-पी. एफ.-2/एस. एस.-2]

S.O. 3703.—Whereas Messrs Shri Ambica Mills Limited, No. 2, Opposite Diwani Ballubhai High School, Kankaria, Ahmedabad, (GJ/30/) (hereinafter referred to as the said establishment) have applied for exemption under sub-section (2A) of Section 17 of the Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952 (19 of 1952) (hereinafter referred to as the said Act).

And whereas, the Central Government is satisfied that the employees of the said establishment are, without making any separate contribution of payment of premium, in enjoyment of benefits under the Group Insurance Scheme of the Life Insurance Corporation of India in the nature of Life Insurance which are more favourable to such employees than the benefits admissible under the Employees Deposit Linked Insurance Scheme, 1976 (hereinafter referred to as the said Scheme);

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2A) of Section 17 of the said Act and in continuation of the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Labour, S.O. 4562 dated the 18-11-1983 and subject to the conditions specified in the Schedule annexed hereto the Central Government hereby exempts the said establishment from the operation of all the provisions of the said Scheme for a further period of three years with effect from 17-12-1986 upto and inclusive of the 16-12-1989.

SCHEDULE

1. The employer in relation to the said establishment shall submit such returns to the Regional Provident Fund Commissioner, Gujarat and maintain such accounts and provide such facilities for inspection as the Central Government may direct from time to time.

2. The employer shall pay such inspection charges as the Central Government may, from time to time, direct under clause (a) of sub-section (3A) of Section 17 of the said Act within 15 days from the close of every month.

3. All expenses involved in the administration of the Group Insurance Scheme, including maintenance of accounts, submission of returns, payment of insurance premia, transfer of accounts, payment of inspection charges etc. shall be borne by the employer.

4. The employer shall display on the Notice Board of the establishments, a copy of the rules of the Group Insurance Scheme as approved by the Central Government and, as and when amended, alongwith a translation of the salient features thereof, in the language of the majority of the employees.

5. Whereas an employee, who is already a member of the Employees' Provident Fund or the Provident Fund of an establishment, the employer shall immediately enrol him as a member of the Group Insurance Scheme and pay necessary premium in respect of him to the Life Insurance Corporation of India.

6. The employer shall arrange to enhance the benefits available to the employees under the Group Insurance Scheme appropriately, if the benefits available to the employees under the said Scheme are enhanced so that the benefits available under the Group Insurance Scheme are more favourable to the employees than the benefits admissible under the said Scheme.

7. Notwithstanding anything contained in the Group Insurance Scheme, if on the death of an employee the amount

payable under this scheme be less than the amount that would be payable had employee been covered under the said Scheme, the employer shall pay the difference to the legal heir/nominee of the employee as compensation.

8. No amendment of the provisions of the Group Insurance Scheme, shall be made without the prior approval of the Regional Provident Fund Commissioner, Gujarat and where any amendment is likely to affect adversely the interest of the employees, the Regional Provident Fund Commissioner shall before giving his approval, give a reasonable opportunity to the employees to explain their point of view.

9. Where, for any reason, the employees of the said establishment do not remain covered under the Group Insurance Scheme of the Life Insurance Corporation of India as already adopted by the said establishment, or the benefits to the employees under this Scheme are reduced in any manner, the exemption shall be liable to be cancelled.

10. Where, for any reason, the employer fails to pay the premium etc. Within the due date, as fixed by the Life Insurance Corporation of India, and the policy is allowed to lapse, the exemption is liable to be cancelled.

11. In case of default, if any made by the employer in payment of premium the responsibility for payment of assurance benefits to the nominees or the legal heirs of deceased members who would have been covered under the said Scheme but for grant of this exemption, shall be that of the employer.

12. Upon the death of the members covered under the Scheme the Life Insurance Corporation of India shall ensure prompt payment of the sum assured to the nominee/legal heirs of the deceased member entitled for it and in any case within one month from the receipt of claim complete in all respects.

[No. S-35014/203/83-PF. II-SS-II]

का. आ. 3704. मैसर्स बीपक निराइट लि., 4/12, जी.आई.डी. सी. केमिकल कंप्लेक्स, तन्वेसारी-391340, जिला-बड़ोदरा (जी.ओ/5278) जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् स्थापन कहा गया है) ने कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि और प्रकीर्ण उपबन्ध अधिनियम, 1952 (1952 का 19) जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त अधिनियम कहा गया है) की धारा 17 की उपधारा (2क) के अधीन छूट दिए जाने के लिए आवेदन किया है ;

और केन्द्रीय सरकार का समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त स्थापन के कर्मचारी किसी पृथक अभिदाय या प्रीमियम का सन्दाय किए बिना ही, भारतीय जीवन बीमा निगम की जीवन बीमा स्कीम की सामुहिक बीमा स्कीम के अधीन जीवन बीमा के रूप में जो फायदा उठा रहे हैं वे ऐसे कर्मचारियों को उन फायदों से अधिक अनुकूल हैं जो उन्हें कर्मचारी निश्चय सहवृद्ध बीमा स्कीम, 1976 (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त स्कीम कहा गया है) के अधीन अनुज्ञेय है ;

अतः केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 17 की उपधारा (2क) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए और भारत सरकार के अम मंत्रालय की अधिसूचना संख्या का. आ. 4650 तारीख 22-11-1983 के अनुसरण में और इससे उपावृद्ध अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट शर्तों के अधीन रहते हुए उक्त स्थापन को, 24-12-1986 से तीन वर्ष की अवधि के लिए जिसमें 23-12-1989 भी सम्मिलित है, उक्त स्कीम के सभी उपबन्धों के प्रवर्तन से छूट देती है।

अनुसूची

1. उक्त स्थापन के संबंध में नियोजक प्रादेशिक भविष्य निधि आयुक्त गुजरात को ऐसी विवरणियां भेजेगा और ऐसे लेखा रखेगा तथा निरीक्षण के लिए ऐसी सुविधाएं प्रदान करेगा जो केन्द्रीय सरकार समय-समय पर निरिष्ट करे।

2. नियोजक ऐसे निरीक्षण प्रभारों का प्रत्येक मास को समाप्ति के 15 दिन के भीतर सन्दाय करेगा जो केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 17 की उपधारा (3क) के खंड (क) के अधीन समय-समय पर निरिष्ट करे।

3. सामूहिक बीमा स्कीम के प्रशासन में, जिसके अंतर्गत लेखाओं का रखा जाना, विवरणियों का प्रस्तुत किया जाना, बीमा प्रीमियम का सन्दाय, लेखाओं का भन्तरण, निरीक्षण प्रभाषों का सन्दाय आदि भी हैं, होने वाले सभी व्ययों का वहन नियोजक द्वारा किया जाएगा।

4. नियोजक, केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा यथा अनुमोदित सामूहिक बीमा स्कीम के नियमों की एक प्रति और जबकभी उनमें संशोधन किया जाए तब उस संशोधन की प्रति तथा कर्मचारियों की बहुसंख्या की भाषा में उसकी मुख्य बातों का अनुबाव, स्थापन के सूचना-पट्ट पर प्रदर्शित करेगा।

5. यदि कोई ऐसा कर्मचारी, जो कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि का उक्त अधिनियम के अधीन छूट प्राप्त किसी स्थापन का भविष्य निधि का पहले ही सदस्य है, उसके स्थापन में नियोजित किया जाता है तो नियोजक सामूहिक बीमा स्कीम के सदस्य के रूप में उसका नाम तुरन्त दर्ज करेगा और उसको द्वाबत आवश्यक प्रीमियम भारतीय जीवन बीमा नियम को सन्दाय करेगा।

6. यदि सामूहिक बीमा स्कीम के अधीन कर्मचारियों को उपलब्ध फायदे बढ़ाए जाते हैं तो, नियोजक उक्त स्कीम के अधीन कर्मचारियों को उपलब्ध फायदों में समुचित रूप से वृद्धि की जाने की व्यवस्था करेगा जिससे कि कर्मचारियों के लिए सामूहिक बीमा स्कीम के अधीन उपलब्ध फायदे उन फायदों से अधिक अनुकूल हों जो उक्त स्कीम के अधीन अनुज्ञेय हैं।

7. सामूहिक बीमा स्कीम में किसी बात के होते हुए भी यदि किसी कर्मचारी की मृत्यु पर इस स्कीम के अधीन सन्दाय रकम उस रकम से कम है जो कर्मचारी को उस वृत्ति में सन्दाय होती है जब वह उक्त स्कीम के अधीन होता तो नियोजक कर्मचारी के विधिक वारिस/नामनिर्देशिनी को प्रतिकर के रूप में दोनों रकमों के अन्तर के बराबर रकम का सन्दाय करेगा।

8. सामूहिक स्कीम के उपबन्धों में से कोई भी संशोधन, प्रादेशिक भविष्य निधि आयुक्त गुजरात के पूर्व अनुमोदन के बिना नहीं किया जाएगा और जहां किसी संशोधन से कर्मचारियों के हित पर प्रतिकूल प्रभाव पड़ने की संभावना ही नहीं, प्रादेशिक भविष्य निधि आयुक्त, अपना अनुमोदन देने से पूर्व कर्मचारियों को अपना दृष्टिकोण स्पष्ट करने का युक्तियुक्त अवसर देगा।

9. यदि किसी कारणवश, स्थापन के कर्मचारी, भारतीय जीवन बीमा नियम की उस सामूहिक बीमा स्कीम के, जिसे स्थापन पहले अपना चुका है, अधीन नहीं रह जाते हैं, या इस स्कीम के अधीन कर्मचारियों को प्राप्त होने वाले फायदे किसी रीति से कम हो जाते हैं तो यह छूट रद्द की जा सकती है।

10. यदि किसी कारणवश, नियोजक भारतीय जीवन बीमा नियम द्वारा नियत तारीख के भीतर प्रथम का सन्दाय करने में असफल रहता है, और पालिसी को व्यपगत हो जाने दिया जाता है तो छूट रद्द की जा सकती है।

11. नियोजक द्वारा प्रीमियम के सन्दाय में किए गए किसी व्यतिक्रम की दशा में उन मृत सदस्यों के नाम निर्देशितियों या विधिक वारिसों को जो यदि यह, छूट न बी गई होती तो उक्त स्कीम के अंतर्गत होते, बीमा फायदों के सन्दाय का उत्तरदायित्व नियोजक पर होगा।

12. इस स्कीम के अधीन आने वाले किसी सदस्य की मृत्यु होने पर भारतीय जीवन बीमा नियम, बीमा-कृत राशि के हकदार नामनिर्देशिनी/विधिक वारिसों को उस राशि का सन्दाय तत्परता से और प्रत्येक वृत्ति में हर प्रकार से पूर्ण दावे की प्राप्ति के एक मास के भीतर सुनिश्चित करेगा।

[संख्या एस-35014/212/83-पा. एफ-2/एस.एस.-3]

S.O. 3704.—Whereas Deepak Nitrite Limited, 4/12, GIDC, Chemical Complex, Naudesari-391340, District Vadodara, (GJ/5278) (hereinafter referred to as the said establishment) have applied for exemption under sub-section (2A) of Section 17 of the Employees Provident Funds and Miscellaneous

Provisions Act, 1952 (19 of 1952) (hereinafter referred to as the said Act).

And whereas, the Central Government is satisfied that the employees of the said establishment are, without making any separate contribution of payment of premium, in enjoyment of benefits under the Group Insurance Scheme of the Life Insurance Scheme of the Life Insurance Corporation of India in the nature of Life Insurance which are more favourable to such employees than the benefits admissible under the Employees Deposit Linked Insurance Scheme, 1976 (hereinafter referred to as the said Scheme);

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2A) of Section 17 of the said Act and in continuation of the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Labour, S.O. 4650 dated the 22-11-1983 and subject to the conditions specified in the Schedule annexed hereto the Central Government hereby exempts the said establishment from the operation of all the provisions of the said Scheme for a further period of three years with effect from 24-12-1986 upto and inclusive of the 23-12-1989.

SCHEDULE

1. The employer in relation to the said establishment shall submit such returns to the Regional Provident Fund Commissioner, Gujarat and maintain such accounts and provide such facilities for inspection as the Central Government may direct from time to time.

2. The employer shall pay inspection charges as the Central Government may, from time to time, direct under clause (a) of sub-section (3A) of Section 17 of the said Act within 15 days from the close of every month.

3. All expenses involved in the administration of the Group Insurance Scheme, including maintenance of accounts, submission of returns, payment of insurance premia, transfer of accounts, payment of inspection charges etc. shall be borne by the employer.

4. The employer shall display on the Notice Board of the establishments, a copy of the rules of the Group Insurance Scheme as approved by the Central Government and, as and when amended, alongwith a translation of the salient features thereof, in the language of the majority of the employees.

5. Whereas an employees, who is already a member of the Employees' Provident Fund or the Provident Fund of an establishment, the employer shall immediately enrol him as a member of the Group Insurance Scheme and pay necessary premium in respect of him to the Life Insurance Corporation of India.

6. The employer shall arrange to enhance the benefits available to the employees under the Group Insurance Scheme appropriately, if the benefits available to the employees under the said Scheme are enhanced so that the benefits available under the Group Insurance Scheme are more favourable to the employees than the benefits admissible under the said Scheme.

7. Notwithstanding anything contained in the Group Insurance Scheme, if on the death of an employee the amount payable under this scheme be less than the amount that would be payable had employee been covered under the said Scheme, the employer shall pay the difference to the legal heir/nominee of the employee as compensation.

8. No amendment of the provisions of the Group Insurance Scheme, shall be made without the prior approval of the Regional Provident Fund Commissioner, Gujarat and where any amendment is likely to affect adversely the interest of the employees, the Regional Provident Fund Commissioner shall before giving his approval, give a reasonable opportunity to the employees to explain their point of view.

9. Where, for any reason, the employees of the said establishment do not remain covered under the Group Insurance Scheme of the Life Insurance Corporation of India as already adopted by the said establishment, or the benefits to the employees under this Scheme are reduced in any manner, the exemption shall be liable to be cancelled.

10. Where, for any reason, the employer fails to pay the premium etc. within the due date, as fixed by the Life Insurance Corporation of India, and the policy is allowed to lapse, the exemption is liable to be cancelled.

11. In case of default, if any made by the employer in payment of premium the responsibility for payment of assurance benefits to the nominees or the legal heirs of deceased members who would have been covered under the said Scheme but for grant of this exemption, shall be that of the employer.

12. Upon the death of the members covered under the Scheme the Life Insurance Corporation of India shall ensure prompt payment of the sum assured to the nominee/legal heirs of the deceased member entitled for it and in any case within one month from the receipt of claim complete in all respects.

[No. S. 35014/212/83-PF. II-SS. II]

का. आ. 3705.—मैसर्स श्री अम्बिका मिल्स लि. नं.-3 पोदरा रोड, बड़ोदरा 390005 (जी. जे/320) (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त स्थापन कहा गया है) ने कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि और प्रकीर्ण उपबन्ध अधिनियम, 1952 (1952 का 19) जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त अधिनियम कहा गया है की धारा 17 की उपधारा (2क) के अधीन छूट दिए जाने के लिए आवेदन किया है ;

और केन्द्रीय सरकार का समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त स्थापन के कर्मचारी किसी पृथक् अभिव्यक्ति या प्रीमियम का सन्दाय किए बिना ही भारतीय जीवन बीमा निगम की जीवन बीमा स्कीम को सामूहिक बीमा स्कीम के अधीन जीवन बीमा के रूप में जो फायदा उठा रहे हैं व ऐसे कर्मचारियों को उन फायदों से अधिक भनूकूल हैं जो उन्हें कर्मचारी निक्षेप महसुल बीमा स्कीम, 1976 (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त स्कीम कहा गया है) के अधीन अनुज्ञेय है ;

अतः केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा, 17 की उपधारा (2क) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए और भारत सरकार के श्रम मंत्रालय की अधिमूचना संख्या का. आ. 4715 तारीख 22-11-1983 के अन्तर्गत में और इससे उपाबद्ध अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट शर्तों के अधीन रहते हुए उक्त स्थापन को 29-12-1986 से तीन वर्ष की अवधि के लिए जिसमें 23-12-89 भी सम्मिलित हैं, उक्त स्कीम के सभी उपबन्धों के प्रवर्तन से छूट देती है ।

अनुसूची

1. उक्त स्थापन के संबंध में नियोजक प्रादेशिक भविष्य निधि आयुक्त गुजरात को ऐसे विवरणियां भेजेगा और ऐसा लेखा रखेगा तथा निरीक्षण के लिए ऐसी सुविधाएं प्रदान करेगा जो केन्द्रीय सरकार समय-समय पर निर्दिष्ट करे ।

2. नियोजक, ऐसे निरीक्षण प्रभावों का प्रत्येक मास की समाप्ति के 15 दिन भीतर सन्दाय करेगा जो केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 17 की उपधारा (अक) के खंड (क) के अधीन समय-समय पर निर्दिष्ट करे ।

3. सामूहिक बीमा स्कीम के प्रशासन में, जिसके अंतर्गत लेखाओं का रखा जाना, विवरणियों का प्रस्तुत किया जाना, बीमा प्रीमियम का सन्दाय लेखाओं का अन्तरण, निरीक्षण प्रभावों का सन्दाय आदि भी है, होने वाले सभी व्ययों का बहुत नियोजक द्वारा किया जाएगा ।

4. नियोजक, केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा यथा अनुमोदित सामूहिक बीमा स्कीम के नियमों की एक प्रति, और जब कभी उनमें संशोधन किया जाए तब उस संशोधन की प्रति तथा कर्मचारियों की बहुसंख्या को भाषा में उसकी मुख्य बातों का अनुवाद, स्थापन के सूचना पट्ट पर प्रदर्शित करेगा ।

5. यदि कोई ऐसा कर्मचारी जो कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि या उक्त अधिनियम के अधीन छूट प्राप्त किसी स्थापन की भविष्य निधि का पहले ही सदस्य है, उसके स्थापन में विभाजित किया जाता है तो नियोजक सामूहिक

बीमा स्कीम के सदस्य के रूप में उसका नाम सुरक्षित दर्ज करेगा और उसके बावज़ आवश्यक प्रीमियम भारतीय जीवन बीमा निगम को सन्दाय करेगा ।

6. यदि सामूहिक बीमा स्कीम के अधीन कर्मचारियों को उपलब्ध फायदे बढ़ाए जाने हैं तो, नियोजक उक्त स्कीम के अधीन कर्मचारियों को उपलब्ध फायदों में समुचित रूप में वृद्धि को जानने की व्यवस्था करेगा जिससे कि कर्मचारियों के लिए सामूहिक बीमा स्कीम के अधीन उपलब्ध फायदे उन फायदों से अधिक अनुकूल हैं जो उक्त स्कीम के अधीन अनुज्ञेय है ।

7. सामूहिक बीमा स्कीम में किसी बात के होते हुए भी, यदि किसी कर्मचारी को मृत्यु पर इस स्कीम के अधीन सन्दाय रकम उस रकम से कम है जो कर्मचारी को उस दशा में सन्देश्य होती है जब वह उक्त स्कीम के अधीन होता है तो, नियोजक कर्मचारी के विधिक वारिस/नामनिर्देशितों का प्रतिकर के रूप में दोनों रकमों के अन्तर के बराबर रकम का सन्दाय करेगा ।

8. सामूहिक स्कीम के उपबन्धों में से कोई भी संशोधन प्रादेशिक भविष्य निधि आयुक्त, गुजरात के पूर्व अनुमोदन के बिना नहीं किया जाएगा और जहां किसी संशोधन से कर्मचारियों के हित पर प्रतिकूल प्रभाव पड़ने की संभावना हो वहां, प्रादेशिक भविष्य निधि आयुक्त, अपना अनुमोदन देने से पूर्व कर्मचारियों को अपना दृष्टिकोण स्पष्ट करने का युक्तियुक्त अवसर देगा ।

9. यदि किसी कारणवश, स्थापन के कर्मचारी, भारतीय जीवन बीमा निगम को उक्त सामूहिक बीमा स्कीम के, जिसे स्थापन पहले अपना चुका है, अधीन नहीं रह जाते हैं, या इस स्कीम के अधीन कर्मचारियों को प्राप्त होने वाले फायदे किसी रीति से कम हो जाते हैं, तो यह छूट रद्द की जा सकती है ।

10. यदि किसी कारणवश, नियोजक भारतीय जीवन बीमा निगम द्वारा नियत तारीख के भीतर प्रीमियम का सन्दाय करने में असफल रहता है, और पानिसी को व्ययगत हो जाने दिया जाता है तो छूट रद्द की जा सकती है ।

11. नियोजक द्वारा प्रीमियम के सन्दाय में किए गए किसी व्यतिक्रम की दशा में, उन मृत सदस्यों के नामनिर्देशितों या विधिक वारिसों को जो यदि यह छूट न हो गई होती तो उक्त स्कीम के अंतर्गत होते, बीमा फायदों के सन्दाय का उत्तरदायित्व नियोजक पर होगा ।

12. इस स्कीम के अर्धान आने वाले किसी तत्त्व को मृत्यु होने पर भारतीय जीवन बीमा निगम, बीमाकृत राशि के हकदार नामनिर्देशित/विधिक वारिसों को उस राशि का सन्दाय तत्परता से और प्रत्येक दशा में हर प्रकार से पूर्ण दावे की प्राप्ति के एक मास के भीतर सुनिश्चित करेगा ।

[संख्या एम-35014/211/83-पी. एफ. 2/एस. एस-2]

S.O. 3705.—Whereas Messrs Shri Ambika Mills Limited, No. 3, Podra Road, Vadodara-390005 (GJ/320) (hereinafter referred to as the said establishment) have applied for exemption under sub-section (2A) of Section 17 of the Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952 (19 of 1952), (hereinafter referred to as the said Act).

And whereas, the Central Government is satisfied that the employees of the said establishment are, without making any separate contribution of payment of premium, in enjoyment of benefits under the Group Insurance Scheme of the Life Insurance Scheme of the Life Insurance Corporation of India in the nature of Life Insurance which are more favourable to such employees than the benefits admissible under the Employees Deposit Insurance Scheme, 1976 (hereinafter referred to as the said Scheme);

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2A) of Section 17 of the said Act and in Continuation of the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Labour, S.O. 4715 dated the 22-11-1983 and subject to the conditions specified in the Schedule annexed hereto the Central Government hereby exempts the said establishment from the operation of all the provisions of the said Scheme for a further period of three years with effect from 24-12-1986 upto and inclusive of the 23-12-1989.

SCHEDULE

1. The employer in relation to the said establishment shall submit such returns to the Regional Provident Fund Commissioner, Gujarat and maintain such accounts and provide such facilities for inspection as the Central Government may direct from time to time.

2. The employer shall pay such inspection charges as the Central Government may, from time to time, direct under clause (a) of sub-section (3A) of Section 17 of the said Act within 15 days from the close of every month.

3. All expenses involved in the administration of the Group Insurance Scheme, including maintenance of accounts, submission of returns, payment of insurance premia, transfer of accounts, payment of inspection charges etc, shall be borne by the employer.

4. The employer shall display on the Notice Board of the establishment, a copy of the rules of the Group Insurance Scheme as approved by the Central Government and, as and when amended, alongwith a translation of the salient features thereof, in the language of the majority of the employees.

5. Whereas an employee, who is already a member of the Employees' Provident Fund or the Provident Fund of an establishment, the employer shall immediately enrol him as a member of the Group Insurance Scheme and pay necessary premium in respect of him to the Life Insurance Corporation of India.

6. The employer shall arrange to enhance the benefits available to the employees under the Group Insurance Scheme appropriately, if the benefits available to the employees under the said Scheme are enhanced so that the benefits available under the Group Insurance Scheme are more favourable to the employees than the benefits admissible under the said Scheme.

7. Notwithstanding any thing contained in the Group Insurance Scheme, if on the death of an employee the amount payable under this scheme be less than the amount that would be payable had employee been covered under the said Scheme, the employer shall pay the difference to the legal heir/nominee of the employee as compensation.

8. No amendment of the provisions of the Group Insurance Scheme, shall be made without the prior approval of the Regional Provident Fund Commissioner, Gujarat and where any amendment is likely to affect adversely the interest of the employees, the Regional Provident Fund Commissioner shall before giving his approval, give a reasonable opportunity to the employees to explain their point of view.

9. Where, for any reason, the employees of the said establishment do not remain covered under the Group Insurance Scheme of the Life Insurance Corporation of India as already adopted by the said establishment, or the benefits to the employees under this Scheme are reduced in any manner, the exemption shall be liable to be cancelled.

10. Where, for any reason, the employer fails to pay the premium etc. within the due date, as fixed by the Life Insurance Corporation of India, and the policy is allowed to lapse, the exemption is liable to be cancelled.

11. In case of default, if any made by the employer in payment of premium the responsibility for payment of assurance benefits to the nominees or the legal heirs of deceased members who would have been covered under the said Scheme but for grant of this exemption, shall be that of the employer.

12. Upon the death of the members covered under the Scheme the Life Insurance Corporation of India shall ensure prompt payment of the sum assured to the nominee/legal heirs of the deceased member entitled for it and in any case within one month from the receipt of claim complete in all respects.

[No. S. 35014/214/83-PF. II-SS.. II]

उक्त स्थापन कहा गया है) ने कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि और प्रकीर्ण उपबन्ध अधिनियम, 1952 (1952 का 19) (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात उक्त अधिनियम कहा गया है) की धारा 17 की उपधारा (2क) के अधीन छूट दिए जाने के लिए आवेदन किया है ;

और केन्द्रीय सरकार का समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त स्थापन के कर्मचारी किसी पृथक् अगिदाश या प्रीमियम का सन्दाय किए बिना ही, भारतीय जीवन बीमा निगम की जीवन बीमा स्कीम की सामूहिक बीमा स्कीम के अधीन जीवन बीमा के रूप में जो फायदा उठा रहे हैं वे ऐसे कर्मचारियों को उन फायदों से अधिक अनुकूल हैं जो उन्हें कर्मचारी निक्षेप सहायक बीमा स्कीम, 1976 (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात उक्त स्कीम कहा गया है) के अधीन अनुभेय है ;

अतः केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 17 की उपधारा (2क) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए और भारत सरकार के श्रम मंत्रालय की अधिसूचना संख्या का. आ. 4670 तारीख 28-11-1983 के अनुसरण में और इसके उपाखण्ड अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट शर्तों के अधीन रहते हुए उक्त स्थापन को, 24-12-1986 से तीन वर्ष की अवधि के लिए जिसमें 23-12-1989 भी सम्मिलित है उक्त स्कीम के सभी उपबन्धों के प्रवर्तन से छूट देती है।

अनुसूचा

1. उक्त स्थापन के संबंध में नियोजन प्रादेशिक भविष्य निधि आयुक्त, महाराष्ट्र को ऐसी विवरणियां भेजेगा और ऐसे लेखा रखेगा तथा निरीक्षण के लिए ऐसी सुविधाएं प्रदान करेगा जो केन्द्रीय सरकार समय-समय पर निर्दिष्ट करे।

2. नियोजक ऐसे निरीक्षण प्रभावों का प्रत्येक मास की समाप्ति के 15 दिन के भीतर सन्दाय करेगा जो केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 17 की उपधारा (3क) के खंड (क) के अधीन समय-समय पर निर्दिष्ट करे।

3. सामूहिक बीमा स्कीम के प्रशासन में, जिसके अंतर्गत लेखाओं का रखा जाना, विवरणियों का प्रस्तुत किया जाना, बीमा प्रीमियम का सन्दाय, लेखाओं का जल्दकरण, निरीक्षण प्रभावों का सन्दाय आदि भी है, होने वाले सभी व्ययों का वहन नियोजक द्वारा किया जाएगा।

4. नियोजक, केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा यथा अनुमोदित सामूहिक बीमा स्कीम के नियमों की एक प्रति, और जब कभी उनमें संशोधन किया जाए, तब उस संशोधन की प्रति तथा कर्मचारियों की बहुसंख्या की भाषा में उसकी मुख्य बातों का अनुवाद स्थापन के सूचना पट्ट पर प्रदर्शित करेगा।

5. यदि कोई ऐसा कर्मचारी, जो कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि का या उक्त अधिनियम के अधीन छूट प्राप्त किसी स्थापन की भविष्य निधि का पहले ही सदस्य है, उसके स्थापन में नियोजित किया जाता है तो नियोजक सामूहिक बीमा स्कीम के सदस्य के रूप में उसका नाम तुरन्त दर्ज करेगा और उसकी वास्तव आवश्यक प्रीमियम भारतीय जीवन बीमा निगम को सन्दात करेगा।

6. यदि सामूहिक बीमा स्कीम के अधीन कर्मचारियों को उपलब्ध फायदे बढ़ाए जाते हैं तो, नियोजक उक्त स्कीम के अधीन कर्मचारियों को उपलब्ध फायदों में समुचित रूप में वृद्धि की जाने की व्यवस्था करेगा जिस से कि कर्मचारियों के लिए सामूहिक बीमा स्कीम के अधीन उपलब्ध फायदे उन फायदों से अधिक अनुकूल हों, जो उक्त स्कीम के अधीन अनुभेय हैं।

7. सामूहिक बीमा स्कीम में किसी बात के होते हुए भी, यदि किसी कर्मचारी की मृत्यु पर इस स्कीम के अधीन सन्देश्य रकम उस रकम से कम है जो कर्मचारी को उस दशा में सन्देश्य होती जब वह उक्त स्कीम के अधीन होता, तो, नियोजक कर्मचारी के विधिक आरिस/नामनिर्दिष्टित को प्रतिकर के रूप में दोनों रकमों के अन्तर के बराबर रकम का सन्दाय करेगा।

8. सामूहिक स्कीम के उपबन्धों में कोई भी संशोधन प्रादेशिक भविष्य निधि आयुक्त, महाराष्ट्र के पूर्व अनुमोदन के बिना नहीं किया जाएगा और

जहां किसी संशोधन से कर्मचारियों के हित पर प्रतिकूल प्रभाव पड़ने की संभावना हो वहां, प्रादेशिक वैश्व निधि आयुक्त अपना अनुमोदन देने से पूर्व कर्मचारियों का अपना दृष्टिकोण सपष्ट करने का मुक्तियुक्त अवसर देगा।

9. यदि किसी कारणवश, स्थापन के कर्मचारी भारतीय जीवन बीमा निगम की उस सामूहिक बीमा स्कीम के, जिसे स्थापन पहले अपना चुका है, अधीन नहीं रह जाते हैं, या इस स्कीम के अधीन कर्मचारियों को प्राप्त होने वाले फायदे किसी रीति से कम हो जाते हैं, तो यह छूट रद्द की जा सकती है।

10. यदि किसी कारणवश नियोजक भारतीय जीवन बीमा निगम द्वारा नियत तारीख के भीतर प्रीमियम का सन्दाय करने में असफल रहता है, और पालिसी को व्ययगत हो जाने दिया जाता है तो छूट रद्द की जा सकती है।

11. नियोजक द्वारा प्रीमियम के सन्दाय में किए गए किसी व्यक्तिगत दशा में, उन मूल सदस्यों के नामनिर्देशितियों या विधिक वारिसों को जो यदि यह छूट न दी गई होती तो उक्त स्कीम के अंतर्गत होते, बीमा फायदों के सन्दाय का उत्तरवाग्रित्व नियोजक पर होगा।

12. इस स्कीम के अधीन आने वाले किसी सदस्य की मृत्यु होने पर भारतीय जीवन बीमा निगम, बीमाकृत राशि के हकदार नामनिर्देशित/विधिक वारिसों को उस राशि का सन्दाय तत्परता से और प्रत्येक दशा में हृदय प्रकाश से पूर्ण वादे की प्राप्ति के एक मास के भीतर मुनिश्चित करेगा।

[संख्या एस-35014/271/83-मी. एफ-2/एस. एस-2]

ए. के. भट्टारאי, अवर सचिव

S.O. 3706.—Whereas Messrs Premier Automobiles Limited, LBS Marg, Kurla, Bombay-400070 (MH/73) (hereinafter referred to as the said establishment) have applied for exemption under sub-section (2A) of Section 17 of the Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952 (19 of 1952) (hereinafter referred to as the said Act).

And whereas, the Central Government is satisfied that the employees of the said establishment are, without making any separate contribution of payment of premium, in enjoyment of benefits under the Group Insurance Scheme of the Life Insurance Corporation of India which are more favourable to such employees than the benefits admissible under the Employees Deposit Linked Insurance Scheme, 1976 (hereinafter referred to as the said Scheme);

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2A) of Section 17 of the said Act and in continuation of the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Labour, S.O. 4670 dated the 28-11-1983 and subject to the conditions specified in the Schedule annexed hereto the Central Government hereby exempts the said establishment from the operation of all the provisions of the said Scheme for a further period of three years with effect from 24-12-1986 upto and inclusive of the 23-12-1989.

SCHEDULE

1. The employer in relation to the said establishment shall submit returns to the Regional Provident Fund Commissioner, Maharashtra and maintain such accounts and provide such facilities for inspection as the Central Government may direct from time to time.

2. The employer shall pay such inspection charges as the Central Government may, from time to time, under clause (a) of sub-section (3A) of Section 17 of the said Act within 15 days from the close of every month.

3. All expenses involved in the administration of the Group Insurance Scheme, including maintenance of accounts, submission of returns, payment of insurance premia, transfer of accounts, payment of inspection charges etc. shall be borne by the employer.

4. The employer shall display on the Notice Board of the establishments, a copy of the rules of the Group Insurance Scheme as approved by the Central Government and, as and when amended, alongwith a translation of the salient features thereof, in the language of the majority of the employees.

5. Whereas an employee, who is already a member of the Employees' Provident Fund or the Privedent Fund of an establishment, the employer shall immediately enrol him as a member of the Group Insurance Scheme and pay necessary premium in respect of him to the Life Insurance Corporation of India.

6. The employer shall arrange to enhance the benefits available to the employees under the Group Insurance Scheme appropriately, if the benefits available to the employees under the said Scheme are enhanced so that the benefits available under the Group Insurance Scheme are more favourable to the employees than the benefits admissible under the said Scheme.

7. Notwithstanding any thing contained in the Group Insurance Scheme, if on the death of an employee the amount payable under this scheme be less than the amount that would be payable had employee been covered under the said Scheme, the employer shall pay the difference to the legal heir/nominee of the employee as compensation.

8. No amendment of the provisions of the Group Insurance Scheme, shall be made without the prior approval of the Regional Provident Fund Commissioner, Maharashtra and where any amendment is likely to affect adversely the interest of the employees, the Regional Provident Fund Commissioner shall before giving his approval, give a reasonable opportunity to the employees to explain their point of view.

9. Where, for any reason, the employees of the said establishment do not remain covered under the Group Insurance Scheme of the Life Insurance Corporation of India as already adopted by the said establishment, or the benefits to the employees under this Scheme are reduced in any manner, the exemption shall be liable to be cancelled.

10. Where, for any reason, the employer fails to pay the premium etc. within the due date, as fixed by the Life Insurance Corporation of India, and the policy is allowed to lapse, the exemption is liable to be cancelled.

11. In case of default, if any made by the employer in payment of premium the responsibility for payment of assurance benefits to the nominees or the legal heirs of deceased members who would have been covered under the said Scheme but for grant of this exemption, shall be that of the employer.

12. Upon the death of the members covered under the Scheme the Life Insurance Corporation of India shall ensure prompt payment of the sum assured to the nominee/legal heirs of the deceased member entitled for it and in any case within one month from the receipt of claim complete in all respects.

[No. S. 35014/271/83-PF. II-SS. II]
A. K. BHATTARAI, Under Secy.